GAZETTEERS OF INDIA

TAMIL NADU STATE

KANCHEEPURAM and TIRUVALLUR DISTRICTS

(Erstwhile Chengalpattu District)

Volume - II

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M. GOPALAKRISHNAN

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CHAPTER - 10

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Chengalpattu-MGR district had been administered by the Pallavas, Cholas, Vijayanagar rulers, Muhammadan kings, and the British before Independence[1]. The study of general administration of the district under these rulers such as the division of the country and the officers incharge of administration of these divisions reveals the development of administration therein.

HISTORY OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT

Tondaimandalam

Tondaimandalam was an ancient division of Tamil country comprising roughly the present districts of Chengalpattu-MGR, North Arcot - Ambedkar Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar and Madras. The capital of Tondaimandalam was Kancheepuram.

For the administrative purpose, it was divided into 24 *Kottams* or divisions, many of which are still called by the same name[2]. These divisions continued during the reign of the Pallavas also.

The 24 *Kottams* are as follows:

1. Paul Kottam, 2. Ekkattu Kottam, 3. Manavir Kottam, 4. Sengattukottam, 5. Paiyur Kottam, 6. Eyil Kottam (Kanchipuram), 7. Damal Kottam, 8. Urrukkattu Kottam, 9. Kalattur Kottam, 10. Sembur Kottam 11. Ambur Kottam, 12. Venkunra Kottam, 13. Palkundra Kottam, 14. Ilangattu Kottam, 15. Kaliyur Kottam, 16. Sengarai Kottam, 17. Paduvur Kottam, 18. Kalliyur Kottam, 19. Sendirukkaikottam, 20. Kunravattana Kottam, 21. Vengada Kottam, 22. Velur Kottam, 23. Settur Kottam and 24. Puliyur Kottam.

Administration of the Pallavas

There are numerous inscriptions and copper plates which give excellent glimpses of certain aspects of Pallava administration. The earliest is the Hirahadagalli copper plate which was issued from Kancheepuram, the capital of the Pallavas. From this copper plate, it is learnt that already in the middle of the third century, there prevailed a system of administration with the king at the top and the provincial governors and several departmental Ministers incharge of parks, public baths and forests. This system of administration, in several aspects, is comparable to that of the Mauryas and in some respects of the Guptas[3].

The Pallava kingdom was divided into *Rashtras* or *Mandalas* which in turn were made into *Vishyas* or *Kottams*. Tondaimandalam became the *Tundaka Rashtra* of the Pallavas. *Kottam* was further sub-divided into *Nadus* and *urs* or the villages[4]. The *Rashtras* and *Kottams* were left incharge of the Viceroys who belonged to royal family.

Patriarchal succession to the kingship was in vogue among the Pallavas. There was also occasion when the ruler was elected by a selected few among the royal family members when the king died leaving no sons. There are also references in the literature and inscriptions to say that there were ministers, privy councillors, *(rahasyadikadas)* secretaries private secretaries and under secretaries to the Pallava kings[5]. *Mathavilasaprahasanam,* a literary work authored by Mahendravarman, a celebrated Pallava King, refers to the existence of judicial courts called *Adhikaranams.*

There were also Village Assemblies during the Pallava period which were incharge of the local administration of the villages concerned. The Assembly was divided into various committees such as Tank Committee, Garden Committee, etc., and functioned. In Uttiramerur, it was found that *Kudavolai* system was in vogue in the administration of villages by election in ancient Tamil Period.

Chola Adm.nistration

In the middle of the 9th Century A.D., the Cholas conquered the Pallavas and occupied their country. Tondaimandalam, which included the present Chengalpattu-MGR district, became one of the administrative divisions of the Cholas. The villages were, under the Chola administration, called *Kurrams* (கூற்றம்) and a group of *Kurrams* formed *Valanadu* (வளநாடு). Above the *Valanadu* was *Mandalam* (மண்டலம்) or province[6]. Tondainadu, the old name of the Chengalpattu-MGR district and its surrounding places, became a *mandalam* under the Cholas. This *mandalam* was also known as *Jayamkonda Cholamandalam*[7].

Under Vijayanagar Kingdom

Chengalpattu-MGR district became a part of a division of the Vijayanagar kingdom (16th Century) which dominated the political arena of South India after the fall of the Cholas. The area now Chengalpattu-MGR, Madras and North Arcot districts were then known as *Padaividu* (படைவீடு) Kingdom ruled by the Sambuvarayas owing allegiance to the Cholas. The Sambuvarayas were defeated by the Vijayanagar Kings. The *Padaividu rajyam* was further divided into districts called *Kottams* or *Kurrams*[8]. Under the Vijayanagar administration, villages in the Tamil districts were mentioned by the name *taniyur* (தனியூர்). Uttiramerur, then known as Rajendra Chola Chaturvedimangalam, was mentioned as a *taniyur* in the Tondaimandalam. The provinces or *mandalams* were headed by a Viceroy who generally belonged to the royal family. Later, when the central government of the Vijayanagar disintegrated after the battle of Talikota, the local Chieftains assumed independence. The Nayaks of Ginjee, were the provincial representatives of the Chengalpattu-MGR district. After the Nayaks, owing to the political changes in South India which has been dealt with in depth in the Chapter on History, the Carnatic became the possession of the Arcot

Nawabs in 1690 AD, who were among the vassals of the Nizam of Hyderabad. From the Arcot Nawab, the territory, presently known as Chengalpattu-MGR district was acquired by the East India Company as Jahir, in 1760, for their logistic services rendered to the Nawab in subduing the French in the Carnatic.

Administration of the district on the eve of the British Acquisition

The grant of Jahir to the East India Company was confirmed by the Subedhar for Deccan of the Mughul Emperor in 1763 and by the Emperor himself in 1765. When granted to the British, the management was left to the Nawab of Carnatic on an annual rental basis. The system of management by the Nawab was reported *oppressive* and *unjust*[9]. The condition described, was that the Government was rapacious and exacting the inhabitants who on their part were evasive in collusion with the public servants in paying the taxes. In 1780, the Company having taken back the district from the Nawab's fold brought it under their direct management. Thus, there is every likelyhood of the year 1780 as the birth of the district of Chengalpattu[10] which now has become the Chengalpattu-MGR district. On the assumption of the direct management, the district was placed under the charge of the Committee of Assigned Revenues. The Committee found the country divided into sixteen divisions or pergunnahs-containing an aggregate of 2241 villages*. This division of the district lasted until it was parcelled out into Zamindaris (1801-1802) with an aggregate of 3241 villages. The Committee suggested to appoint a Resident in the district to supervise the Jahir lands and to collect the revenue. The suggestion was complied with and a Resident was appointed. Meanwhile on 20 June 1786, the Board of Revenue was constituted[11]. The Board of Revenue abolished the post of Resident and the district was left under a Superintendent for general and revenue administration.

Next major breakthrough in the district administration was in 1788 when, for the first time, Collector was appointed to the district. The district was split up into two divisions, Northern and Southern and placed under two Collectors[12]. In 1789, a third Collector was also appointed to the district but the post lasted for only one year and as in 1790, the district was once again

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* The 16 Purgunnahs existed in 1780 were:

1. Karunguli
2. cavaly
3. Kavatindala
4. Chengalpattu
5. Kovalam
6. Egmore
7. Great Kancheepuram
8. Little Kancheepuram
9. Manimangalam
10. Uttiramerur
11. Peddopolium
12. Perumbakkam
13. Ponnery
14. Poonamallee
15. Shaulwakkam
16. Trippasore

placed under two Collectors, abolishing the third post of the Collector[13]. The names of the two Collectors who served in the district during 1790's were Clerk and Balfour[14].

Places's Administration

Yet another milestone in the history of the district administration is the assumption of charge of Lionel Place in November 1794, as its Collector.

> *From the time the Jahir was taken out of the hands of Nawab, until the administration of its affairs by Mr. Place, very little had been done for improving its conditons, nor had any steps been taken...*[15]

Lionel Place went into the details of the internal administration of the Jaghir[16]. He detected the mismanagement in the collection of land revenue, the collusion between the village curnams and the ryots in the evasion of taxes, the improper maintenance of the village accounts, and he sent his findings to the Board of Revenue in his report, dated 6th October 1795, which has some historical significance so far as the administrative history of the district is concerned.

As stated already, there were 16 *pergunnahs* or divisions in the Jaghir (district) when the British acquired it. Each pergunnah was headed by a *canango*. There was also a Head Canango for these 16 canangoes. The accounts they were supposed to maintain were not in order which came to light when the Board of Revenue pressed for information in 1796 to which the officers pleaded ignorance.

Lionel Place deemed the officials "useless and a heavy charge on the revenues". With the concurrence of the Board of Revenue, Place abolished the posts, instead, created the posts of *Sharistadars* under the control of the Collector. Clerks were also appointed to assist the Sharistadars. They discharged the functions hitherto done by the *Canangoes*. The post of Sharistadar is the harbinger of the post of Tahsildar which was created later. Place also revived the old system of village headman. The village headmen assisted the Collector in village settlements. In his Report to the Board of Revenue, Place had expressed the indispensability of building a collector's office in the district. He also wrote to the Board the bitter experience he had endured, during his tour, for want of an office building:

> "In the whole of the Jahir although promising to become a more valuable tract than it has ever been to the company, there is not a house adapted for the residence of the Collector and for transacting the business of his district, independent of the preservation of the Revenue under his charge may materially depend upon his being furnished with a suitable accommodation"[17].

Place had suggested to build three offices for the Collector in the district one each in the southern and northern tips and the other in the middle of the district.

In the subsequent years, Karunguzhi became the headquaters of the district and it remained so upto 1859 when it was shifted to 'Home Garden' Saidapettai, except for a short spell (1825-1835) during which Kancheepuram served as the district headquarters, from 1859 to 30 June 1968, the Collector's office was located in Saidapettai and with effect from 1 July 1968, Kancheepuram became the district headquarters[18].

Lionel Place resigned as the Collector in 1799 as there were some differences of opinion between himself and the Board of Revenue relating to the revenue settlement of the district.

Lionel Place has left his permanent marks in the district administration. It was reported in the Chengalpattu District Manual (1879) that he had still lived in the memories of the people of the district even 80 years after his association with the district[19].

> "His exertions and success in the execution of Public works have been referred to. Some of the finest tanks in the district such as Uttiramerur and Madurantakam were practically created by him and no one, standing on the magnificent Calingula of the latter can help admiring the genius apparent in the conception of the scheme and in the combined beauty and strength of excution"[20].

Zamindari System

In the year 1801, the district, for the purpose of revenue administration, was divided into 60 Zamindari Mittahs[21]. Then the Collector of the district was Greenways. During his Collectorship, Sathiavedu and Pulicat were added to the district in 1801.

Successors to Lionel Place

Hodgson, the Head Assistant to the Collector succeeded Place as the Collector. The place he resided at Kancheepuram is still known in the name of Hodgsonpetta. In 1800, Hodgson was succeeded by his Senior Assistant, Greenway. For the first time in 1801, the judicial function of the Collector was separated and Greenway became the provincial judge and Hepburn was appointed as the Collector of *the zilla of Karunguli* (thenceforth called).

The Collector's office was known as Public House. It was by this time that the *Talook Cutcheries* were built at Kancheepuram, Karunguli (For Madurantakam Taluk) Tirukazhukundram (for Chengalpattu), Trippasore, Poonamallee, Tinnanore (for Santmagans), Ponneri, Peddapollam,

Salavakkam, Uttiramerur and Cavantandalam[22]. These public offices were the forerunners of the modern Taluk Offices.

In 1806, Hepburn was replaced with Cazalet as the Collector of Chengalpattu district. During this period, the district consisted of the following eight taluks[23]: Chengalpattu, Tirupporur, Karunguli, Uttiramerur, Kancheepuram, Manimangalam, Reddapalayam and Nayar (Ponneri) : Sathiyavedu, hitherto in the Chengalpattu district was transferred to North Arcot District[24] in 1804-05. The addition to the above eight taluks was Saidapet in 1835 and Poonamallee in 1837. These two taluks were carved out of the territory taken from the taluks of Manimangalam, Peddapalayam and Nayar[25]. There was also a change in the territorial limits of the district. In 1835-36, certain villages were exchanged between Triuppattur and Wandhavasi taluks of South Arcot district and Madurantakam taluk of Chengalpattu district. In the same year about nine villages were transferred from Wallajah taluk to Kancheepuram taluk. In 1860-61 also, there were territorial readjustments between Kancheepuram and Wallajah taluks. In 1850-51, a portion of the Sathiyavedu taluk (transferred to North Arcot in 1804-05) was transferred to Ponneri (Nayar) taluk and in 1860, the remaining portion of Sathiyavedu taluk was merged with Tiruvallur taluk. For administrative convenience exchange of villages was also effected between Madurantakam taluk of Chengalpattu-MGR district and Tindivanam taluk of South Arcot district and between Ponneri taluk and Gudur taluk (Nellore district) in 1858-59.

Another remarkable event which deserves mention in the history of Chengalpattu-MGR district administration is its merger with the district of Madras Town in the year 1859-60. But the merger did not last long and in 1870, they were separated as before[26].

In nurturing and shaping the district administration in the beginning, the British Officers and Collectors who, besides Place, Greenway and Hepburn, played vital role, were Smalley, Babiregton, Barnard, Misbet, Cunliff, Viveash, Maclean, Freese, Ellis, Banbury and others.

Changes in the Administration between 1835-1860

In 1835, there were nine taluks in the district which became 10 in 1837 when Poonamallee taluk was formed. The eleventh taluk was Tiruvallur, carved in 1858-59 out of a portion of former Sathiavedu taluk.

In the year 1860, there was a taluk re-organisation in the Presidency and as a result, the 11 taluks of Chengalpattu district were reconstituted into six as detailed below:[27]

Sl. no. 1.	New taluks created 2.	Taluks merged 3.	Headquarters of the new taluks 4.
1.	Madurantakam	Karunguli Uttiramerur	Madurantakam
2.	Sriperumpudur	Kancheepuram Manimangalam	Sriperumpudur
3.	Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu Tirupporur	Tirukkazhukundram
4.	Saidapettai	Saidapettai Poonamallee	Saidapettai
5.	Tiruvallur	Peddapalaiyam Sathiavedu	Tiruvallur
6.	Ponneri	Nayar	Ponneri

In the subsequent years, Sriperumpudur taluk, which comprised the old Kancheepuram and Manimangalam taluks was renamed as Kancheepuram taluk with Kancheepuram as its headquarters and Sriperumbudur along with Uttiramerur, Poonamallee and Sathiyavedu became headquarters of Deputy Tahsildars. The headquarters of Chengalpattu taluk was also shifted from Tirukazhukundram to Chengalpattu.

Position in1900's

The position of the district administration in 1900's was that the Collector having his headquarters at Saidapettai was assisted by a Sub-Collector[28] and two General Deputy Collectors, six Tahsildars[29] for six taluks and five Depurty Tahsildars for five sub taluks[30]. The Sub-Collector and the General Deputy Collectors were the heads of the revenue divisions of Chengalpaṭṭu, comprising the taluks of Chengalpattu, Madurantakam and Kancheepuram; Saidapettai comprising the taluks of Saidapettai and Ponneri and Tiruvallur comprising the lone taluk of Tiruvallur.

Later in 1911 when Sriperumpudur sub-taluk was upgraded as a fullfledged taluk, the fourth revenue division was formed with headquarters at Kancheepuram having jurisdiction over the taluks of Kancheepuram and Sriperumpudur.

In 1946, the district lost about 5735 sq.miles of its area to the Madras district when a part of Saidapet taluk including the town of Saidapet was annexed to it.

On the eve of 1951, there were four revenue divisions in the district, *viz.*, Kancheepuram, (Kancheepuram and Sriperumpudur taluks), [Chengalpattu (Chengalpattu and Madurantakam taluks)] Saidapettai - (Saidapettai and Ponneri taluks) and Tiruvallur (Tiruvallur taluk). Consequent on the separation of judiciary from executive, the revenue divisions were delimited in the district, which brought the district under two revenue divisions of Tiruvallur and Chengalpattu while the Saidapettai and Kancheepuram divisions were done away with[31].

But in 1956, the two revenue divisions (*i.e.*) Saidapettai and Kancheepuram were revived which continue till present day. The following table shows the revenue divisions and their jurisdictions[32]:

Name of the revenue divisions		*Name of taluks comprised in the division*
1		*2*
Tiruvallur	-	Tiruvallur Tiruttani Pallipattu Uthukkottai
Chengalpattu	-	Chengalpattu Madurantakam Cheyyur
Saidapettai	-	Saidapettai Ponneri Gummidipoondi
Kancheepuram	-	Kancheepuram Sriperumbudur Uttiramerur

Changes after 1951

In 1951, the district had seven taluks, *viz.*, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Sriperumbudur, Saidapettai, Madurantakam, Ponneri and Tiruvallur and two sub-taluks of Uttiramerur and Uttukottai. In 1960, Gummidipoondi was formed as a sub-taluk of Ponneri taluk.

Consequent on the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras Alteration of Boundaries Act, 1959, (Pataskar Award) with effect from 1st April 1960, Tiruttani taluk and Pallipattu sub-taluk of Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh were transferred to Madras (Tamil Nadu) and annexed with the

Chengalpattu district. Tiruttani was formerly a 'Zamindari Estate' taken over by the government on 7 September 1950 and converted into a taluk.

Later (1975) Gummidipoondi, the sub-taluk of Ponneri taluk, Uttiramerur (1978), the sub-taluk of Kancheepuram taluk, Uthukkottai[33] the sub-taluk of Tiruvallur (1981) and Pallipattu (1981) the sub-taluk of Tiruttani were upgraded as fullfledged taluks enhancing the number of taluks in the district from 8 to 12. The 13th taluk of the district is Cheyyur demarcated by bifurcating the Madurantakam taluk with effect from 1 July 1986. These 13 taluks exist to the present day.

General Administration

The district administration of India was created by 'Land Revenue'. The division of the provinces of India into districts was on account of it[34]. In the Madras Presidency, Chengalpattu, the Jahir became a separate district, Northern Circars were conquered and subsequently divided into districts. Salem, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Dindigul were secured as such from Tipu Sultan. Madurai, a large territory was later divided into Madurai and Ramnad. Trichy was ceded by the Nawab and Thanjavur was acquired from the Maratta King. Most of these districts, after independence, owing to heavy administrative duties and responsibilities, were bifurcated or trifurcated and now there are 21 districts in Tamil Nadu.

General Administration and Revenue Department

The General administrative machinery of a district is responsible for discharging a multitude of functions mostly regulatory in nature. The wide range of administrative functions mainly cover land and water management, levy and collection of government dues, land reforms, tenancy reforms, survey and maintenance of land records, recording and compilation of cultivation and other basic statistics, control and distribution of essential commodities, welfare of the weaker section, debt relief, emergency relief, grant of variety of licences and permits, election, census, maintenance of law and order and other residual works which can not be brought within the purview of the other departmental officials of the district.

As the revenue department is responsible for the general administration of the district, there was a move to redesignate the revenue department as 'Revenue and General Administration Department'. But the move was dropped as it was thought that the redesignation would neither be going to increase its status nor would the public know any new fact which they were already aware of[35].

District Administration - The Collector [36]

The Collector is the representative of the State in the district. The governance of the district, not merely the collection of revenue, was in the hands of the revenue officials. For long, the revenue administration was the

only concern of the government in the district. The evolution of the office of the Collector and his assistants in the revenue administration shows what the revenue administration did for the government of the district. In the Madras Presidency, the Collector had been not only Collector and Magistrate but also Judge in revenue matters. The Collectors in the Madras Presidency were in 1852, found to have higher responsibilities and more substantial powers than their counter-parts in the Bombay Presidency. In 1888, the Collectors in the Madras Presidency were relieved of the work of the headquarters division which was given over to a Deputy Collector[37].

But after independence, the role of the Collector in the district administration has undergone several changes. The nature, content and priorities of work have also been changing from time to time. His style of working has also changed. Authoritarian postures are resented. Apart from his ability to co-ordinate all developmental activities in the district and to control and direct the revenue official towards efficient performance, the Collector should be able to get the co-operation of the people and their leaders in all spheres of activity. The increase in population and urgency to provide minimum needs to the people, the pressure on land and water, demand for goods, and services, outstripping the availability, growing unemployment, increase in law and order problems, increased responsibility to protect and uplift the weaker sections of the people , co-ordination and management of all welfare, development and regulatory functions, have all made the work of the Collector difficult and complex. The Collector is constantly under pressure. He is obliged to intervene and use his position and influence in all matters which are not his direct responsibility.

The Collector's priorities of works have changed. Important items of Revenue work do not figure in his priority list. These are largely the direct responsibilities in the district administration.

A list of revenue and other departmental officials in the district who are responsible for the general administration of the district are given in *Appendix-2.*

The Collectorate

In the Collectorate, District Revenue Officer and Personal Assistants are there to assist the Collector in his multifarious duties. In order to relieve the Collector of his heavy and arduous responsibilities, government have created, in the year 1960, the post of District Revenue Officer to look after a great deal of revenue and routine work on general administration[38].

The Collector and the District Revenue Officer are assisted by Personal Assistants, who exercise authorities under the power delegated to them by general or special orders. The ministerial staff of the Collectorate include the Sharishtadar and Assistants.

Grievance Day and Mass Contact Programme

'Grievance Day' and 'Mass Contact Programme' were instituted by the government in order to expedite the disposal of representations and grievances of the rural public and also give them an opportunity to meet the officials of different levels on appointed dates and to hear their grievances in person. In the district, every Monday is observed as Grievance Day. The Collector, Revenue Divisional Officers and the Tahsildars are to remain at their Headquarters on this day to receive representations and petitions from the people and to initiate steps to redress their grievances at once.

The Mass Contact Programme or *Manuneedhi Thittam* requires a team of officials of different departments who deal with the rural public to visit the village in each revenue firka on the 5th of every month. An officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar is to head the team of officials. On receipt of petitions, the head of the team investigates and takes decisions or makes suitable recommendations to the department concerned the same day.

Divisional Administration

The history of creation of revenue divisions of the district has been dealt with in the appropriate place of this chapter. The revenue divisions of the district are headed by the Revenue Divisional Officers who discharge many substantial original works under various Acts, Regulations and Standing Orders. In executive hierarchy, he assists the District Collector in the proper implementation of the policies and programmes of the government. He is the Sub-Divisional Magistrate responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the revenue division. Since independence, the duties and responsibilities of the Revenue Divisional Officer have undergone major changes. With the separation of judiciary from the executive, the Revenue Divisional Officer shed his judicial functions. At that time , many revenue divisions were abolished. In Chengalpattu-MGR district, Kancheepuram and Saidapettai revenue divisions were abolished. But on the recommendations of the District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee, the government ordered the restoration of the divisions in 1956-57. The Revenue Divisional Officers were supervising the Panchayat administration in the division prior to 1974 when the functions were entrusted to the Divisional Development Officers, which posts were newly created.

Taluk Administration

The Taluk Office occupies a very important position in the general administration of the taluk. Tahsildars are in charge of revenue and general administration at taluk level who are assisted by headquarters deputy tahsildars and other deputy tahsildars. Since the year 1990 government have appointed zonal deputy tahsildars to each zone which comprises two or more firkas. The Zonal Deputy Tahsildars have been empowered to issue

necessary certificates to the public. The general public are much benefited by the scheme since they do not have to go to taluk offices for the certificates they need.

Firka Administration

Below the taluk, Firka or Zone is the administrative division, the administrative officers being the zonal deputy tahsildar and revenue inspector. Their primary functions are to supervise the work of the Village Administrative Officers, azmoish cultivation, attend to collection of revenues, ensure that the village accounts are properly maintained and in all matters referred to him by the tahsildar, he has to inspect, enquire and send reports.

Village Administration

Villages were under the administration of the part time village officials, village headmen and village karnams. Since the part time system of village administration did not suit the present administrative set-up, the government abolished the system with effect from 14th November 1980 and the new posts of-full time village officials with the designation, *Village Administrative officer's* were created, combining the duties of the erstwhile-village headman and karnam. When candidates were recruited for the new posts of village administrative officers, preferences were given to the former village headmen and karnams who had the required qualification. The rest of the erstwhile village headmen and karnams were also rehabilitated as bill collectors in local civic bodies.

Each revenue village in Chengalpattu-MGR district is having a village administrative officer. These officers are responsible for collection of land revenue, maintaining village accounts, recommending issue of various certificates and reporting law and order problems to the tahsildars. More details are given in the chapter "Revenue Administration"[39].

APPENDIX -1

The list of 60 Zamindaris that existed in 1801

1. Worrutty, 2. Achchirappakkam, 3. Pakkam, 4. Chunambut, 5. Yeridatoor, 6. Cheyyur, 7. Anaicut, 8. Madurantakam, 9. Palianoor, 10. Meyoor, 11. Salavakkam, 12. Yedamuchi, 13. Kelianagar, 14. Pennagur, 15. Uttiramerur, 16. Malayankolam, 17. Cavantandalan, 18. Ayyappakkam, 19. Chevalamadu, 20. Dakolan, 21. Tiruppakkadal, 22. Poolalur, 23. Kanchipuram, 24. Neevaloor, 25. Thennaly, 26. Palur, 27. Chettipoonima, 28. Chengalpattu, 29. Tirckitichoonam, 30. Oragadam, 31. Cairumbaid, 32. Kyar, 33. Madumbakkam, 34. Pallavaram, 35. Kunnathur, 36. Manimangalam, 37. Sriperumpudur, 38. Perumbakkam, 39. Ramunjary, 40. Prippasoor, 41. Tirur, 42. Tirumazhisai, 43. Poonamalli, 44. Codumbakkam, 45. Trivatoor, 46. Parteput, 47. Tinnanur, 48. Vadatoor, 49. Vadamadura, 50. Reddapoliem, 51. Chinnambedu, 52. Nayer, 53. Vulloor, 54. Vayaloor, 55. Ponneri, 56. Peruvoil, 57. Perumbedu, 58. Kattur, 59. Avoor, 60. Chickerkotah

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N.B. In certain cases the spelling adapted by the Board of Revenue is repeated for easy identification.

APPENDIX-2

List of District Level Officers of various Departments who are responsible for the General Administration of the district

The Collectorate, Kancheepuram

1. District Collector
2. District Revenue Officer
3. Personal Assistant to the Collector (General)
4. -do- -do- (Panchayat Development)
5. -do- -do- (Noon Meal)
6. -do- -do- (Accounts)
7. District Adi Dravida Welfare Officer
8. District Backward Class Welfare Officer
9. Public Relation Officer
10. District Supply Officer
11. Government Pleader
12. Public Prosecutor
13. District Small Savings Officer
14. Inspection cell officer

Other Officials of the Revenue Division at Divisional and Taluk Level

1. Sub-Collectors, Saidapettai Revenue Division at Thousand Lights, Chennai-6
2. Revenue Divisional Officer, Chengalpattu Revenue Division, Chengalpattu
3. Revenue Divisional Officer, Kancheepuram Revenue Division, Kancheepuram
4. Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvellore Revenue Division, Tiruvellore
5. Tahsildars, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu, Sriperumbudur, Saidapettai, Ponneri, Gummidipoondi, Madurantakam, Cheyyur, Tiruttani, Pallipattu, Uthukkottai, Uttiramerur and Tiruvellore.

Agriculture Income Tax Department

1. Assistant Commissioner, Agricultural Income Tax, Kancheepuram
2. Agricultural Income Tax Officer, Kancheepuram

Agricultural Department

1. Joint Director of Agriculture, Chennai
2. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Chennai
3. Agricultural Chemist, Chennai
4. Assistant Directors of Agriculture, Kancheepuram, Saidapettai, Gummidipoondi, Madurantakam and Tiruvellore

5. Assistant Directors of Agriculture(T and V) Ambattur, Tiruttani, Tiruvellore, Kancheepuram, Ponneri, Madurantakam, Sriperumbudur, Chengalpattu.

6. Agricultural Officer for each Panchayat Union

Animal Husbandry Department

1. Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry (Intensive Cattle Development Project), Tambaram

2. Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry, Chitlapakkam, Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Poonamallee, Ponneri, Tiruttani and Madurantakam.

Commercial Taxes Department

1. Assistant Commissioner, Kancheepuram

2. Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Chengalpattu, Tiruvallur, Tiruttani, Sriperumbudur, Madurantakam, Kancheepuram, (North) Kancheepuram (South) and Ponneri.

Co-operative Department

1. Joint Registrar of Cooperative Society, Kancheepuram

2. Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu, Tiruvallur and Saidapettai.

Education Department

1. Chief Education Officer, Kancheepuram

2. District Education Officers, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu and Saidapet

3. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Saidapettai, Kancheepuram

4. Inspectors of Physical Education, Kancheepuram

5. Inspectress of Physical Education, Kancheepuram

6. Assistant Education Officers and Deputy Inspectors of Schools in each Block and Range

Employment and Training Department

1. District Employment Officer, Kancheepuram

2. District Employment Officer, Tiruvallur

3. Assistant Director of Employment and Training/Principal - Government I.T.I. Ambathur

EX-Servicemen Welfare Department

Assistant Director of Ex-Servicement Welfare, Guindy (For Chengai-Anna District)

Fire Service Department

1. Station Fire Officers, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Ambattur, Manali, Ennore, Tambaram, Sriperumpudur, Tiruvallur, Gummidipoondi, Madurantakam, Maraimalainagar, Ponneri and Red Hills.

Fisheries Department

1. Assistant Director of Fisheries, Saidapettai

Forest Department

1. District Forest Officer, Kancheepuram
2. Forest Rangers at Tiruvallur, Tambaram, Chengalpattur, Madurantakam and Tirupporur
3. Divisional Forest Officers (Social Forestry), Tiruvallur and Chengalpattu
4. Wildlife Warden, Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Vandalur

Geology and Mining Department

1. Assistant Director (Mines) Kancheepuram

Highways and Rural Works Department

1. Divisional Engineer, Saidapettai
2. Divisional Engineer, Chengalpattu
3. Assistant Divisional Engineer (for each taluk)

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department

1. Assistant Commissioner, Kancheepuram
2. Inspectors, Chengalpattu, Madurantakam I & II, Uttiramerur, Kancheepuram, Tiruttani, Tiruvellore, Sriperumpudur, Gummidipoondi.
3. Executive Officers (17 temples)

Horticulture Department

1. Deputy Director of Horticulture, Anna Nagar, Chennai
2. Assistant Director of Horticulture, Kancheepuram
3. Horticulture Officers, Ambattur, Puzhal, Cholavaram, Madhavaram, Tiruvallur, Pichanur, Melkathirpur, Chitlapakkam, Kattankulathur, Chengalpattu, Madurantakam, Taramani and Vedanthangal.

Industries and Commerce Department

1. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Kancheepuram
2. Project Officers, Industrial Estates Ambattur, Tiruninravur, Gummidipoondi and Perungudi.

Judicial Department

1. District and Session Judge, Chengalpattu
2. Sub-Judges, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Poonamallee, Tiruvallur
3. District Munsiffs, Madurantakam, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Poonamallee, Tiruvallur, Tiruttani and Ponneri.
4. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Chengalpattu
5. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poonamallee, Ponneri
6. Judicial First Class Magistrates, Chengalpattu and Tiruvallur
7. District Munsiff-*cum*-First Class Magistrate, Tiruttani

8. Judicial First Class Magistrates, (Prohibition cases) Kancheepuram and Tambaram
9. Judicial Second Class Magistrates, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Madurantakam, Thirukkazhukundram, Tiruttani, Saidapettai-I, Saidapettai-II, Tiruvallur, Poonamallee, Ponneri and Thiruvortiyur.

Labour Department

1. Inspector of Labour, Kancheepuram

Medical and Public Health Department

1. Regional Deputy Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Vellore
2. Deputy Director of Medical Services, Kancheepuram
3. District Health Officers, Saidapet and Kancheepuram
4. District Family Welfare Maternity and Child Health Officer, Saidapet
5. Deputy Director, Public Health Institute, Poonamallee
6. District Medical Officer, Kancheepuram

Municipal Administration Department

1. Regional Deputy Director of Municipal Administration, Vellore
2. Commissioner of Municipalities, Alandur, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Madurantakam, Pallavapuram, Tambaram, Tiruvortiyur and Tiruvallur.
3. Executive Officers of Townships, Ambattur, Avadi, Kathivakkam and Madhavaram

Police Department

1. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Chengalpattu Range, Saint Thomas Mount, Chennai.
2. Superintendent of Police, Chengalpattu MGR, Kancheepuram
3. Superintendent of Police, Chengalpattu MGR, St.Thomas Mount, Chennai
4. Deputy Superintendents of Police, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu, Tiruvallur, Ennore, Ambattur and Avadi.
5. Assistant Superintendents of Police, Saint Thomas Mount, Tambaram and Tiruttani
6. Circle Inspectors of Police (27 circles)

Public Works Department

1. Superintending Engineer, Kancheepuram
2. Executive Engineer, Kancheepuram
3. Executive Engineer (Buildings), Kancheepuram

Registration Department

1. District Registrar, Kancheepuram
2. District Registrar, Chengalpattu

Rural Development Department

1. Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency, Kancheepuram
2. Divisional Development Officers, Kancheepuram, Saidapettai, Tiruvallur and Chengalpattu.
3. Block Development Officers, Panchayat Union Commissioners

Statistics Department

1. Assistant Director of Statistics, Kancheepuram
2. Statistical Investigators

Survey and Land Records Department

Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, Kancheepuram

Town Panchayat Department

1. District Town Panchayat Officer, Kancheepuram
2. Executive Officers of Town Panchayats (for 47 town panchayats of the district)

Transport Department

1. Regional Transport Officer, Kancheepuram

Treasury Department

1. Treasury Officer, District Treasury, Kancheepuram
2. Sub-Treasury Officers, Chengalpattu, Madurantakam, Cheyyur, Sriperumpudur and Uthiramerur.

Notes & References

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11. C.D.Maclean *Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency* - Vol.III, 1983, Madras, p. 378.
12. M.Banuviah *Concise Revenue History of the Chengalpattu District,* Madras, 1874. p.2
13. Charles Stewart Crole, op. cit. pp. 235, 237
14. *Ibid.*, p. 238
15. M. Banuviah, *op. cit.*, p. 3
16. Extract from Chengalpattu District Records - Report of Mr. Place, dated 6 October 1795, p. 2.
17. Place's Report, *op. cit.*, p. 46
18. G.O.Ms.No. 964, Revenue Department, dated 17 May 1968
19. Charles Stewart Crole, *op.cit.*, p. 254
20. *Ibid.*, p. 254
21. Please see *Appendix-I* for the list of Zamindaris
22. Extract from the Chengalpattu District Records - Greenway's Report, 1801, p. 35
23. M. Banuviah, *op.cit.*, p. 9
24. Chengalpattu District Records, Vol. 3848, dated 19 March 1928
25. Charles Stewart, Crole, *op.cit.*, p. 281
26. C.D. Maclean, *op.cit.*, Vol-I., p.65
27. M.Banuviah, *op. cit.*, p.21
28. C.D. Maclean, Vol-III, *op.cit.*, p. 174
29. Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Madurantakam, Ponneri, Saidapettai and Tiruvallur
30. Kancheepuram, Uttiramerur, Poonamallee, Sriperumpudur and Sathiyavedu
31. Census of India, 1961, Vol-IX. p. 2
32. Census of India, 1961, Madras - Vol. IX, p. 2
33. The present Uthukkottai taluk was known as Pennalurpet Sub-taluk, under the charge of an independent Deputy Tahsildar. The Headquarters of the taluk was shifted from Pannalurpet to Uthukkottai in 1969 and it became a full-fledged taluk with effect from 1 August 1981.

34. M.Ruthnasamy, *Some Influences that made the British Administrative System in India*; LUZAC & CO., London, 1939, p.321.

35. S.P.Ambrose, One Man Commission Report on District Revenue, Administration, Madras Government of Tamil Nadu - 1980, p.4.

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CHAPTER - 11

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Revenue System in the Tamil Country

Revenue Administration is one of the vital systems of administration. The entire administration of a State depends on this system and it is the basis for the functioning of any State with the regular organisation of its revenue resources[1]. Needless to say that our country is predominent in agricultural activities. So, the Revenue Administration depends, *inter-alia* on land and its use. The term *Land tenure* means a system for possession and management of land which is the first requisite for agriculture. It is thus evident that land remains the essential unchanging element of agriculture. Further, agriculture is the main occupation of the people of India and the main economic activity as a whole and also a source of revenue for the government. The sources of a government depends more on sound finance, for, without it, no good Government can survive. This was well understood in ancient and medieval times and the treasury was considered as one of the seven elements of a State. Tirukkural, while speaking about exchequer, indicates as follows:

"There is nothing so worthy as wealth which has the quality of giving *worth even to worthless men.*" The Tamil classic further states the following:

> *Everyone should acquire wealth for there is no other munition of war so effective. There is no sharper sword with which pride and confidence of the enemy can be cut effectively. It was very probably on account of the importance of finance and the military force for the stability of the Government that the kings always kept them under their control.*

Thus, revenue is the fundamental requirement of every state.

The revenue system of the south, though resembling that of the north India in broad outline presents many distinctive features on a closer look which requires an analytical study[2].

In the Tamil country, particularly in Tondaimandalam, various technical expressions like kadamai, kudimai, ayam, magamai, kanikkai, katnam, vari, pattam, irai, kattayam, dandam, manru etc., were used to denote the revenues of the State[3]. Some of the inscriptions even mentioned taxes and obligations due to the government along with contributions of a local or social nature payable for specific local or social or communal purposes. Such multiplicity of taxes appears throughout different periods of the history of South India with only slight variations pointing out the almost unbroken continuity of the same taxation systems in the Tamil Country.

Revenue Administration in the Chengalpattu Region in earlier days

The land revenue history of Chengalpattu MGR District divides itself into three periods coincident with the epochs of the three different reigns, during the Hindu period, the Mohammedan period and modern period[4].

In the ancient period, the Hindu kings, developed a revenue system which, in later days, was modified and reformed. Among the early revenue systems under the Hindu kings, the system which prevailed and which took a definite shape with some modifications at the time of the settlements in the country which came to be called the *Thondaimandalam* in 8th Century A.D., appears to have been the basis of all later administration. Chola inscriptions state that King Kulothunga Chola succeeded in exterminating the Kurumbas of the Tondaimandalam region, cleared the forests in the region and founded the distinguished town of Kancheepuram. Since there was a deficiency of inhabitants, Kulothunga Chola gave his minister enormous wealth to bring the people from neighbouring countries to inhabit and settle in this area. Accordingly, the area around Kancheepuram was colonised by Vellalars brought from outside[5]. Originally when they were imported by Adondee Chakravarti Chola to colonize Tondaimandalam, they formed the highest class. As a result, they enjoyed a monopoly of privileges as a rank and formed the sole proprietary body. The Vellalas were distributed in small bodies over the country in villages and townships. They held lands and they managed some concern in common. The derivation of the name by which they were designated is from *Kani*, the Tamil Word for land and *adsi = andei* the root of which is "al" owner / lord. This name must have been introduced long before the advent of Brahmins. By passage of time, Brahmins and a few tribes also were added to the list of the proprietary shareholders who are still calling themselves by the original title of Kaniyatsikarar. During the mediaeval period, the name Kaniyatsikarar became known by the Mohommadan name of mirassidars, which means holders of land by right of inheritance.

From the very ancient times, it seemed to have been common practice for these proprietors to make arrangements with the above mentioned tribes for the cultivation of portions of the lands of the village. These persons were called *porakudis* or temporary cultivators and were either tenants for a year or for a fixed term of years according to arrangement. This body had swollen as time went on, by the influx of farmers brought in by the rulers of the later days to cultivate lands left waste by the Kaniyatsikarar or proprietors owing to negligence or continued inability to cultivate.

This in fact resulted in the rise of *ulkudis,* or fixed cultivators, who possessed certain modified rights of occupancy through holding for four generations or for one hundred years. They, unlike *porakudis,* had the power to sell the lands under their cultivation and both classes had equally to acknowledge the ascendancy of Kaniyatsikarar by the payment of fees

(Swetantaram). Further more, no length of time could convert an *ulkudi* into a *kaniyasi holding*. This tenure has been compared to *copy hold* in England.

In the third category, personal slaves are not included. They formed a distinct and separate class from the Villeins attached to the soil, the *adscriptigleba*. They were inseparably attached to the *Kaniyadsi* share to which they belonged; they could not be sold without it and when it was disposed of, they were also passed on to the new purchaser[6].

During the Chola period the land revenue was the major income of the State. The landowners normally paid all the taxes. In case of taxes due, fell into arrears, the State had the right to sell the lands to pay up the taxes from the sale price. This practice must have been followed in many parts of Chengalpattu region as it is gleaned from the fact that a decision was taken in A.D. 926 to this effect by the Sabha of Ninnavun, in Chengalpattu region.

The strong and prosperous Chola Kingdom was finally everthrown in 1100 A.D. The region was then held by some minor chieftains and later by the rulers of Vijayanagar. They were theoretically governed according to the laws of Manu which brought along with it, the system of having a single person in charge of a village. In some cases, this person took possession himself of the entire mirasi which originally vested in several persons as it is evidenced by the term *Ekabogam*. This gave rise to the prevalence of Mirasi tenures in this region. Though in the neighbouring Nadus, the rent was paid in cash, the ancient system of paying *waram* continued in Tondaimandalam. The tradition as well as history concur in assigning the construction of the tanks and other irrigation works to this period[7].

It is interesting to note that the last Hindu Sovereignty at Chandragiri was subverted by the victorious armies of the Mohammadan kings of Bijapur and Golconda and the English later obtained the settlement of Madras from *Damarla Nagakkan*, Chief of Chengalpattu, who served under the Rajah of Chandragiri. The Maharatta invasions, the conflicts which arose on the assertion of Moghul supremacy in the Deccan and the consequent subjugation of the power at Golconda caused a period of confusion in the southern parts of India. It is during this period, there emerged a valiant man Zulfikar Khan, the Imperial General and Founder of the line of Nawabs of the Carnatic. During his period, attempts were made for introducing a regular revenue administration in this region. Earlier, under the emperors Akbar and Aurangazeb, the Government's share was half the net income from land or 1/3 of the gross income. With the decline of the Mogul Empire, which also brought into the picture the French and British who struggled for ascendancy, the Nawabs of Carnatic and their subordinates resorted to oppression and made settled administration impossible. The irrigation works were neglected. Famine followed as a worse disaster, after the depradation of Hyder Ali's second invasion in which the district was nearly depopulated[8]. The Mirasy system flourished as long as the Government demand was not excessive.

The Muslim rulers generally augmented the land tax to such a point as to have absorbed all landlords' rents and to have reduced the Mirasidars to much the same position as an *ulkudi* [9]. This situation continued till the introduction of the revenue system by the English East India Company.

British Period

The establishment of the English East India Company's rule in India brought notable changes in the administrative system of India. However, in the early period of its rule, the Company retained many of the features of the already existing revenue system. Further, the earliest territory acquired by the East India Company from the revenue point of view was the Chengalpattu region, where revenues were assigned by the Nawab of Carnatic to the Company as a contribution towards the expenses of the wars undertaken by the Company on his behalf[10]. The country around Madras was known as Jaghir and it was acquired from the Nawab of Arcot partly in 1750 and partly in 1763 [11]. The revenue of the Jaghir which was made over to the Company was 4,42,880 pagodas including the revenue from sayer, salt etc. It was however rented out to the Nawab himself for 18 years from 1762 to 1780 on an annual lease of 3,68,350 pagodas.

The system of management in the Jaghir while it was rented by the Nawab, was of the same oppressive and unjust character which marked the administration of affairs in his own territory, the Carnatic. It exhibited throughout, a scheme of boundless exaction, rapacity on the part of the Government and its officers, and of evasion on that of the inhabitants or of collusion between them and of the public servants, and the revenue Adiminished every year with the cultivation. The ryot was entitled to a certain standard share of the crops, but a considerable proportion of it was extorted from him under various devices of usual assessment, fixed assessment, additional assessment and *Durbar Khirch* and by private contributions levied by the Revenue Officers for their own use.

When the Jaghir was granted to the company, it was found that a very considerable landed property was withheld under the different denominations of shrotriem, Inam, Jaghir etc., to the tune of about 50,000 pagodas per annum, and the Nawab was consequently desired to relieve it from this burden by providing for the incumbents elsewhere. But the Nawab himself being the renter of the Jaghir at that time, the Shrotriemdars, Inamdȧrs etc., were allowed to continue in possession. This situation continued in later days also. The possessors produced *purganahs* and appealed to the authorities and informed them of their uninterrupted tenure. So, their rights were admitted by the renters and Collector of the Company also[12].

Survey under Mr.Barnard

During the time when the Jaghir was held by the Nawab, Mr.Barnard, an Engineer was employed to make a survey of the lands in this Jaghir, in order to ascertain the real resources and value. Nawab's officers prevented the villagers from supplying the required details to the survey team. But, inspite of all these oppositions, he made it up and with the aid of data supplied principally by the village officers and completed the survey based on chain measurements which satisfied the requirements of approximate resources. The Nawab in fact incurred loss in the lease programme. This was due to the natural consequences of his own maladministration and was confirmed by a *Beriz Zabitah* or collection list compiled by Mr.Barnard on the average of actual collections from all sources for four years from 1762 to 1766. He placed the sum at 2,75,372 pagodas. Mr.Barnard completed his survey in 1776. In the same year, a Committee was appointed to examine the conditions of the Jaghir and it was later abolished in 1778 [13].

On the conclusion of peace with Hyder Ali in 1784, the Jaghir was assumed by the Company's Government and placed under the charge of a Superintendent. It appears that the Jaghir had been divided into 16 divisions or *Parganas* consisting of 2,241 villages.

With a view to recover the country from the state of desolation into which it had been thrown, engagements were entered into with individuals for each pargana on a progressive rent for nine years from fasli 1193 to 1201 (1783 to 1791), commencing with so low a rent as 48,200 pagodas for the first year. But, at the end of the ninth year, if the renters had kept to their engagements, it would have fetched a net revenue of 3,81,000 pagodas. But many of them failed before the fourth year and almost all before the sixth year. From the conclusion of these failures to fasli 1199, the mode of management that obtained was a mixture of rent and a many, during which the average gross collections amounted to only 1,47,115 pagodas.

In 1788, the Jaghir was formed into two divisions, each placed under a Collector and in the following year it was divided into three collectorates and the office of the Superintendent was abolished. In 1790, the Jaghir was again formed into Northern and Southern divisions. In Faslis 1200 and 1201 (1790-91) several parganas of the district were rented out to the inhabitants and the Jamma was fixed for the last fasli at 1,31,849 pagodas and for the second at 2,18,226 pagodas. For the succeeding three faslis *viz.*, 1202,1203 and 1204 (1792-1794) the Jaghir was rented to the inhabitants. The gross amount of rent taken for the above three fasli years was 12,27,526 pagodas or 4,09,175 per fasli year.

Survey under Mr. Lionel Place

In November 1794, the district was placed under the charge of Mr. Lionel Place. From this time onwards, the *Jaghir* was taken out of the hands of the Nawab. Until the administration of its affairs by Mr.Place, very little had been done for improving its conditions, nor had any steps been taken with the exception of Mr.Barnard's survey for obtaining real information on all aspects of the region. Mr.Place who took charge of the district in 1795, was the first British officer, who really went deep into the subject. His lengthy and most valuable reports exhuming at first hand, the Hindu system, made him the standing authority on such matters[14].

When the *Jaghir* was rented out by the company as detailed above, their officers were not in possession of any materials that could properly guide their judgement in fixing the rents. After rejecting such offers, since they appeared extravagantly high, they were under the necessity of accepting those of such bidders, whose proposals were equal to the supposed value of the land. Besides, great difficulties were experienced in laying down a rate for the division of the crops among the renters and the ryots and each party was claiming the largest shares which led to much dispute between them.

Since references could not be had to those documents of accounts which would have cleared up these points, the inhabitants were allowed to follow the *Mamoolwarum* as it was called, or customary division settling among themselves all issues. It was reduciable to no fixed rates, but every year variable according to the interest purposes of one party or the other.

During the administration of Mr. Place which continued till 1798, he concentrated his attention to its internal improvements, to the investigation of the land revenue details, to the discovery of abuses in the collection and management and to the collection of required information, respecting the situation, the rights and privileges of the ryots. In the neglected and confused state in which the country had long been thrown, the Revenue accounts and other documents afforded the Collector little information. With respect to the former, they were by no means regularly kept up. Much details were found to be mere fabrications intended to conceal the speculations and irregular practices of the accountants themselves as of those employed in the Collections.

Mr.Place, in his report to the erstwhile Board of Revenue, dated 6th October 1795, made proposals for renting out of the *parganas* of the *Jaghir* for a term of three years. On the recommendations of the erstwhile Board of Revenue, the Government accorded sanction to the measure, and directed that a similar settlement might be concluded for the rest of the parganas also.

When Mr.Place first went to the *Jaghir,* he found the lands of many villages without Mirasidars, the parents, children, and relations being extirpated and the idea of permanent property was much in the minds of the natives, that they declined cultivating any field, unless under the mirasi tenure, except such, as would yield them the quickest and largest profit. It was, therefore, indispensable to assign the Mirasidars the unappropriated lands. Besides by granting *cowles* for lands to the ryots and their heirs for ever; so long as they continued in obedience to the Government and paid all just dues, he was enabled to convert the most stubborn soil and thickest jungle into fertile villages. The mode of settlement introduced by Mr.Place was that of village rents on the produce being commuted for a money payment.

With regard to the divisions of crops, the absence of fixed rules, as stated above, induced Mr.Place to pursue a new mode of apportionment and regulation of shares *in lieu* of the *Mamool Warum,* as being more equal and just. It was founded on the principle which formerly obtained over the greater part of the Peninsula, before additional assessments had been added to the public demand of an equal division of the crop, taking one description of produce *with another.* The dry grains and horticultural produce had always been assessed as in other parts of the country, at a fixed money rent and continued to be so.

The Government, therefore, remarked, that Mr.Place's principle of assessment was an entire subversion of the established rate of division and that the introduction of a new scale of division by share and share alike was contrary to the *Mamool Warum*[15]. Mr. Place was called upon to explain the principles of his settlement , which he did in his report of the 6th June 1799. The settlement concluded by him in his report for *faslis* 1205, 1206 and 1207 was reported to the erstwhile Board. It appeared from this report that the whole lands of the *Jaghir* had been divided into 17,821 7/8 Hirssee shares, that the number of the then rightful proprietors amounted to 8,387 who held 15,994 9/16 of these shares, and that the remainder *viz.,* 1,827 5/16 shares were unclaimed but occupied by the Payacarries. The number of houses in the whole *Jaghir* amounted to 57,911 and the population was 2,09,780. According to Mr.Barnard's original survey, the arable lands of the whole *Jaghir* cultivated and uncultivated in fasli 1205 consisted of 4,69,786 *Cawnies* of which *tarupady* and *sunnad inams* were 76,242 acres. The Government share of the produce, was in general, 55 per cent. But, the share was different for the crops which were raised in tankfed and rainfed lands. Thus, Government share was generally 50 per cent. The Government received 45 per cent in high ground fed by large tanks where small picottahs were used to irrigate water, after the rains were over. In situations where long picottahs were used throughout the year, the circar's share was 40 per cent.

If the Government anywhere received a lower share than this, it was by reason of *cowle* granted to the ryot for particular reasons as to bring waste land under cultivation. The whole revenue of the *Jaghir,* including Inams was 3,60,809-5-4 pagodas in *fasli* 1205, but it fell in *fasli* 1207 to 3,27,807-17-46 pagodas.

Turwah upon betal gardens, sugarcane and plantains formed part of needy money collections. The highest rate of rent levied on betel garden was 12 1/2 and the lowest pagodas was five per cent per *cawny.* The highest rate on sugarcane was 12 1/2 pagodas while the lowest pagodas was 8-27-25 per *cawny.* The plantain cultivation used to be charged at the rate of 12 1/2 pagodas per *cawny.*

The plan of assessment adopted by Mr.Place was strongly condemned by the erstwhile Board and Government. However, it was allowed to remain. Aggrieved at the censures passed by the Board and Government on his conduct, Mr.Place resigned his post in 1799. In faslis 1208 and 1209, the village settlement of the *Jaghir* was formed on the actual produce, by Mr.Place's successor. The total amount was 2,61,201-6-33 pagodas and beriz amounted to 3,24,045 pagodas.

In *fasli* 1210 (year 1801), the *Jaghir* was divided into 61 *mootahs* or *zamindaries* and permanent settlement was introduced. The permanent revenue fixed on the whole *Jaghir,* exclusively of charges of collection calculated at five per cent on the total jumma amounted to 3,67,353 59/123 pagodas which was very near to the rent paid by the Nawab. However, the permanent settlement soon proved a failure, as there was hardly any margin of profit made for vicissitudes of season and other natural calamities. The zamindars were only middle men, who were charged with the expensive duty of collecting unsettled revenue in a troublesome district[16].

The principles on which permanent settlement was made were (1) the *beriz* of ten several years previous and ten several years subsequent to the year of 1780.[17] It also included the beriz of two *faslis* viz., 1208 and 1209, immediately preceding the year when former settlement was taken into calculation and on a consideration of the then existing State of each village with regard to its lands, means of irrigations and ploughs. Thus an assessment was determined upon each village. Out of the assessment, a deduction of five per cent was made on account of charges of collection and the remainder was fixed as a permanent *jumma.* It seems that this *jumma* was not calculated upon the average of any particular period.

In the year 1804, the system of *ryotwari* settlement was introduced by Mr.Hepburn the then Collector, into the Division of Satyavedu (now in Andhra Pradesh) as well as in Kancheepuram and Madurantakam *mootahs,* by conducting the survey and classification of the lands comprised in these places. The survey and classification were made by the surveyors in the presence of the inhabitants and karnams as well as the people of the neighbouring villages, as a kind of jury.

The wet as well as dry lands were divided into four classes each class having four sorts. The garden lands were divided into two descriptions, viz. *nunjai garden* and *poonjai garden.* The different classes and sorts were formed with reference to the estimated produce, the goodness of the soil and the other advantages they had with them.

The gross produce of the lands was estimated of the average produce of ten years of good and bad seasons calculated as follows:

		Kalams
4	years full crops producing	400
4	years 3 1/4 Crops	300
1	year 1/2 Crop	50
1	year 1/4	25
		775

This total divided upon ten years gave 77 1/2 kalams which was taken as the gross produce of a given piece of land. The cultivation expenses were fixed at 20 per cent of the gross produce and the remainder *viz.*, 80 per cent was divided between Government and ryot in equal shares. The commutation rate fixed for paddy was 13 3/4 *marakkals* per pagoda.

The assessment on dry and garden lands were fixed with reference to the crop raised and not with reference to the quality of the land, the assessment was fixed on each species of grain cultivated varying from four *marakkals,* four pagoda for gingelly oil seed to seventeen marakkals for varagn. The highest and lowest rates fixed for wet, dry and garden per cawny were as follows:

	Highest Pagodas	*Lowest Pagodas*
Wet	6-38-65	0-18-55
Dry	3-23-00	0-10-05
Garden	6-11-40	1-15-65

According to the system then in force, betel, plantain sugarcane, tobacco, turmeric and hemp were included among the items of garden.

The above ryotwari system introduced in the district was very acceptable to the ryots. There was an extension of cultivation in that year, raising the revenue of the district, one third higher than that of the first year of the assumption of the district. The permanent settlement, was not fully realized in any one year, since its introduction. The proprietors of many of the estates entirely neglected the tanks and other sources of irrigation which were consequently reduced to a ruined state. Many proprietors fell into arrears, owing to the deteriorated condition of their estates produced by their systematic mismanagement and subsequently their estates were either

sequestrated and brought to sale or rented. Some of the estates were reverted to Government for want of heirs and were brought under Amanee or Government management. The renters of some villages also failed in their engagement while others absconded. Consequently, several rented villages came under the management of the Collector. The balance of the estates permanently settled from fasli 1214 to 1219 amounted to rupees 4,19,698-11-11 and that of the villages rented on lease during the same period amounted to rupees 1,42,942-1-5.

Originally, the district comprised of eight taluks namely Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Uttiramerur, Karoonguli, Tiruporur, Peddapoliem, Nayer and Manimangalam. The division of Sattiavedu settled by Mr. Hepburn was later transferred to North Arcot in 1804-1805 [18].

The result of the survey assessment of the ceded districts having proved so successful that the Board ordered the Collector in 1816 to undertake the settlement of one of the villages of the *Jaghir* on the principles adopted by Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Ellis. Afterwards, Mr. Smalley effected the settlement of two villages without making a previous survey and measurement of the lands.

On the report submitted by Mr. Smalley upon the result of the above settlement, the Board stated that it was expedient to make the measurement and classification of the lands on the basis of ryotwari settlement and accordingly issued additional instructions on the subject.

Natural calamities also unpaed the economic growth of this region. The district was thrice affected by storms between May 1820 and March 1821 which ruined several tanks and water sources and destroyed crops and cattle. The effect of these storms was severely felt by the people. The revenue of the district fell off a good deal, from rupees, 9,52,611/- in fasli 1230 (1820).

Survey under Mr.Smalley

The second stage of survey was that of Mr. Smalley who reported to the Board on the 31st October 1822, the completion of survey assessment in 125 villages of Chengalpattu district. The survey rules were adopted from those of the ceded districts, modified to meet local peculiarities. The standard was the royajee *cawnee* of 57,600 square feet, measured by a 24 feet chain. The arable area included the cultivation of fasli 1210. Fields were limited in extent to the quantum that could be ploughed by one yoke of oxen. Nunjai (wet land) was divided into one crop and two crops. One crop land was composed of twelve sorts and the two crop of seven sorts. *Punjai* (dry land) was divided into four classes. But the garden lands were classified and assessed as *nunjai* and *punjai*. The settlement recommended by the Collectors was the average of a number of years' produce and price. The produce was converted into money on an average price of twenty one years,

excluding one year in which it was very high. The rate of commutation was taken as fifteen mercals per pagoda. The ryots were allowed to make their own proposals in regard to the *beriz* to be fixed on their lands and a sufficient number of competent persons was selected and appointed as mediators, besides the six *Tarumdars* who were regularly appointed by the Collector for the purpose. The Collector on a consideration of the different proposals made by the ryots, mediators and six *Tarumdars* decided to take the assessment fixed by the six *Tarumdars* as his guide, and recommended different rates of reduction for each village, varying from 2 to 15 per cent and averaging about 10 per cent. The settlement concluded by the Collector for the above villages was 20,974-9-5 1/8 pagodas including waste.

The highest and lowest rates finally fixed by the Collector were:

		Highest Pagodas	*Lowest Pagodas*
Nunjai	1st Crop	4-9-92	0-11-44
	IInd Crop	6-2-56	2-1-44
Punjai		0-10-56	0-5-28

The average rate proposed for *Nunjai* was 2-7 3/4 pagodas. But, this was considered by the Board as high and it stated that it should be reduced rather below what the average *Nanjai* produce at its yearly value would yield.

On the report of the Collector, in 1825, regarding the reduction directed to be made as stated above, the Board issued instructions that it was advisable to allow the assessment of Mr. Smalley to remain as it was till the Collector succeeded in establishing the survey rates in some of the other taluks and that when they came up for consideration he would be better able to judge what *exercitation* might be necessary. Though Mr. Smalley's settlement was approved and sanctioned by the Board and Government, it was not allowed to exist entirely on its original footing, but was tinkered and altered by several of his successors on the objections raised by the ryots concerned. The principal difficulties to be overcome in carrying out a survey assessment in Chengalpattu were:

1. The repugnance of the people to a money demand;
2. The absence of statistical information, owing to the introduction of the *Mootah* system which deprived the Government officers of the means of becoming acquainted with the resources of the land or of obtaining correct accounts of produce;
3. The deteriorated condition of the lands caused by the extravagant and mismanagement of the *Mootahdards*; and
4. The fact that the revenue, being almost all derived from wet cultivation which is dependent on vicissitudes of seasons, fluctuated more than in districts in which the produce was raised on dry lands.

Survey under Mr. Viveash

The third stage of the survey was that of Mr.Viveash. On 31 August 1828, he sent his report to the Board on the completion of survey settlement in the taluks of Kancheepuram, Uttiramerur, Karunguli and Tirupporur, comprising 595 villages and in 29 villages of the Chengalpattu taluk. This report which was made at the time of his transfer to Madurai, contained, only short intimation of the progress he had made, but gave no explanation of the principles on which he had acted[19]. The accounts which accompanied this meagre announcement were found not only unsatisfactory but they raised doubts of the correctness of the results at which he had arrived. So, the Board directed his successor to go through them in depth and submit a detailed report. But, the order was kept in abeyance till 1834, owing to the changes of Collectors. When Mr. Maclean, was appointed Collector of the district, he desired to revise Mr. Viveash's settlement. But, circumstances led to the completion of the survey assessment of the other three taluks first and revision was allowed to the rest[20].

Mr. Viveash's settlement was considered very rough and unscientific. The principle adopted by Mr. Viveash in making the survey settlement of the four taluks appeared quite different from those enunciated by the Board and to be almost arbitrary[21]. The villages were formed into 32 divisions or circles and the inhabitants of each were desired to form a collective *Beriz* in their circles based on the cultivation of *fasli* 1232. This general *Beriz* was required to be adjusted equally and in fair proportion on each separate village. The ryots formed the general *Beriz* of their circle by taking the average of four others *viz.,* the average produce of the previous twentythree years, the average collections of the same period, the collection of *fasli* 1232 and the proposed Beriz of the six *tarumdars*. This was next divided among the villages and the proportion of each was further indicated by the average per cawny of the whole land cultivated in *fasli* 1232. A more particular investigation was then made into the circumstances of particular villages. Those that had been improved by recent works of irrigation or other advantages, received a moderate addition. Allowances were made in like manner for those villages where the tanks had fallen to decay. Out of the Beriz thus revised, a further reduction from two to 10 per cent was made. Mr. Viveash probably took the collections of *fasli* 1232 as a standard and fixed the *Beriz* on all wet lands with reference to it. The ryots *Beriz* was confirmed wherever it agree with these and differences were adjusted as stated above. Finally, the adjusted *Beriz* was again committed to the ryots, who fixed the rate for each class of land in every village and executed a *Muchilika* to abide by the rate so imposed. Out of the 32 divisions or circles instituted by Mr. Viveash, he confirmed the ryots *Beriz* in 11 villages and raised it in 21, the additions varying from 1/2 to 9 per cent and averaging about three per cent on the whole. The dry lands were assessed at the average produce of the preceding 23 years.

The plan on which Mr.Viveash actually proceeded was calculated to save trouble and laborious research, at the expense of the most essential requisites of a permanent ryotwari assessment. The settlement so concluded was not only less than the actual collection of fasli 1232, but less than the permanent settlement also. The lands cultivated in fasli 1232 were fixed as lands covered by cultivation while all other lands which had been cultivated since fasli 1210, but left waste in 1232 were entered as fit for cultivation. The remainder (excluding Poramboke) were entered as immemorial waste. The average rates fixed by Mr. Viveash for *nanjai* and *punjai* lands of the different taluks referred to, were as follows:[22]

Place	*Nanjai* *Ist crop pagodas*	*2nd crop pagodas*	*Punjai Pagodas*
1. Kancheepuram	1-14 1/4	2-2 1/8	0-8 7/8
2. Uttiramerur	1-13 1/4	2-2 1/8	0-10 7/8
3. Karunguli	1-12 1/4	1-13 3/8	0-13 1/8
4. Tirupporur	1-7 1/8	1-8	0-9 5/8
5. Chengalpattu	1-12 1/2	1-13 3/4	0-7 1/2

Survey under Mr. Maclean

The receipt of a despatch from the Court of Directors in 1834 gave a fresh impulse to the settlement[23] of the district, but the revision of Mr. Viveash's work was allowed to remain in abeyance. When Mr. Maclean became the Collector, he offered to complete the scheme on condition that a separate establishment was allowed exclusively for the purpose. The Board recommended him to confine himself, first to determining the gross *Sheykal beriz* for the whole of the lands of a taluk, and then apportion it among its villagers. All attempts at field war assessment and other details were to be reserved till the Board had passed orders on his report on the above settlement in gross. He produced the work on the taluks of Nayar, Manimangalam and Peddapalayam and several muttahs containing 260 villages which had lapsed to Government. His settlement was introduced in *fasli* 1246-1247 (1836-38) and it created as much dissatisfaction at headquarters as that of Mr. Viveash.

The principal reason for this was that he neither obeyed the Board's instructions, nor carried out a plan of his own, which he seemed to have laid down for himself as superior. He neither started his work by commencing with gross calculations, to work upwards from the field by ascertaining its actual productive powers and proceeding onwards through classes, villages and taluks to arrive at a just settlement of the total revenue of the district,nor did he adhere to the plan of the Board which proposed to subdivide aggregate beriz till the field unit was arrived at. His plan, no doubt was sound, but he

did not carry it out in practice. When a village was taken up, the demand on it was fixed mainly by consideration of its former beriz. An average per kani was then struck for the total extent and the assent of the ryots obtained, after which the sum thus fixed was distributed over the various classes of land. No fixed principle being observed, his own survey had to be altered in order to coincide with his classification[24].

However, the beriz fixed by Mr. Maclean for Manimangalam was found to be fair average demand[25]. But, those of the other taluks were condemned as low and sometimes even lower than Mr. Viveash's settlement. In the Peddapalayam taluk, which comprised of 125 villages, the survey brought a decrease of 7 1/2 per cent in *nanjai* and 7 1/4 per cent in *punjai* below the former measurements. The dry land was divided into three classes while wet into eight. Nearly, one fifth of the wet lands was under the denomination of *manavari nanjai,* solely dependant upon the rain water. The greater portion of the soil was found to be poor and partially mixed with sand. The villages in which the soil was naturally fertile were a few, and in these, the fertility was attributed rather to an abundant supply of water and to the pains bestowed thereon than to any natural excellence. The dry lands were said to be very poor in this taluk. The ryots' share varied in different villages from 40 to 50 per cent of the gross produce. The privileges and fees ranged from 10 to 23 per cent and the *melwarum* from 36 to 50 per cent of the gross produce.

The commutation prices fixed for paddy was at the rate of eighteen marakkals per pagoda. The total beriz of the taluk amounted to 27,100-8 7/8 pagodas which was in excess of the permanent *beriz,* by 30 3/4 per cent.

The maximum and minimum rates fixed for wet, dry and garden lands were as follows:

	Highest Pagodas	*Lowest Pagodas*	*Average Pagodas*
Nunjai per cawny of single crop	4-10-0	0-1/2-0	1-10 7/8
Punjai	1-1/8-0	0-4-0	0-9 5/8
Garden	4-0-0	1-0-0	--- ---

Nayer Taluk

The Nayer taluk comprised of 192 villages. There was a decrease in survey by 1 3/4 per cent in *Nunjai* and an increase of 1/2 per cent in *Punjai.* There were in the taluks three large tanks called Poshal, Sholavaram and Ambattur irrigating a large number of villages. Prior to *fasli* 1227, the whole of the villages of the taluk had been under the management of *Zamindars*

and *Sarotriumdars.* Many of the proprietors as well as *Mirasdars* were absentees and were residing at Madras. Consequently, the cultivation greatly diminished and the reservoirs became neglected. The soil was poor and particularly sandy. Few villages however enjoyed the advantage of a good soil. The wet lands were divided into ten and the dry into three classes. The ryots' share varied from 40 to 59 per cent. The grain fees and other privileges amounted from 11 to 24 per cent. Deducting the above from the gross produce, the remainder reduced the Government share to 35 per cent and 50 per cent. The commutation rate fixed for this taluk was the same as that for Peddapalayam. The highest and lowest rates fixed for the several descriptions of land were:

	Highest Pagodas	*Lowest Pagodas*	*Average pagodas*
Wet single crop	3 1/2	0 1/2	1-9 3/8
Dry single crop	2 1/4	0 1/4	0-4 1/4
Garden crop	4	1	2-9

The total beriz of this taluk amounted to 38,081-9 3/8 pagodas. Which was 16 per cent above the permanent Beriz.

Ryotwari System

The early part of the nineteenth century witnessed a notable development in the sphere of the revenue administration of the English East India Company. The introduction of ryotwari system by the English in the Madras Presidency made a considerable impact on the revenue system in various parts of the Presidency. Notable developments took place in the Chengalpattu-M.G.R. district also.

Before the establishment of the English East India Company's rule, the Sattiyavedu taluk had been rackrented by the renter, Syful Mulk who held it as *Jaghir* from the Nawab. When it was made over to the Company in *fasli* 1211, the ryots were in great misery and they implored Mr. Greenway, the Collector, to allow considerable share in the produce. The request was acceded to, but later his successor Mr.Hepburn was ordered to introduce a fixed rent on each field by regular survey and settlement[26].

The early years of the nineteenth century were a period beset with difficulties to agriculturists, the season of 1806-07 was a more disastrous one. Two monsoons had almost failed and there was the most gloomy anticipation of the scarcity. The scarcity was felt everywhere and it soon burst into a disastrous famine over the length and breadth of the Presidency.

However, the Government were not idle. They established a regular commissariat departments for the supply of various commodities. Owing to the unexpected fluctuation in the climatic conditions at that time, the

departments were maintained in different parts of the districts. They advised the Collectors to be discreet in granting relief. They also recommended that in the first place, at all events, assistance should be given to the regular traders of the country for the importation of grain to distressed parts. They also sanctioned the extended employment of the poorer classes on approval of public works. Further, they desired that they should always be kept fully informed of the course of events. But, it was difficult to bring the Zamindars completely under the permanent settlement. They directed that Zamindars and renters should not be absolved of the payment of their rents as long as they possessed any property to satisfy the demand. Fortunately, the calamity did not assume the dimensions anticipated, but the district received a blow under which the majority of the Zamindars succumbed and from which it was slow to recover. Between *faslis* 1214 and 1219 [27] (1804-1810), large balance accumulated against Zamindars. They could not pay these arrears and even the villages rented on leases - which formed the debris of estates already sequestrated or bought in full largely into arrears.

In the meantime, the survey and settlement of the ceded districts (Bellary and Cuddapah) was continued under colonel Munro and his assistants. Its success was so marked that in the year 1816, steps were taken to introduce the ryotwari system into Chengalpattu, but later this proposal was modified, as its circumstances were not quite sound enough to introduce such a plan. The history of this undertaking was one of slow progress marked by fits of spasmodic energy in carrying out theories inconsistent with each other. Further, the orders for guidance sometimes were totally discharged and often openly disputed[28].

Manimangalam Taluk

This taluk consisted of 179 villages. There was an increase of 12.12 per cent by survey. In this taluk, there were neither river channels nor springs. The principal tank was Chembarambakkam, which irrigated 51 villages. The revenue derived from the lands was Rs.50,000/- a year. Wet lands were divided into six and dry into three classes[29] dry land was of an inferior description. The ryots' share ranged from 40 to 50 per cent of the gross produce, but from the latter, it was customary deduct in the first instance all privileges and fees of the village servants which accounted from 10 to 20 per cent of the gross produce varying in different villages. The system adopted for fixing the assessment of lands was the same as in other taluks settled by Mr. Maclean; but particular reference was made of the undermentioned Beriz.

1. Mootah Beriz;
2. Permanent Beriz;
3. Twenty three years average collection;
4. Collection of Fasli 1232;

5. Tarumdar's Beriz; and
6. Ryots' Beriz of Fasli 1240

The highest and the lowest rates fixed per *cawny* for the several description of land, are as follows:

	Highest Pagodas	*Lowest Pagodas*	*Average Pagodas*
Single crop wet land	4 1/4	0 1/2	2
Dry land	1 1/2	0 1/4	10 3/8
Garden land	4	2	3

The average rate per *cawny* of second crop wet land became 2-3 3/8 pagodas. The proposed Beriz for the taluk was[30]:

	Pagodas
Sheyeal or cultivated	39,239-13 3/4
Layak or cultivable	7,450-8 3/8
Anady or immeorial waste	24,224-15 3/4

The proposed *nanjai beriz* (including second crop assessment) was an increase of 11 per cent over and above the permanent *Beriz,* not quite one per cent above the average wet collections of twenty three years, 12 per cent above the wet collection of *fasli* 1232, 10 1/4 per cent above the ryots' Wet Beriz of fasli 1240 and a decrease of 7 1/4 per cent below the *tarumdars' wet-beriz.*

The details of Mr.Maclean's survey settlement of the 260 villages reverted to Government Ramanjary, are contained in his report of the 31st July 1839. These villages comprised the Ramanjay, Veduttoor, Coorum and other Mootahs which were purchased by Government in Peddapalayam taluk and these villages were subsequently reverted to Government in the taluks of Kancheepuram, Uttiramerur, Karunguly, Chengalpattu and Tirupporur.

Two streams, the Korattaliar and Cullar, the former deriving its principal sources of supply from the surplus waters of the Caverypakkam tank and a stream called Kattodai and the latter rising in the North Arcot district in the direction of Nagary Hills, unite together at a village called Krishnapuram and contain under the name of the Korattaliar river, fertilised in its onward course many of the villages forming Mootahs of Ramanjary and Veduttoor. The wet lands were divided into seven classes and the dry into four. As in the other taluks, a commutation price of 18 marcals per pagoda was determined upon in all, but in 34 villages, it was raised to 19 and 20 marcals per pagoda, in

consequence of the little facility enjoyed in these remote villages for disposing of the grain. The highest and lowest rate fixed for the several descriptions of land were:[31]

	Highest Pagodas	*Lowest Pagodas*	*Average Pagodas*
Single crop wet land	4	1 1/2	1-14 3/8
Dry land	1 1/4	0 1/4	1-9 3/4
Garden land	6	1	4-3 3/8

The proposed beriz for the above 260 villages including ready money collection was Sheyeal - 46,705-8 1/2; Layak - 19,041-8 3/8; and Anady - 38,580-11 5/8 totalling - 1,04,327-12 1/2. The total charges incurred in surveying and classifying the whole district, including that subsequently incurred, amounted to Rs.1,22,373-14-10. Although the survey field assessments of the above three taluks and of the lapsed 250 villages was not sanctioned by authority, it was almost immediately brought into force.

Survey under Mr. Freese

The fourth stage of the survey commenced with Mr.Freese, which consisted of the settlement of 25 fresh villages which were reverted to Government under the revision of Mr.Viveash's settlement. Mr.Freese not only revised Mr.Viveash's settlement but also without any orders modified Mr.Smalley's settlement, His procedure was in the long run subjected to the same objection as that of Mr.Maclean's. He was guided by a consideration of the particulars instead of determining the total beriz and then apportioning it on the details as directed by the Board. In the course of his revision, he corrected some classes and confirmed others.

But the Board in their proceedings, dated 16 August 1844, reviewing the settlement reports of all taluks above referred to, strongly condemned the entire schemes of Messrs. Viveash, Maclean and Freese had desired to notify by proclamation to the people that the rates were disapproved of. Besides, an additional 11 per cent was ordered to be enforced all round in the taluks of Peddapalayam and Nayer, and in the 260 lapsed villages.

These orders were never complied with at all. Mr.Edward Maltby, the then Collector, having been called upon for explanation, replied to the Board, combating their reasons and remonstrating against the projected increase of taxation. But this report was not noticed and the subject was allowed to lie over.

In 1835 and 1837, the number of taluks of the district was increased from eight to 10 and they were Peddapalayam, Chengalpattu, Uttiramerur, Tirupporur, Nayer, Kancheepuram, Manimangalam, Karunguli, Saidapet and

Poonamallee. The new taluks Saidapet and Poonamallee were composed of certain number of villages, taken from each of the Taluks of Manimangalam, Peddapalayam and Nayer. The territorial limits of the different taluks of the district were constantly changed. In 1835-36, eight villages were taken away from the Trivallur and Wandevash taluks of South Arcot and tagged on to the taluk of Madurantakam, and certain numbers from the latter were transferred to the former taluks. In the same year, about nine villages were transferred from the Wallajah taluk of the said district to Kancheepuram. Again in 1860-61, 18 villages were transferred from the latter to the former taluk and an equal number received from the former.

In 1850-51, a portion of the Sattiavedu taluk of former North Arcot district consisting of 43 villages was transferred to Nayer or Ponneri taluk and in the year 1860, the remaining portion of the former taluk containing 90 villages was amalgamated with Tiruvallur. In the year 1858-59, a small number of villages was transferred from Madurantakam to Tindivanam taluk of South Arcot, and an equal number taken from the latter. A large number of villages which formed a portion of the Ponneri taluk of Chengalpattu district was transferred to the taluk of Gudur in the Nellore District. (Andhra Pradesh).

In the year 1860, when the organisation of the taluks of all the districts of the Presidency was taken up, the Government on the proposal of Mr.Pelly, directed the taluks of Chengalpattu district to be rearranged and their number which was then ten to be reduced to six. In subsequent years, Sriperumbudur, taluk which was composed of the old Kancheepuram and Manimangalam taluks was altered into Kancheepuram and Manimangalam taluks and these towns were made kasba of the taluks. Details are tabled below:

Sl. no. 1	Taluk 2	Kasba 3	Taluks formed 4	Area in Square 5	Revenue of Fasli 1268 6	Population 7
1.	Madurantakam	Madurantakam	Karunguli	650	1,66,812	88,227
			Utramerur		1,39,567	47,324
2.	Sriperambudur	Sriperambudur	Kancheepuram	500	1,52,483	84,786
			Manimangalam		1,41,036	46,074
3.	Chengalpattu	Tirukalikundram	Chengalpattu	470	1,10,612	52,622
			Tiruporur		75,792	35,474
4.	Saidapet	Saidapet	Saidapet	355	94,272	58,682
			Poonamallee		94,019	41,775
5.	Ponneri	Ponneri	Nayer	540	1,67,910	72,471
6.	Trivallur	Trivallur	Peddapoliem	585	1,72,192	68,864
			Sathiyavedu		56,197	37,126

In the year 1855, Mr.Smollet, the Collector, brought to the notice of the Board the system which obtained in the district of charging the second crop raised on some dry lands. He also informed about the practice in regard to charging second crop by which a consolidated assessment was levied upon all lands entered in the survey as double crop land. Irrespective of the fact whether a second crop was raised or not, one half of the single crop assessment was charged for the second crop raised on these lands registered as single crop lands. He also recommended the reduction of the assessment on garden crops which was too high.

The Board, in their proceedings of 12 March, 1855, ordered that the second crop assessment on the dry land should be abolished. Further, it was also insisted that one-third of the assessment on double crop lands whenever a second crop was not cultivated be remitted. In their proceedings of the 9 September 1836, No.2, 954, the Government sanctioned the reduction of all the higher classes of garden land to rupees seven per cawny, whenever they exceeded that rate. In the years 1859 and 1862, on the recommendations of the Board of Revenue, the Government directed that the following measures should be carried out in the district.

The first step was to reduce the higher wet rates throughout the district and make all the lands single crop. Also, a separate charge should be levied for a second crop when grown. Secondly, the Government issued orders to transfer to 'dry' such 'wet' lands which were not provided with irrigation, but which Mr.Smalley had classed as 'wet' and to similarly treat *manawari wet* as land depended on the rain water. But, on further consideration, the Government resolved to restrict the operations to the second of the objects above alluded to and directed the Collector to report how far the existing numerous rates of assessment could be reduced.

However, the reduction sanctioned by the Government in the higher rates of assessment on the wet lands was carried into effect, prior to the receipt of the second order by which the measure was postponed. The Board, in their proceedings dated 5th April 1864, No.2,012, expressed that it would not be expedient to cancel the above Proceedings or to re-assess the ryot with the amount given up. The reductions effected in the wet rates and in the demand of the registered double crop lands, amounted to Rs.34,881/-.

According to the reduced demand, the maximum rate per *cawny* of wet was rupees 11/- and the minimum Re.0.12.0. The total number of wet and dry rates for the whole division, including the villages received from South Arcot and North Arcot was about 250 and 127 respectively. The highest rate was rupees seven while the lowest was five annas per *cawny*.

In the year 1863, Mr.Ellis, the Collector, in reply to the Government Order, calling for detailed information regarding the revision of the assessment of the district, proposed to reduce the number of wet rates to eighteen and

that of dry to ten. The highest rate proposed for the wet land was Rs.12/- and for the dry was rupees four and the lowest rate for the wet land was rupees two and that of the dry land was 12 annas.

The gross reduction was equal to 14 per cent on the Wet and 25 per cent Dry land. The complete revision of the assessment resulted in a large reduction estimated at about 3 1/2 lakhs of rupees.

The Board in their review of Mr.Ellis' report, remarked that the scale proposed for wet was graduated on an entirely arbitrary principle and was not so formed as to represent a fixed proportional share in the produce whether two-fifths or less. They also expressed an opinion that they would advocate a great reduction in the present number of rates, if the district should be surveyed and reassessed. However, it felt that an attempt to reduce the number of rates would produce greater inequality in the assessment than the present situation. They approved of the Collector's proposal in regard to the reduction of dry rates.

In the year 1867, there were about 25 villages which were under Amanee in the five taluks of Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu, Saidapet, Tiruvallur and Ponneri. They were brought to ryotwari system under instructions from Government and the settlement was conducted by Devasikamoney Pillay, one of the Deputy Collectors, who was specially entrusted with this work. In the same year, manawari wet or dry lands dependent upon the rains, were transferred to the Head of dry and reduction in their assessment was effected. This work also was entrusted to that Deputy Collector.

This description of land was peculiar to the district of Chengalpattu. It was in reality dry, though of a somewhat superior quality in many cases like the ordinary dry of the district. Only coarse kind of paddy was raised in it without any direct irrigation.

The new scale of rates as sanctioned to be reduced is tabled in *Appendix - 1.*

In pursuance of the despatch from the Secretary No.723 of the 17th March 1869, the Government sanctioned the reduction of the rates of assessment in all wet lands - whether cultivated with wet or garden produce, to the highest dry rate of the village. Where the assessment was less than the highest wet assessment of the village, and where there was no dry rate, whatever, the rates which were then existing, were left undisturbed. However, care was taken that in no case should the future assessment of any wet-lands be lower than one rupee per acre. The reduction thus effected on the cultivated area was Rs.5336/-. On the 9th May 1860, the districts of Chengalpattu and Madras were united together and formed as the District of Madras. This was continued till the 1st of July 1870, when the Government ordered the old Chengalpattu district to be made a separate Collectorate as before[32].

Original Settlement

On 24 November 1870, Mr.Banbury submitted tentative proposals for an appropriate set of rates for the various soils in Saidapet and Ponneri taluks based on experiments in the villages fed by the Red Hills and Sholavaram tanks. Operations were extended to the whole of the Saidapet, Ponneri and Tiruvallur taluks. They were termed as "Principal Division" and revised proposals were submitted by Mr.Banbury in his scheme report dated 13 April 1874. This scheme report was approved by Government in G.O.No.295, dated 24 February 1875. Mr.Puckle was ordered to carry out the settlement as sanctioned. Major Stuart continued with the work on the same lines throughout Saidapet and Ponneri taluks. Major Stuart also prepared and submitted a separate scheme report for Kancheepuram and Chengalpattu taluks on the same lines advocated by Mr.Banbury and it was approved by Government in G.O.No.541, dated 6 February 1877. No separate scheme report was, however, found necessary for the Madurantakam taluk.

The original settlement of the district was the work of a number of officers but Mr.Puckle's work was prominent among them. This settlement was first worked out for the principal division comprising the taluks of Saidapet, Ponneri, and Tiruvallur and it was afterwards found that the remaining three taluks known as the sub-division taluks presented no such special features as to make the same scheme unsuitable for them also[33]. The salient features of the original settlement are as follows:

(1) Classification of Irrigation Sources

Wet Grouping

The sources of irrigation as such were not classified but the villages were divided into three groups according to the general quality of the irrigation in the village. In fixing the groups, attention was paid mostly to the capacity of the chief source in the village, but the general fertility (*i.e.* taram, sort and soil classification) and the situation were also considered. The inequalities produced by such a method, were to some extent obviated by manipulating the soil classification.

2. Drygrouping

Villages were divided on the basis of the quality of lands and facilities for irrigation, than with reference to their nearness to markets. From a reading of Mr.Banbury's scheme reports, it is seen that wet and dry lands have invariably been dealt with together in the matter of grouping.

Mr.Banbury was of the opinion that nicety of geographical bounties were not always found in the district. There were many villages with fertile soil and good supply tanks. At the same time, he found that there were some villages which had neither fertile soil nor good irrigation tanks[34]. The groupings were to be done accordingly for revenue purposes.

This might also in a way explain the eccentric grouping given to villages in Saidapet and Ponneri taluks. The western portion of Kancheepuram and the entire Madurantakam fell in the 2nd group. The grouping made in Chengalpattu and Tiruvallur taluks corresponded fairly well with the general fertility of the tracts and with their distance from the chief markets. Tiruvallur fell into a south-eastern second group and north western third group portion, with the exception of a small cluster of second group villages around Nagalapuram village which had easy communication with the markets of Chittoor district.

Soil Classification

For both the principal and the sub - division taluks of Chengalpattu district, the five sort system for Regar and Red series and three sorts for the Arenaceous series were adopted. Only 470 acres of dry lands were put in the exceptional series. For the poor, selfimpregnated wet lands in Ponneri, an extra sort was provided; this was numbered as six in the Red series and four in the Arenaceous.

Red soils accounted for 3/4 of the dry area and for over half the wet. Black soil were rare in the north but became more common in the south until Madurantakam where they covered 9/10th of the wet area and a third of the dry[35]. The arenaceous series occurred in the coastal taluks and mostly confined to dry lands. The blocking of contiguous similar lands under the same class and sort was adopted in all the taluks at the time of original settlement on the proposals of Mr.Puckle.

The soil of the district was generally inferior. Irrigation was carried on from a system of tanks and channels fed by small rivers. They irrigated about 3,30,000 acres. The largest tank was the Chambrambakkam with an irrigated area of over 13,000 acres, in nearly 52 villages[36].

Manavari Lands

This was a special feature in this district which had been engaging the attention of the Board and Government for long prior to the original settlement. They comprised lands suitable for paddy cultivation. Without any regular irrigation, these lands were practically unfit for cultivation of dry crops, owing to the high incidence of moisture available in the soil. Just before the original settlement, such lands were treated as dry, but highly assessed. (Rs.4.8.9 being the highest rate). At the time of settlement, all manavari lands which were directly commanded by irrigation sources were transferred to wet and the rest treated as dry, but assessed at special rates which were usually one taram, but some-times two or three tarams, higher than that of the other dry lands in the same block.

Second Crop Charge

All lands receiving an assured supply for two crops in all ordinary seasons were registered as double crop, the rate for such lands being 1 1/2 times the taram assessment. Also, compounding was allowed at 1/3rd of the first crop charge for wet lands where the irrigation for the second crop was precarious. It was actually found that 1/3rd compounding occurred in the first two groups and 1/4th in all the three wet groups.

Water Spread Lands

Most of the occupied tank bed lands were registered as wet though not, irrigable by any other source than the water spread on which they were situated and some land as dry and some as *manavari*. The figures below will show the extent under the different description out of 11,448 acres of tank bed lands booked during the settlement. *i.e.* wet land 8,203 acres, dry land 3,089 acres and *manavari* land 156 acres. These lands does not include wet lands situated in the water bed of one tank but irrigable by another tank situated higher up.

Doruvu Wells

Lands irrigated by *doruvu* wells situated on the banks of rivers were registered as baling wet and were exempted from any charge for the cultivation of the second crop rupee one was also allowed as the baling remission.

Mirasi rights

It goes to the credit of Mr.Puckle for arriving at a settlement on this most vague and intriguing subject. His proposals were approved and it was ordered that the nature of settlement and the rights conceded to the Mirasdars should be clearly set forth in the Descriptive Memoir that accompanied each settlement register. The information given in the Descriptive Memoir is to the effect that the Government have recognised the *Mirasdars'* claim to a percentage fee (Swatantaram) on the Inam assessment which was fixed at two annas in the rupee of assessment of both dry and wet lands for which the lands were divided into *pangu; darkast;* and *waste*[37]. After stipulating the shares and conditions under each of these lands, the names and shares of the then mirasidars were also noted in the Descriptive Memoir of the Settlement Register. Further, the Swatantaram fee payable for each field was entered in the body of the Settlement Register against all lands except lands which had already been granted on Darkast by Government, which were exempt from payment of Swatantaram, since pattas had been issued to non-mirasidars prior to the settlement in these cases. Though no specific mention is made as to the agency for collecting these amounts, it was held that the Government had no hand in the collection and payment of these fees to the Mirasidars[38].

Resettlement

At the dawn of the twentieth century the British administrators wanted to introduce a new scheme in the revenue administration in order to enhance the revenue from the lands. The old settlement prevailed in the nineteenth century was modified in line with the developments that took place in the early part of the present century. The Resettlement work was started in a phased manner in the Presidency and the preliminary investigation of Chengalpattu district was commenced in July 1907.

The details regarding the G.Os in which the scheme of Resettlement was approved, the taluks in which resettlement and *fasli* in which Resettlement were introduced, are tabled below:

Taluks	*Govt.Order approving the scheme of Resettlement*	*G.O.in which Resettlement notification approved*	*Fasli in which Resettlement introduced*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1. Saidapet	G.O.No. 2240, (Revenue), dated 14th August 1909.	G.O.No.2836(Revenue), dated 15th Oct.1909	1319
2. Chengal-pattu			
3. Maduran-takam	G.O.No.2500, (Rev.) dated 10th Sept.1909	G.O.No.3149(Revenue), dated 18th November 1909.	
4. Kanchee-puram	G.O.No.174 (Rev.) dated 18th Jan.1910.	G.O.No.1060(Revenue), dated 1st April 1910.	1320
5. Tiruvallur	G.O.No.1542 11th May 1910	(G.O.No.2561(Revenue), dated 4th August 1910	
6. Ponneri	G.O.No.3992 (Rev.) dated 15th Dec.1910	G.O.No.3992(Revenue), dated 15th Dec.1910	

The resettlement took the form of a percentage enhancement of taram rates of lands as was usually adopted. The entire resettlement operations were made solely by G.A.D. Stuart, ICS., Special Settlement Officer. Most of his proposals were accepted by Government with minor modifications.

Reclassification of Irrigation Sources

During Resettlement operations, the following were found to be the drawbacks of the system of classification adopted at the original settlement.

(1) Even during the original settlement, manipulation of soil classification could not be freely done as the blocking system had to be adhered to which required that contiguous similar lands should have the same classification.

(2) The table of wet rates was inelastic and no allowance could be made during the currency of settlement for changes in the source of irrigation of any land without disturbing the soil classification.

(3) It was not possible to effect a satisfactory composition for second crop, as the rate of composition that was suitable for the best source in a village might be too high for the poorer sources.

Mr.Stuart, therefore, proposed that the irrigation sources of the district should be reclassified into five classes on modern principles. The following classification of irrigation sources was, therefore, accepted.

First Class - those which can provide perennial irrigation, *i.e.* throughout the year. Second Class, river, spring channels and tanks that can provide irrigation for eight months in a year. Third Class - river spring channels and tanks that can provide irrigation for five months or more but less than eight months. Fourth Class - all sources that can provide irrigation for three months or more but less than five months and Fifth Class - all sources that can provide irrigation for less than three months. The classification was thus to be based on consideration of the capacity of the tank or source in relation to its ayacut, checked by reference to the extent that is usually cultivated with a second crop.

Dry Grouping

At the time of resettlement, Mr.Stuart, after examining the grouping carefully came to the conclusion that on the whole, the dry grouping of villages at the time of original settlement was fair and it corresponded to the general fertility and situation of markets of the villages. He also noticed that in the old settlement, a reduction or enhancement of group was used to counteract a too high or a too low incidence due to severe or lenient classification, thus making the fabric of assessment a complex one. He therefore, did not consider any regrouping necessary in regard to dry lands at the time of resettlement.

Reclassification of soils

At the time of re-settlement, Mr.Stuart was faced with discrepancies and anomalies in soil classification, consequent on regrouping of irrigation sources. He also noticed in a few cases deliberate under-assessment, mostly in Chengalpattu taluk. He proceeded on the basis that the old tarams should be retained as far as possible by suitably adjusting the soil classification. However, when the wet grouping was altered with discretion, it was done with the idea that the classification would amount to increasing or decreasing the taram in deserving cases. The latter procedure was found necessary in a very few cases. When the wet group remained unaltered in nearly all cases, small adjustments of classification were resorted, to obviate glaring errors in sorting. The dry lands which were classified as permanently improved at the original settlement, were transferred to their appropriate classes and sorts.

Second crop charge

Mr.Stuart's proposals at resettlement to adopt 1/3rd to 1/6th charge as the compounding rates for second crop for the revised classification of sources was accepted by the authorities. But his proposal to register some lands getting an assured supply of water for a second crop under the category of double crop wet land was turned down. The Government also ordered that registry of double crop wet lands can be only under a first class source. They stated that it was left to the ryots to compound the charge for second crop on wet land under other classes of sources in accordance with the rules laid down in Board's Standing Order .Vol.I., second crop charge[39] *i.e. fasli jasti* where as *Tiruva Jasti* stands omitted. Where water is from government sources water cess, called *tiruvai jasti* is levied. The rates, called District Standard Rates, were as given below :

Charges per acre

Description of crop	*Rate of levy for lands under different classes of sources*				
	I Class	*II Class*	*III Class*	*IV Class*	*V Class*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1. Land term crops :					
(a) crop on ground for more than six months but less than ten months.	24/-				

(b) crop on ground for more than ten months	28/-				
II. (a) crop on ground for more than ten months	--	21	15	12	9
6. Other crops :					
I Crop	10	14	10	8	6
II Crop	8	7	5	4	3
III Crop	4	—	-	-	-

In cases where special rules are framed, the rates under special rules shall be Rs.15/- for 1st crop. Rs.7.50 for 2nd crop and Rs.22.50 for a defusal crop. These rates are applicable for lands benefited by Minor Schemes including No.SMIP Schemes.

Manavari lands

Stuart strongly recommended the separate treatment of the dry lands in which rainfed paddy is cultivated under the new description *Manavari* to take its rightful place intermediary between wet and dry lands. This description of lands comprised of Achukattus which were fairly high ridges erected on all the four sides of the land, so as to impound rain water. If they were found to intercept the supply to a Government source, they were to be registered as dry and assessed at special rates and liable to be charged water rate as in the case of the usual dry lands. A special set of rates for *manavari* lands was, therefore, introduced. They were treated as dry for purposes of remission and water rate was charged as irrigation by direct flow. But, when water rate was charged, the ordinary dry rate was charged and not the *manavari* rate.

Water Spread Lands

The wet classification assigned to water spread lands at the original settlement was not interfered with, during re-settlement. Mr.Stuart proposed an uniform treatment of the water spread lands which were not registered as wet under a source higher up. His original proposal to treat these lands also as wet on the ground that differential water rate system was to be introduced in that district, was turned down. The Government insisted that the Registry of such lands as dry and no water rate was to be charged but the lands should be assessed at the highest dry rate. G.O.No.1178-B (Revenue) dated 26 July 1879. Mr.Stuart then pressed for the registry of such lands as *manavari* which would be in keeping with the spirit of the government order as well as a consistent and rational manner of treatment of tank bed lands. He also proposed the assigninig of the highest sort to those lands under their respective classification. This modification was met,

with the approval of the Board and Government and was later incorporated in the resettlement notifications.

Doravu Wells

Mr.Stuart recommended the continuance of the existing procedure of registering baling wet lands although these lands were treated as dry and were levied with a concessional water charge, in the districts of Guntur, Kurnool and Cuddapah. Mr.Stuart based his argument on the score that in those districts such a treatment was given since only dry crops were raised by doravu wells. But, in Chengalpattu district a regular wet crop paddy was cultivated by doravu wells. The Board recommended the proposal of the Settlement Officer but the Government vested it in their Order No.9940 (Revenue), dated 14 August 1909 and ordered that the wells should be dealt with in accordance with G.O.No.1402(Revenue), dated 20 June 1908 according to which the ayacut lands under the doruva wells were to be registered as dry and charged a concessional water rate (*viz.*M.B/4)since water was to be baled out.

Mirasi Rights

Mr.G.G.A.Stuart in his report to Board of Revenue* traced the history of Mirasi rights from the early days up to the time of original settlement and made proposals to get over the main hurdles. Mr.Stuart came to the conclusion that there was no need whatsoever to record in the resettlement Diglott Registers any information regarding the amount of Swatantaram, shares, list of Mirasdars, etc., as was done in the original settlement. In short, his proposal had no mention at all regarding mirasi rights in the resettlement registers, in as much as Government had nothing to do with Swatantaram and were not bound in any way to record them in this Government accounts. This proposal was met with the concurrence of the Board; yet the Board and the Government felt that the entire omission of all reference to mirasi rights would attract such an attention, and that it would have a greater effect in reviving dormant privileges. The Government ordered that a brief recital as given below, should be shown in the descriptive memoir**:

The right of Mirasidars to levy a Swatantaram fee of two annas as assessment in certain cases which was recognised by Government after the original settlement was not affected. Mr.Stuart also dealt with the problems incidental to the Mirasi claims such as Samudayam patta claims of Mirasidars, in village site and preferential rights given to Mirasidars in the special 'Darkhast' rules of Chengalpattu district. He proposed to do away with Samudayam pattas by sub dividing the lands as far as possible. Also, he

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* Reference No.Dos.471, dated 27 March 1908

** G.O.No.1511 (Revenue) dated 13 May 1910

registered them in the names of those who are in rightful possession of the land if claimed by the whole body of mirasdars, to issue patta in the name of one or two of the Chief mirasdars with the consent of the rest. Similarly, in the case of fish pattas and tree pattas enjoyed in common, he proposed to grant the pattas in the name of the Chief of those who are in rightful possession of the land with the consent of the villagers. With regard to village site, he proposed to transfer some lands to *ayan* which were under the cultivation of the Mirasidars and grant them pattas. With regard to more serious claims of mirasidars who wanted to be entitled to all vacant sites and who were determined to oust non-mirasidars, he felt that nothing could be done except continuing the policy then in vogue, unless those claims were brought to the courts. He also came to the conclusion that the Mirasidars had no preferential right to water from irrigation sources.

The Government in (G.O.No.2868 (Revenue) dated19 October) 1909 accepted the proposals of subdivision and registry in the names of individual owners of *samudayam lands* wherever possible and in other cases to have them registered under joint patta. With regard to village site, they ordered that where the possession and cultivation were proved for over 60 years, the land should be transferred to *ayan* and assessed. Final orders regarding treatment of fisheries and tree pattas were issued as follows by Government after obtaining a further report from the Settlement Officer and the Board, to cover all varieties of trees and fish pattas.*

Fisheries

In the case of tanks, the fisheries of which were auctioned periodically, the existing practice was to continue, subject to the rights of Government to discontinue the system at pleasure. The fixed fishery rentals were to be enhanced by 15 per cent which was the same rate of enhancement as had been imposed at resettlement on wet land in the Chengapattu district. The rent was to be settled on those terms for a period of five years only. After the expiry of the period, the Collector had discretion to renew the grant or cancel it.

Fisheries enjoyed by the Villagers free of charge or in return for *kudimaramat* was to be continued to be held on the same conditions, subject to the right of Government to withdraw the concession at any point of time during the term of resettlement.

Tree Pattas

The Government approved the proposals of the Settlement Officer, except in the case of the trees standing on poramboke, where it was ordered that the existing practice in the district should continue. The essence of the proposals of the Settlement Officer.

* G.O.No.1868, (Revenue), dated 4 June 1910
* G.O.No.2868, (Revenue), dated 19 October 1909
* G.O.No.1868, (Revenue), dated 4 June 1910

a) To verify the land registry in all cases and retain as poramboke only (1) real communal porambokes; and, (2) real Government topes in which Government possessed full right to the trees;

b) To issue land pattas compulsorily in all cases in which (1) the tree assessment was equal to or greater than the land assessment; (2) the assignment of land was not objectionable; and (3) the tree patta was not known definitely to be for usufructs only;

c) When the tree assessment was less than the land assessment and conditions (1), (2) and (3) were fulfilled, endeavour might be taken to induce the tree pattadars to apply for land pattas;

d) When a land patta was issued and the tree assessment was greater than the resettlement assessment, the differences to be foregone and the latter to be changed;

e) When the tree patta was retained and the tree assessment was equal to the settlement, land assessment efforts might be made to revise the tree assessment to agree with the resettlement assessment;

f) To omit occupied fields held on land pattas from tree pattas in which poramboke waste and occupied field were included;

g) To revise the registry and get rid of the registry in the name of the 'Mirasidar' as much as possible.

Lease-hold Lands

During the course of settlement operation, the existence of lease hold lands in Minjur village of Ponneri taluk came to notice, The lands known as "Grant Garden Lands" were covered by a 99 year lease in two lease deeds in favour of M/s.Colt Baker and Company with effect from 17 June 1806 as detailed below:

Lease No.	*Name of Village*	*Extent*	*Ground rent*
1169	Minjur	2.19 Cawnies	Rs.14.10.0
1170	Minjur and Vallur Ryotwari village	51-16 ,,	Rs.271.5.0

Minjur village was later granted in Inam and confirmed in a title deed. Before the expiry of the 1st term of lease, the government themselves opened the subject in 1889 and indicated that the then lessee might take up the lands on a permanent patta. Though this proposal was initiated by the Government, no action was taken in this regard. But, in 1898, the Government changed their policy in regard to leases of this kind. The lessee pressed later for the grant of permanent patta or at least a ryotwari patta on favourable terms, but the then Collector refused to comply with his request. On appeal against the Collector's order, the Government approved the Board's

recommendations to sanction the renewal of those two leases for a further term of 99 years from 1905 (which would be operative till the year 2004 A.D.). The lands were already ryotwari, but being lease-hold and not assessed on ryotwari basis, ryotwari assessment could be imposed before th expiry of the lease only on a proper legislation. It is worth-mentioning here that lands held on similar lease-hold tenure do exist in other districts also.

Free-hold Tenure

Lands held on free-hold tenure lying scattered throughout the State were found to exist in this district also; In pursuance of the orders of the Government* free-hold tenures were granted or the existing land tax on occupied lands was commuted on payment of 20 times the annual quit rent or tax. The intention of the above proposal was to grant an absolute free-hold right without any reservation of quit rent on the lands used or which might be used for building purposes.

Numbal village in Saidapet taluk of Chengalpattu district extending to 967 acres, was notified under the Estate Abolition Act, 1948, as an Inam estate. On appeal the S.A.T.(HC) quashed the notification and declared it as one held on free-hold tenure. Originally, this village was granted as an Inam in 1763 and its Inam tenure came to an end, when the Nawab took it over on payment of cash compensation to the original grantee. This village was thus reverted back to the grantor the Nawab of Arcot. After sometime, the Nawab mortgaged it to Khaja Chamier in 1782. Khaja Chamier and his successors in interest continued to remain in possession of the village, tax free all through, even under the British administration. No quit rent or *peshcush* was even collected at any time and only land cess was realised. The successors in interest of the Nawab failed to redeem the mortgage and consequently they lost their right to redeem the property. In view of this, this was not recognised by the British as a grant in inam when the Inam Commission took up the enquiry. This village was, therefore, held on free hold tenure.

In St.Thomas Mount also, there are eight stray cases of freeholds as detailed below, granted by the Collector :

Serial no.	*Sq. ft.*
427	3.17720
436	3.21554
438	2.9896
439	2.10263
448	0.11586
449	1.4985
459	1.13939
479	1.33652

* G.O.No.1053 (Revenue), dated 5th August 1859

The Government decided to abolish the tenure and assess the lands fully on par with other ryotwari tracts and also brought out for this purpose the Act 31/1973. But, it was later noticed that in some cases there were persons other than the tenure holders in occupation of the lands who needed to be given relief as part of land reform measures. In view of this, the provisions in the Act are kept in abeyance for being suitably redrafted by the Government[40].

EARLY HISTORY OF THE ESTATES

Kachinad Estate

The history of Kachinad estate otherwise known as *Kachinad Samasthanam* was one of the biggest estates in Chengalpattu district of former Madras Presidency. Kachinad estate extending over 231-69 square miles was in two compact blocks in the north western portion of the former Chengalpattu district. The Western or the bigger block was in the north western corner of the district, spreading over Tiruvallur and Ponneri taluks. The Nagalapuram Kambakkam range of hills form the western boundary of the block which include the Thirupuranthakam hill and forest in the estate; while the Satyavedu hills formed the eastern boundary. Between these hills there is a narrow valley draining to the north through a jungle stream called Kallar or Dodderu and to the south into Araniar, which flows approximately west to east across the block. The Courtalaiyar passed south of this block. Kalahasti and Karvetnagar Zamindaris of Chittoor district were to the west.

The second block, in Ponneri taluk was a plain country draining in the east and bounded by the Great NorthernTrunk road on the east with the Pulicat lake and swamps further east. To the west is the Sathyavedu-Kadur road, while the Sathyavedu-Kaverapettai road cuts the block at the Southern tip.

Kachinad estate originally formed part of the Kalahasti Zamindari which was one among the ancient principalities known as the western Palayams. The chiefs of Kalahasti were Kashatriya Naidus who trace their origin and tradition from the 12th Century A.D. They were originally military chieftains, slinging themselves to various local powers and enjoying various degrees of independance till the end of the 15th Century. When they identified themselves with the Vijayanagar dynasty they distinguished themselves in the military campaigns of the Vijayanagar rulers, and won their approbation. As a result, the Vijayanagar kings gave Kalahasti as a Jaghir and appointed them as Menkavalgars or Chief Superintendents, subject to the authority of the Rajah of Chandragiri. On the fall of Vijayanagar kingdom in the battle of Talaikottai, Chandragiri became independent, only to come under the domain of the Nawab of Golconda,who was himself nominally subject to the Emperor at Delhi. The territories of the Poligars of Kalahasti, extended as far as Kancheepuram. It was only from these Polygars that the British received in

1639 the grant of a small Kuppam or fishing village named *Chennapatnam.* This village was called after Chennappan *Nayakar* which later became Madras. The grant was later confirmed by a *sunnad* from the Raja of Chandragiri. The earliest *sunnad* obtained by the Kalahasti poligar was from Aurangazeeb which showed that the estate was held upon military tenure under the immediate control of the Nawab of Arcot, at whose summons the Polygar was bound to appear in the field with 5,000 armed men. The Nawab of Carnatic by his treaty with the British in 1792 allowed Kalahasti and Carnatic Palayams to be managed by the British on his behalf, and eventually by a treaty in 1801 ceded them to the British Government. The Poligar was required by the British to disband his armed retainers and to refrain from the exercise of criminal jurisdiction. Mr.George Stratton was appointed Collector of Peshcush of the Western Palayams. He was also required by a Special Commission to institute an enquiry into the internal affairs and resources fo the Zamindaries in his jurisdiction. He submitted two celebrated reports on them one on 14th December, 1800 and the other on 14th July 1801. In the first report, he dealt with the question of commuting the military services of the Poligars for the payment of a reasonable contribution to the State towards expenses of the general protection. The military establishment of the poligars were being remunerated by grants of land of villages, which were subject to the condition of service. Stratton's idea was that, by relieving the military establishments from service, the poligars would be enabled to demand from them rents for the lands or villages they occupied and that the poligars could then, in turn, be required to pay to the Government an increased *peshcush.* In the second report, Mr.Strattor reported the result of his enquiries into the actual resources of the Palayams. The sources of revenue fell under three principal heads (*viz.*) land revenue, imports and sayer or customs. Land revenue was levied by three different modes, *i.e.*, by teerva or money assessment by waram or share of produce and by *jodi* or quit rent[41].

Administration of Kalahasti Estates

For the purpose of revenue, the Kalahasti estate was divided into Kalahasti and Kachinad (in Chengalpattu district of the former Madras Presidency) taluks. Kachinad taluk consisted of 207 villages of which 22 were under tenure grants. From about the middle of the 19th Century, the Zamindar accumulated large volume of debts and later the administration and revenue of the Zamindari had badly deteriorated. Matters reached to such a crisis that the Rajah applied in 1899 for the management of the estate to be taken up by the Court of Wards. At that time, the Rajah was encumbered to the extent of Rs.35 lakhs and had, but Rs.52/- in his treasury. Thus, the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards from 1899 to 1905.

About 1896, the Rajah of Kalahasti obtained a loan of Rs.8½ lakhs from the Tirumalai. Tirupathi Devasthanam, through its Vicharanakartha by

a simple mortgage executed in respect of Kachinad taluk. For failure to pay the debt and interest, the Vicharanakartha filed a suit against the Rajah in the District Court, North Arcot, and obtained a decree for the amount due to the Devasthanam. The mortgaged property, *i.e.,* Kachinad taluk was attached and brought to Court sale in 1914. At the sale, the T.T.Devasthanam purchased 191 villages for a sum of Rs.18,47,431/-. Thirteen villages were purchased by the Hon'ble Sri.Ramanayangar but were subsequently sold to the Devasthanam in 1915 under a registered sale deed for Rs.75,070/-. These 204 villages which included 22* U.T. estates also were accordingly separated from the main estate in 1916 and designated as Kalahasti Zamindari (Kachinad taluk) Block 'A' or Kachinad samasthanam. Separate registry was made in the Collector's Office, Chengalpattu under Madras Act 1 of 1876 in the name of Sri Mahant Prayag Dosjce Veru, Vicharanakartha of T.T.D. The *peshcush* in the sub divided estate was fixed at Rs.51,613.39. It was called T.T.D. Estate in Chengalpattu district. Kachinad Samasthanam or Kachinad Estate really comprised 183 Zamin villages in Block 'A' of Kalahasti zamindari, besides the 22 U.T. villages attached to that estate. The remaining three villages of Kachinad taluk of Kalahasti zamindari were purchased in court sale by different persons. They were also sub-divided and separately registered. Kalahasti Zamindari (Kachinad taluk) Block 'B' consisted of two villages *viz.,* Vittayyapalayam and Vavillagunta *alias* Bangaru Thimmabhupalapuram Agraharam and was in the name of Sri.K.Ramalinga Reddi. Similarly, Block 'C' - Chinnabhudur consisting of Chinnabhudur or Sirunambudur villages was also purchased at the court sale by the Rajah of Venkatagiri sub-divided and registered in his name,- the peshcush thereon being Rs.695.30. As long as the British administration continued, the system of administration of revenue of the British models continued. When the linguistic reorganisation of state came into force, the Kalahasti and Kachinad estates were assigned to Andhra Pradesh and Chengalpattu district administration came under the Tamil Nadu Government[42].

Mirasi Rights

The better-off of the older generation made certain claims under the cover of mirasi rights. The claims were generally confined to the right to the share of water at the time of scarcity; right to enjoy the trees on porambokes; right to the fisheries; and right to enjoy *samudayam lands.* The first claim was by fixing the most common one, made in all the estate villages said to be mirasi villages. The right to enjoy the usufructs of the trees and the fisheries, free of charge, under the guise of mirasi rights was found to be a rare claim in the estate villages. Regarding the claims of the mirasidars in repect of assignment of waste lands, the rules laid down[43], and that gave priority to take waste lands of the variety known as *savakal karambu* on

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* U.T. under Tenure

patta, had gradually disappeared. Consequent on the policy of the Government, they were finally lost sight of in the Government Orders which govern the rules for assignment*.

Inam Lands - Resettlement

Inams in the Estate areas can be divided into three general categories, namely title deed inams; cases to be recognised under Section 17 of the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1948 and other grants.

Title Deed Inams

Personal and Village Service Inams had been enfranchised by the levy of quit rent. It is to be noted that Vetti Manyams were not treated as Village Service Inams and so had not been enfranchised. This was perhaps, *Vetties* in estate villages had not been recognised as one of the classes of village Officers, in the Madras Proprietary Estate Village Services Act. They had been treated under the category of Artisan Inams.

Grama Manyam or Mirasi Manyams had been accorded special treatment at the time of the Inam Settlement.

All Inams in Chengalpattu-MGR District were brought under two classes, namely, *tarapadi* and *sanad* manyams. Tarapadi comprised the inams enjoyed by the village revenue, police and private servants and the Village Pagodas. Sanad manyams consisted of inams granted by the ruling authorities either to individuals or to charitable and religious institutions. The different inams namely *grama manyams, kani manyam* and *yajamanmanyams* came under the category of grama manyams.

Proposals for the Settlement of Estates lying within the limits of the Madras city

The Seven estate villages, *viz.*, Alandur, Adyar, Venkatapuram, Thirumangalam, Mambalam, Puliyur and Ayanavaram which formed part of the Saidapet taluk of Chengalpattu district till 1947, were transferred under the control of the Corporation of Madras. This transfer involved 32 revenue villages of which seven villages were taken over under section 1(4) of the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolitions and Conversion in Ryotwari) Act, 1948. The Zamin estates were Mambalam, Adyar, Alandur, Venkatapuram and Tirumangalam, while the inam estates were Ayanavaram and Puliyur. Though the inams were enfranchised, they enjoyed the same status as enfranchised inams.

All other grants made by the Zamindars and Shortriemdars and also that which did not conform to the category of service tenure grants coming under the Estate Land Act could be divided broadly into the following three

* G.O. No. 296, Revenue, dated 10 February 1954 and G.O. No. 336, Press, dated 14 February 1954.

categories namely, where the grant consisted of the *kudivaram* alone; where the grants consisted of both *melvaram* and *kudivaram*; and, where the grant consisted of melvaram alone.

The Settlement of Revenue in these estate villages was made as follows:

The extension of Madras City which was carried out in 1947 involved about 23 ryotwari villages, being transferred from Saidapet taluk to Madars city. In these 23 villages, the taram assessment as arrived at the time of resettlement had been continued to be collected by the Independent Deputy Tahsildar, Madras, who had jurisdiction over these villages. In 1952, the Board approved the proposals of the Collector of Madras to collect as ground rent, the amount fixed by the landholders on the non-agricultural lands consisting of house and house site in the zamin and Inam villages within the city area taken over by the Government under the Abolition Act till ryotwari settlement of the estate was brought into effect. The matter had already been considered and in view of the complexity of the tenures of the city, the taram assessment arrived at the resettlement had been continued to be collected in the 23 ryotwari villages which had been included within the Madras city limits along with the Estate Villages in question which amounted to the effect of excluding Act XII of 1851 out of the picture in respect of these villages. With regard to the changing of ground rent - whatever ground rent was charged, previous to the inclusion continued to be charged and in all future assignments the ground rent was levied on the principles prevailing in the Madras city.

Finally, it was proposed that the Resettlement notification of Saidapet taluk might be made applicable to the estate villages included in the city area and the Manai rates of quit rent determined under Section 3 of the Madras Act XII of 1858 might be made applicable to all built up areas and building sites whether built upon or not.

Survey

The Survey of these estates had been ordered to be on the Town Survey System. Though each holding was given a T.S.number (Town Survey) convenient sub-divisions were created in respect of the agricultural lands. The ryotwari portion of Ayanavaram village lying within the city limits had also been surveyed on the Town Survey System and settled on the principles of settlement laid down in the Resettlement Notification for the Saidapet taluk. The Survey of these estate villages was handled by one head surveyor and seven deputy surveyors. They were virtually struggling with it. Firstly becasue of the incomplete nature of village accounts maintained by the landholders and secondly because, no effective steps were to be taken by the independent Deputy Tahsildar's Office to prepare the village Land Registers. The Surveyors also faced with the difficulty in localising the

Poramboku Nos. as the services of the karnams who were maintaining the village accounts had been dispensed with because of the prevalence of the system of engaging Bill Collectors in this task in the Madras city. The Bill Collectors had no local knowledge of the villages. There was also no public cooperation in this regard. Thereafter, steps were taken to overcome these difficulties, and the Independent Deputy Tahsildars were instructed to prepare the village Land Registers properly and to make them up to date.

Estates were notified, taken over in different dates and ultimately settled by applying the provisions of Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1948, Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1963 and Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1963. The number of Estates, Inam Estates and Minor Inams taken out and the Survey and Settlement operations undertaken in them are narrated below:

Abolition of Zamindari and Inam Estates and Implementation of Act XXVI of 1948 Acts 26/63 27/63, and 30/63

The Estates area in the district accounted for roughly 1/4th total area with a concentration in the northern border (*viz.*, the Kachinad Estate) and the southern tip, also strewn over the entire district in patches in the midst of ryotwari villages.

Under the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1948, 321 zamin estates and 220 Inam estates covering an area of 863.66 square miles in the district were notified and taken over on the notified dates except a few estates covered by stay order of the Courts, which were taken over after the vacation of the stay orders. These estates were settled during *faslis* 1365 and 1370.

The Kachinad Samasthanam zamin villages and its undertenure estates forming part of Kalahasti zamindari, and situated in Ponneri and Tiruvellore taluks of the district constituted the single largest zamin estate covering 232.13 sq.miles. Before the partition of Andhra Pradesh, the A.S.O., Chitoor under the supervision of the Settlement Officer, Nellore had taken up field work in the estate villages of Kachinad from January 1951; The Perambulation Report for the tract was approved and the Settlement Notification based on the proposals was also issued. After partition on 1st October 1953, the work was continued by the A.S.O., Tiruvellore, under the supervision of the Settlement Officer, Thanjavur. This area was given priority in ryotwari settlement which was introduced on 1st July 1955 in some of villages and on 1st July 1956 in the other villages. This constituted the first instalment of settlement work in the residuary Madras State. The other Zamin and Inam Estates taken over in the district under Act XXVI of 1948 were small estates, not worth-mentioning. They were settled in 1958 under a separate settlement notification without any deviation in principles.

Under the Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1963, 55 iruwaram and part inam estates with an area of 32.79 sq.miles in the district, were notified in G.O.P.No.781 (Revenue) dated 15th February 1965 and taken over on the notified date *i.e.*, 15th April 1965. Of these, 48 estates with an area of 25.55 sq.miles were settled in fasli 1379 and seven estates with an area of 7.24 sq. miles were settled in fasli 1380.

There were eight lease hold villages in the district, covering an area of 21.31 sq.miles. These estates, had vested in the State on and from the appointed day, *i.e.*, 15th February 1965. Of these, six lease-holds with an area of 19.43 sq.miles were settled in fasli 1379 and the remaining two leaseholds with an area of 1.88 sq.miles were settled in fasli 1380 under the Settlement Notification issued by government in July 1966.

Under the Tamil nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963, 1812 minor inams covering an area of 119.83 sq.miles had vested with the State on and from the appointed day *i.e.* 15th February 1965. These minor inams were settled in fasli 1379.

Survey and Settlement

Survey was done in Kachinad estate villages (now in Andhra Pradesh) by the Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, Chittoor between April 1951 and November 1952. The survey work in the remaining estates in this district was done by the Officer-in-charge of No.V.Survey Party, Pattukottai. For Tiruvallur and Ponneri taluks, the Scheme report was prepared by the Settlement Officer, Madras, which was scrutinised by the Director of Settlement and Settlement Commissioner and it was recorded by the Government. The introductory report for Sriperumbudur and Saidapet taluks was prepared by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Chengalpattu. This was scrutinised by the Director of Settlement and Settlement Commissioner and the report recorded by the Government.

The introductory report for Madurantakam, Chengalpattu and Kancheepuram taluks was prepared by Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Chengalpattu. This was scrutinised by the Director of Settlement and the Settlement Commissioner and recorded by the Government.

The salient features of the Settlement are the Settlement notification provided for nine classes of soil, three each under regar, red ferruginous and arnaceous series. Five sorts were adopted under each of the classes in regar and red ferruginous series and three sorts under the classes in the series on arnaceous soils. Following the pattern in the ryotwari villages of this district, a special 6th sort under the regar and the red ferruginous series and a special 4th sort under the arnaceous series were provided for wet lands affected by exceptional salinity in the coastal villages of Ponneri taluk lying broadly between the Pulicat lake on the north and enclosed by the National Highway, the Grand Northern Trunk Road and affected by high tides.

Dry grouping in groups - I to III as the case may be, was made adopting the grouping assigned to the adjoining ryotwari villages. There were, however, no class - I irrigation sources in the estate villages. Majority of the tanks being rainfed were placed under classes - II to V based on their capacity and duration of supply.

Lands registered as wet or dry in the revenue accounts, but found to be *manavari* on ground were transferred to *manavari* classification, where any *manavari* land had the benefit of irrigation from a Government source, it was registered as wet under that source.

River and spring channels called as KASAMS were recognised as irrigation sources. Those among them that afforded perennial supply were placed under Class - II, while those of lesser durations were placed under Class - III.

> These KASAMS are explained as follows:
>
> *In village bordering on rivers and not far removed from them, cultivation is carried on with the aid of spring channels called "Oothukal" or "Kasams", when the river is not in freshes. They are excavations dug in the sand for miles above the channel in the river bed for intercepting the underground current which is passed on to the supply channel. In the flat level portions of certain districts, similar channels, are cut and the water springing from them is utilised in raising wet crops*

Though the spring channels which were perennial would warrant placing them under I - class guided by period of supply alone, they were placed one class lower on account of the high cost involved in maintaining spring source and the channel heads. Spring ponds or *Vanchis* found to exist in the sea coast villages with good springs and affording supply from two to six months were grouped under class - IV. Garden lands were registered as dry, adopting the ryotwari principles.

Blimuktarees and Jari topes were found to exist in some isolated estate villages. Wherever there were no trees and the lands were lying waste, they were treated as porambokes at settlement. No special treatment was made for the other topes, which were granted on patta to the respective claimants.

Settlement of Minor Inams in Villages transferred from Andhra Pradesh

Consequent on the implementation of Pataskar Award with effect from 1 April 1960, 283 villages, two towns and a part of a village were transferred from Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh to form an additional taluk called Tiruttani. One village from the former Tiruttani taluk was transferred to Tiruvallur taluk. As against this, 72 villages from Ponneri taluk and 76 villages from Tiruvallur taluk were transferred to Andhra Pradesh. On account of

these changes due to the re-adjustment of the boundary between Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, there was a net increase of 134.80 sq.miles, in the area of the district (which now extends over 3,155 sq.miles).

The villages prior to their transfer were situated in Tiruttani and Puthur taluks of Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh and consisted entirely of ex-estate areas. Settlement had been introduced in those villages by Settlement Notification issued by the Andhra Pradesh Government adopting generally the principles and rates in force in Chittoor taluk while it formed part of the composite Madras State. The notification for the Settlement of the Minor Inams confined to this tract was issued by the Government of Tamil Nadu adopting the same rates and appropriate ryotwari principles.[44] The main deviations in this notification from the rest of Chengalpattu disrict are as follows:

1. Irrigation sources were classified under the usual five classes adopting the modern principles with deviation in the description of the sources and period of supply. The taram rates adopted for wet lands were also different, e.g., there were 18 tarams ranging from Rs.10 to Rs.2.50 as against 12 tarams ranging from Rs.10 to Rs.1.50 in the rest of Chengalpattu district.
2. There was one dry grouping with seven dry tarams ranging from Rs.2.50 to Rs.0.37 P. as against three dry groups in Chengalpattu district with nine tarams ranging from Rs.3.37 to Re.0.25.
3. There was provision for Manavari classification in both the tracts.
4. Compulsory registration of double crop lands was confined to the wet system of I - class sources as in other tracts in Chengalpattu district with the provision for optional composition at concessional rates under the other classes of source.

Special Features in the Ryotwari Settlement of Estates in the District

It may thus be seen that the estate villages in the district were settled in accordance with the principles laid down in the notification approved by the Government and issued under section 22 of the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1948. The notification under Section 22 provided that the rates of assessment set out in the Resettlement Notification continued in G.O.No.2836, Revenue dataed 15th October 1909 might be applied to the estate areas.

All the items of work which were attended to during the course of Resettlement in ryotwari areas, such as determination of Taram, Sort, classification of soils and Irrigation sources, fixation of ayacuts, recognition of private irrigation works, handing over of samll rainfed tanks to ayacutars, for private maintenance and grant of fresh pattas were attended to during the course of settlement also under the Estates Abolition Act, 1948. On completion of the settlement work, a notification was published in the *District*

Gazette mentioning the villages where ryotwari settlement was introduced and the Fasli year from which it was to take effect. The total amount deposited with the Estates Abolition Tribunal by way of compensation for the estates taken over in the Chengalpattu-MGR District (other than those held by religious, educational and charitable institutions) was Rs.14,600.45. The amount sanctioned as allowance payable to the religious educational or charitable institutions annually was Rs.66,742.08 and the additional compensation determined as payable under Section 38(2) of the Estate Abolition Act was Rs.14,600.45.

Present System of Survey, Assessment and Collection of Land Revenue

The origin of Cadastral Survey in Tamil Nadu is traced to 985-1011 A.D., during the reign of Raja Raja Chola - I, the illustrious ruler of Tamil Nadu. A number of developments took place by passage of time in this field and particularly in the modern period, the British contributed a great deal for the growth of this department.

The Survey Department was first established in 1760 by Lord Clive and regular survey began in Madras in 1853 by Captain Priestly by a method known as Paimash and Kashra survey. At the initial stage, no maps were plotted from the Paimash measurements.

The Madras Survey since its commencement, was much more elaborate than the Survey in any other provinces. From 1858 onwards, survey has been carried out in Tamil Nadu under various systems (*viz*) Simple Triangulation system, Plane Table System, Block Map System, Punganur System and the last being the Diagonal and Offset system. The diagonal and offset system is the only system now in force. The boundaries measured and recorded during the survey has legal validity under the Tamil Nadu Survey and Boundaries Act 1923.

Even before India attained independence, Survey of all the ryotwari villages had been completed. Therefore the village covered by Zamins and major and minor Inams, were taken up for survey and completed under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1948, Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (A & C.R) Act,1963 and the Tamil Nadu Minor Inams. (A & C.R.) Act 1963..

The Additional Director of Survey and Land Records is the technical head of the Survey and Land Records Department while the Commissioner and Director of Survey and Settlement is the Head of the Department. The Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records of each District is in-charge of regular items of Survey operations and maintenances of land records in the district. He also functions as the Personal Assistant (Survey) to the Collector. Two Inspectors of Survey and Land Records are working under him and each Inspector is in-charge of a section. In each taluk, one Taluk Deputy Inspector of Survey and Land Records, one Sub-Inspector of Survey

and Land Records, one Senior Draughtsman and one Land Records Draftsman are working under the administrative control of the Tahsildar in the Maintenance of the Land Records of the taluk. Besides, there are Maintenance Field Surveyors for each Revenue Firka.

Before a Survey is undertaken, it should be sanctioned by the Government under the provision of the Tamil Nadu Survey and Boundaries Act 1923 and by a notification duly published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* as well as the Official Gazette of the District in accordance with Section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923[45]. The Survey operations should be undertaken under the provisions of the said Act and under the rules framed thereunder.

Chengalpattu district has witnessed accurate and systematic surveys from ancient times. The inscription of Rajadhiraja-II (1173-1179) A.D.) from Thiruvalangadu makes a reference about this. Another evidence about this may be seen from the inscription of Tenneri in Changalpattu district which reveals that a re-survery was conducted on the representation made by the villagers about the chaotic condition in the original survey and classification of the village lands[46].

The present Chengalpattu MGR district[47] consists of Chengalpattu, Gummidipoondi, Kancheepuram, Madurantakam, Cheyyar, Ponneri, Saidapet, Sriperumbudur, Tiruttani, Pallipet, Thiruvallur, Uthukkottai and Uthiramerur Taluks. The Initial Cadastral Survey of the ryotwari villages in the district was done in the year 1868 under simple Triangulation system and a revision survey was conducted in the entire district during the period 1905-1916. The Estate and Inam villages were surveyed during the period between 1940 and 1963 in pursuance of the various Abolition Acts, instead of taking up for re-survey. Now, under the updating Registry Scheme ordered by Government the Land records of the villages of the entire district have been updated*.

LAND REVENUE

Settlement of accounts is meant among other things for determining the land revenue collectable in a particular year. It is done at the time of Jamabandhi, during which a thorough scrutiny of the village and taluk registers and accounts is made by a team of revenue staff under the leadership of the Jamabandhi officer of and above the rank of Deputy Collector, with the object of ascertaining whether all items of revenue have been properly determined and brought to account without omission. The land revenue assessment is reckoned fasli year-wise, that is from 1st July of a particular year to 30th June of the succeeding year. This system was devised by the Mughal Emperor Akbar and the era is dated from Akbar's accession year.

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* G.O.Ms.No.869, (Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments) dated, 30 September 1985.

The term "Land Revenue", refers to the basic assessment on land and includes the water cess, local cess and local cess surcharge. Local cess is levied at 45 per cent of the assessment on land, while local cess surcharge @ 200 per cent to 300 per cent as determined by the Panchayat Union concerned, from time to time. After, collection local cess and local cess surcharge are adjusted towards the funds of respective Panchayats and Panchayat Unions for their development activities. Besides, the Government realise considerable amounts as agricultural income tax, registration fees etc., which are allied to agricultural land. Land revenue in other words *kist* is realised according to *kistbandhi* or the period of year in which land revenue becomes payable. Land revenue collection season corresponds to the period of harvest in the area of the district. As cultivation commences in almost all the districts only after the north east monsoon, the kist season is mostly from January to April. When the whole or a portion of the kist payable in a particular fasli year is not so paid, the amount of kist or its unpaid portion is deemed to be "arrear of land revenue". Arrear of land revenue shall bear penalty at the rate of five per cent per annum.

If a pocket of a district is affected by adverse seasonal conditions, the Collector is competent to grant remission of land revenue. Where there is widespread damage to crops due to natural calamities like flood, cyclone etc., the Government are empowered to grant special remission of land revenue. Accordingly, during Fasli 1396, because of the drought condition prevailed in the district, Collector has granted land revenue remission in certain pockets of lands affected in the district.

Natham Survey work in Chengalpattu-MGR District

Natham Survey was taken up in the following taluks in the district namely Thiruvallur, Gummidipoondi, Uthukkottai, Sriperumbudur, Ponneri, Madurantakam, Cheyyar, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Pallipattu, Uthiramerur and Thiruttani under the direct supervision of the Assistant Director of Survey, Kancheepuram. Natham Survey work is yet to be taken up in Saidapet taluk*. Out of 12 taluks taken up for Natham Survey, Survey operations have been completed in Gummidipoondi taluk on 31 March 1992 and in Tiruvallur taluk on 31 May 1993 and records were handed overto Settlement Department. The Settlement operation is in progress in Uthukkottai, Mathurantakam and Tiruttani taluks. The settlement operation in the remaining taluks will be taken up in due course.

In all the 76 villages in Gummidipoondi taluk, where Natham Survey was completed, 17926 house site pattas have been issued for which assessment raised is Rs.83,342/-. In Thiruvallur taluk, Natham Survey was completed in all the 136 villages and 43,545 house site pattas have been issued, for which assessment raised is Rs.1,45,546/- [48]

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* G.O.Ms.No.1177, (C.T. & R.E) dated 30 October 1987

After the survey operation is completed at field level, the survey staff hands over the records to the Assistant Director of Survey for scrutiny.[49] During the Course of scrutiny of the records the area is computed. Fair Originals are prepared; details inserted in the Village Maps and entries made in the House Tax Register. Then, a copy of the Record is handed over to the Special Tahsildar, Natham Settlement along with the following nine records by the Inspector of Survey for further action, namely, Duplicate Field Measurement book, Combined sketch, Duplicate House Tax Assessment Register, Encroachment Register, Fair Area List, Fair Location Sketches, Sale Statistics Register, and House Tax demand Register. The Special Tashildar, Natham settlement issues Natham House site patta, and hands over the Field Measurement Book, 'A' Register, and Chitta to the taluk Tahsildars concerned for follow-up.

AGRARIAN MOVEMENTS OF EARLY TIMES - BHOODAN AND THE LIKE ORGANISATIONS

Agrarian Movements of early times

Right from ancient times, most of the lands generally belonged to feudal landlords. They did not engage themselves on cultivation. They leased out their lands. Lands readily cultivable without much human efforts were taken on lease by lease holders on payment of fixed rent, which might be in kind or cash. Other lands were lying fallow for years. The position then was that i) lands were owned by a few, while majority of the cultivating mass did not own the lands for themselves; ii) only lands that could be easily brought under cultivation without much human efforts were cultivated; iii) vast extent of lands were lying fallow for years, because the rent to be paid to the land owners was not commensurate with the quantum of labour involved.

However, the position did not change much on the abolition of Zamindari system while there was a loss in man-power, many lands were lying waste.

As most of the area under cultivation were owned by a few landlords, there was vast disparity in the income derived from agriculture between the land owners and cultivating tenants and, hence, there were continuous disputes and bickerings between the two sections. By passage of time, the bitter feelings developed between the farmers and the landlords in greater propositions. In this struggle, the ultimate sufferer was the poor and landless farmer. Seldom the farmer was considered as indispensable, by the landowners.

It is only when suppressed, depressed, and oppressed the farmers become agitated and take, to various courses to express their displeasure or discontent, and even rise in revolt against the authorities. But, how far these attempts become successful is a debatable point.

Among the many representations made by the people of Madras to the Government before the Indian Mutiny the petition preferred by the people of Chengalpattu for the abolition of loom tax portrayed vividly the sufferings of the artisans and ryots. They pleaded for the abolition of the loom tax on the basis of the general distress caused to all sections of the people. Their demand extended to the abolition of burdensome taxes imposed on brass and iron works and a variety of handicrafts[50].

The people of Chengalpattu brought to light the fact that the Government at one stroke deprived the people of their rights on land by declaring the Government as the sole landlord of every bit of land. Further, they also pointed out the ills of over assessment, the neglect of the construction of canals and roads and the imposition of 12 per cent interest on the arrears of kist and the tax on the salt by the Government. They accused the British of monopolising all posts except those which carried a meagre salary of Rs.10/- or Rs.12/-. They highlighted the injustice of taxing people who were reduced to the position of paupers. The tragic part was that the Government insisted on the *moturpha* and the loom tax at the time when the people were confronted with violent famines and starvation. They requested the Government to pity them in the name of Almighty and protect them from ruin and starvation.

Inspite of many reforms of the British, the material and moral condition of people did not improve much even in the fourth quarter of the 19 Century[51]. Representations to the Government were made by the popular native Sabhas or Associations. As an instance, The Madras Mahajana Sabha in their address of Welcome to Lord Dufferin in 1866 referred to the need for industrial reforms and requested the Government among many other administrative measures to improve the socio-economic condition of the agricultural classes. They played that this should receive the careful consideration of the Government. They represented "that the urgency is generally felt for administering the laws and rules relating to Salt, Revenue and Forest Conservancy, so as to secure for the poor and the agricultural population, the benefits which were meant to flow from them". It was felt that the price of salt was heavy and the impositions on commodities were numerous and harassing. Also penalties were too much under the cattle Tresspass Act.

In Madras, the peasants were more systematically drawn into the political movement only from the days of Dyarchy. The disillusionment at the results of the reform and the echo of the Socialist Revolution in Russia gave a fresh momentum to the agrarian movement in India[52].

In 1921, in his message to the Kisans, Pandit Motilal Nehur appealed to the peasants for the formation of Kisan Sabhas. Referring to the objections of the Government, he remarked that the formation of such sabhas were not meant for organising riots or other objectionable acts, but to uplift the farmers. Motilal also emphasised the need for unity among the kisans.

In 1934, District Associations and Ryot Protection Societies were organised in the Madras Presidency. The ryots were asked to pass resolutions emphasising that they could not pay kist at the enhanced rate and that payment of kist should be in four instalments[53]. Mr. Ranga raised his voice against the Zamindari system based on the permanent settlement and he also wanted statutory rights to the Ryots' Association.

The Government in their anxiety to settle the agrarian dispute between the landlords and tenants wanted to settle the dispute on a just basis and solicited the opinion of both the groups. In a circular, Government expressed their desire. a) to guarantee the minimum price of paddy to be fixed at Rs.2.8.0 per kalam; b) to wipe out all debts of the agricultural labourers whether they were lessees, pannayals, waramdars or daily labourers; and c) to recognise only two systems of tenure.

In regard to the pannayal system, all mirasdars having more than 10 acres of land were proposed to engage a pannayal family *i.e.*, a man and his wife for every five acres of land owned by him[54]. The family should be retained all the year round and paid four kalams of paddy per month for all the 12 months of the year with a loan of three months wages for satisfactory work and conduct. The wage of extra labourers employed was two Madras measure of paddy for a male labourer and 1 1/2 Madras measures for a female labourer. In the lease system, the mirasdars were asked to fix up the definite amount of paddy to be payable to them.

LAND REFORMS

Evolution of Policy

At the time of independence, nearly half of the area of the Tamil Nadu was covered by the zamindari and other intermediary tenures while the remaining part was under the Ryotwari system[55]. With the abolition of most of the intermediary interests within the first few years of independence, the whole country came under more or less the same kind of tenurial system, with local variations. Though the Ryotwari system was supposed to have been one of the peasant proprietorship, in actual practice, the leasing out of land was widespread in the ryotwari area also. In the erstwhile Zamindari areas, there had been sub-leasing. Most of these leases in ryotwari areas and sub leases in Zamindari areas were oral and terminable at will. Legislative efforts had been made even before Independence to provide security cover to the tenants. However, it was only after Independence that the matter was pursued with greater vigour. Legislation was enacted to afford security of tenure to tenants, to provide for fixation of fair rent and in some cases for conferment of ownership rights to tenants. These are the measures that constitute *Tenancy Reform.*

As a course to agrarian reforms the Indian National Congress had set up several committees which made recommendations on matters among other things pertaining to land reforms. We may have a cursory glance on some of the important recommendations given below :

Land Reforms - The Implementation of Land Reform Measures and Legislative Developments

Land is an important source of production. Prevention of inequitable distribution of wealth has been an accepted principle of our Government in order to ensure social and economic justice, among our people. With this view, various measures of land reforms have been introduced after Independence and are being implemented to bring about a fair economic system which would also serve to maximise production and lead to national prosperity. Under the Honourable Prime Minister's New Twenty Point Programme 1986 also, enforcement of land reforms has been given the fifteenth place.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms [Fixation of Ceiling on Land Act, 1961 (Act 58 of 1961)] as amended

The Ceiling area for a family of five members was fixed at 30 standard acres with an allowance of five standard acres; for each additional member in the family, subject to overall ceiling area of 60 standard acres. Subsequently, the ceiling area was reduced to 15 standard acres per family of five members, with effect from 15th February, 1970. In addition to this, female member was allowed to hold 10 standard acres towards *stridhana* if she held the lands as on the date of commencement of the Act in her name. However, a family cannot hold more than 30 standard acres.

The lands found to be in excess of the Ceiling area are acquired as surplus by Government, after following the procedure prescribed in the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (F.C.L) Act, 1961. The surplus land are being distributed among landless agricultural labourers and others according to the provisions contained in the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (D.S.L) Rules, 1965.

In Tamil Nadu, an extent of 1,83,120 acres of land has been notified as surplus. Out of this, an extent of 1,47,684 acres of land has been disposed of up to 28 February 1993. An extent of 9976 acres has been reserved under rule 13 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms(D.S.L.) Rules, 1965 for public purposes, out of the total extent disposed of up to 28 February 1993. In this district alone, an extent of 5,035 acres of land was notified as surplus up to 28 February 1993. Out of this, an extent of 4843 acres of land has been assigned to 5,054 eligible persons.

III. TENANCY LAWS

1. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants protection Act 1955

The agrarian unrest, earlier witnessed in Thanjavur district spread to other areas. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955, (T.N.Act no.25/55) was, therefore, passed to provide security of tenure to tenant cultivators in the interest of Social justice and agricultural production. A cultivating tenant is not liable for eviction so long as he pays the rent and does not act in a way injurious to the land or the crop thereon and also does not use the land for non-agricultural purposes and deny the title of the land owner. Disputes under the Act are settled by Revenue Courts, presided over by Special Deputy Collector.

Owning to drought, floods and seasonal fluctuations in the State, the tenants were not in a position to pay the rents due to the landowners. It was felt that there was need to allow them time to rehabilitate themselves before they would be in a position to pay the arrears of rent. Accordingly a moratorium on eviction of tenants on the ground of non-payment of rent had been in force since 1972. This period of moratorium was extended then and there. On account of the accumulation of large amount of arrears of rent due to protection given to tenants over long period of time, it was not possible for the cultivating tenants to pay the arrears in a lumpsum and they were in danger of being evicted on a large scale. The Government have, therefore, enacted the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1990. By this Act, relief was given to the cultivating tenants by discharging them from the payment of all arrears of rent payable to the land owners or the public trusts for the fasli year ending with 30 June 1989, and for any previous fasli year and outstanding on the date of publication of the above said Act, if they pay the rent due for the fasli year commencing from 1st April 1989 and ending with 30th June 1990 in full and one fourth of the total amount of arrears of rent (without interest) which accrued due to the land owners or public trusts for the period ending with 30th June 1989, on or before 31st March 1991 or if they pay the rent for the fasli year commencing from 1st July 1989 and ending with 30 June 1990 in full on or before 31 March 1991 and one-third of the total amount of arrears of rent (without interest) which accrued due to the land owners or public trusts for the period ending with 30 June 1989 in five equal annual instalments, the first instalment of which shall be paid on or before 31 March 1991. The proceedings for eviction of cultivating tenants or recovery of arrears of rent were barred. Any cultivating tenants who was evicted for the non-payment of rent on or after 1 April 1990, but before the date of publication of the Act on application within three months from the date of such publication be entitled to be restored possession of such land and to held it with all rights.

According to the provisions of the above said Act, the competent authority (Revenue Court) has to issue notice to the landlord or to the public trust, as the case may be, regarding the correct amount of rent and determine after a summary enquiry the quantum of amount to be paid by the cultivating tenant as specified in the Act. The Revenue Court has to allow the cultivating tenant to deposit further sum due not exceeding thirty days from the 31 March 1991. It was found that it would not be possible for the Revenue Courts to decide the cases within thirty days from the 31 March 1991. Therefore, to enable the Revenue Courts to decide the issue as per the Act, the Government extended the aforesaid time limit of thirty days, to four months (*i.e.* up to 31 July 1991). The Revenue Courts are now settling the amounts. As on date, the cultivating tenants can be evicted from their tenanted lands for the non-payment of arrears of rent. The progress under the Tamil Nadu cultivating tenants Protection Act, 1955 in respect of Chengalpattu MGR District as on 1st March 1993 is that of the 40 cases that were awaiting disposal out of this 10 were disposed, leaving pending for disposal of 30 cases.

2. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956

The passing of the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act necessitated the regulation of the rent payable by the tenants and settlement of disputes. This Act was, therefore, enacted, Ceiling rates of fair rent were fixed for wet lands, wet lands supplemented by lift irrigation and other classes of lands. The owner of the land is entitled to get fair rent (grain) at 25 per cent of gross produce fixed under the Act. The landowner pays the land revenue and other dues on the land while the tenant bears the expenses of cultivation. Revenue Courts have been constituted for deciding disputes in this regard. Progress under the Tamil Nadu Cultivation tenants (Payment of Fair Rent, Act 1956 in respect of this district as on March 1993, 12 cases were taken and orders were passed on all these cases.

3. The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961

Religious institutions and public trusts own vast areas of cultivable lands. As part of the agrarian reforms, the Act fixed a ceiling of 20 standard acres for direct cultivation by such institutions and trusts. The Act aims to weed out bogus lessees indulged in. Apart from regulating and administering the lands held by the public trusts, it also deals with the protection to the cultivating tenants under the public trusts from eviction and with the matters relating to the determination of rent payable by the cultivating tenants for their tenanted lands under the same. Progress under this Act in respect of this district as on 1 March 1993, 454 cases were taken up and orders were passed on 225 cases and 229 cases are still pending.

4. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969

This Act provides for the preparation and maintenance of a complete record of tenancy rights to safeguard the interests of tenants. The records of tenancy rights had been prepared and printed after elaborate publication, enquiry, inspection and hearings.

The Government have also enacted the Amendment Act 45 of 1981 and inserted section 5-A in the Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969, making provisions for the constitution of Advisory Committees at taluk level consisting of one landless agricultural labourer belonging to Schedule Caste or Scheduled Tribe, one tenant and three social workers to assist the Record Officer. The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be three years from the date of their appointment but may be extended for such a period not exceeding six years by a notification by the Government. The main function of the Advisory Committee is to gather information and particulars regarding the land situated in the taluk with the names and addresses of landowners, intermediaries and the tenants cultivating such lands and to make such recommendation for registering the cultivating tenants under this Act. The number of tenants registered were 4,97,312 tenants have been registered covering an extent of 6,92,951 acres up to 28 February 1993.

Progress under the Tamil Nadu and Agricultural lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969 in respect of the district is that total number of tenants registered were 12,968 and the total area registered under tenancy were 18,999 acres. Eight thousand one hundred and ninety eight persons belonging to scheduled caste, 28 from schedule tribes and 4742 persons of other communities were benefitted by this.

5. The Tamil Nadu occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971 and the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act 1976

These Acts provide for the conferment of ownership rights on agriculturists, agricultural labours and rural artisans over the kudiyiruppus, they were occupying on the dates prescribed in the Acts. The homesteads (Kudiyiruppus) are assigned to the kudiyiruppudars free from all encumberances. Compensation is paid by the Government for such Kudiyiruppus. Alienation of the site for ten years is prohibited. The number of persons granted pattas for the kudiyiruppus under the Conferment of Ownership Act 1971 was 1,80,245 up to 28 February 1993. It comprises of 99,010 Scheduled Castes, 2,209 Scheduled Tribes, 46,973 Backward Classes and 32,053 others. In respect of Chengalpattu-MGR district, 2,887 Kudiyiruppudars have been conferred with ownership rights. Similar action has been taken under the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act 1976. Four

hundred and seven persons have been conferred with ownership rights for the Kudiyiruppus under this Act, up to 28 February 1993, comprising 43 Scheduled Castes, 15 Scheduled Tribes, 227 Backward Classes and 122 others. Eleven Kudiyiruppudars have been conferred with ownership rights in the district.

The categorywise breakup, in regard to those conferred rights to the Kudiyiruppus under the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (conferment of ownership) Act, 1971 and the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (conferment of Ownership) of Kudiyiruppus Act 1976 (Act 38/76) in the district are given below:

	Beneficiaries	*Act No. 40/71*	*Act No. 38/76*	*Total*
1.	Scheduled Castes	1,198	6	1,204
2.	Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..
3.	Backward Classes	770	..	770
4.	Others	919	5	924
	Total	2,887	11	2,898

The Government have extended the benefit of the conferment of ownership of kudiyiruppus also for those who were in occupation of the Kudiyiruppus as on 1 April 1990. But, there is no such case, under the Act in the district.

Legislation on Binami transfers of lands

In order to tackle binami transfers of land owners, the Tamil Nadu Reforms (FCL) Second Amendment Bill 1991 was introduced on 3 October 1991 and was passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature[56].

Rural Wages and Condition of Agricultural Labour -

Legislation for Minimum Wages

The Government of India passed the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in order to ensure minimum wages for workers. This Act has been implemented throughout the State except Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth district. This Act enumerated a number of jobs for which the minimum wages had to be fixed. Employment in all activities connected with agriculture were brought under the purview of the Act for minimum wage fixation. The Act prescribed a three year time limit for fixing the minimum wages for all jobs specified in the

Act. Subsequently, a bill was introduced in 1956 to amend the Act so as to remove this time limit, as many of the States were not able to adhere to this prescribed time limit of three years.

After the passing of this Legislation, the then Madras Government constituted an inquiry committee to examine into the wages prevailing in the low wage pockets of the State. The purpose of this enquiry was to define minimum rates of wages for different categories of agricultural labour appropriate to each area, and to estimate the extent to which the low wage pockets as estimated in 1945 Wage Census continued to be areas of low wages in the year 1952. The enquiry revealed the prevalance of specially low wages for ploughing, transplanting and weeding in the major portion of the villages surveyed. Wages for ploughing was below Rs.1.50 in the majority of villages at that time. Wages for transplanting and weeding were also below three-fourths of the wages for ploughing in a major number of the villages surveyed. The Enquiry committee held the view that in fixing the minimum wages for agricultural labour, the following points should be taken into consideration namely that the wage rate should enable the agricultural labourer to maintain the subsistence level, that the rate should be in conformity with the ability of the agricultural employer to pay and that the wage rates should be related to similar operations in the neighbourhood. With these criteria, the Enquiry Committee arrived at the following provisional schedule of minimum wages for the whole state.

The minimum wages fixed should not break the agricultural economy, but should be "Fair Wages" acceptable to both the employer and the workers. The Committee recommended different rates of wages for agricultural workers according to their status of employment as casual labour, seasonal labour, annual labour or permanent farm labour. Minimum wages for agricultural workers have since been fixed in the State under the Minimum wages Act 1948.

The labour court, Madras had jurisdiction over the Chengalpattu district and it decides claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to the employees, employed or paid in the district.

The agriculturists were paid the wages as fixed by the Collector, according to the provision of the Minimum Wages Act. The wages are to be revised, as and when necessary and the wages so revised are to be notified in the Gazettee. The minimum wages paid to the agriculturists of district, as on date, are tabled below:

Birds' Sanctuary, Pulicat

Sl. no.	*Description of the work*	*Wages for the day per person (in Rs.)*	*Duration of work (in hours).*
1.	With their own oxploughing the land	32/-	5 hours
2.	Ploughing the land	16/-	5 "
3.	Paddy harvest labourer	16/-	7 "
4.	For other grains harvest	16/-	7 "
5.	Seed sowing labourers	16/-	
6.	For planting the saplings from one field to other	15/-	
7.	For removing weeds	14/-	
8.	Other farm labourers	·16/-	
9.	For daily household work by farm labourers	375/- per month	

The economic condition of the agricultural labourers in the district is satisfactory. The strength of agricultural labourers on total population of the district is 32.64 per cent. There were no agitation by the agricultural labourers in the district on account of fair wages. Their relationship with the land owners is cordial.

In order to redress the grievances of the agriculturists, the District Collector conducts Agricultural Grievance Day" on the 3rd Friday of every month. The officers of various departments, particularly, Agriculture, Co-operation, Public Works, Highways and Rural Works, Civil Supplies, Panchayat Development and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board attend the meeting. The Collector, refers the representations of the agriculturists to the officers concerned, for redressal before the next meeting. During the next meeting, the result of the action taken on this representation is announced by the Collector.

Bhoodan Yagna Movement

Shri Acharya Vinobha Bhava started a movement to receive donation of lands from big land owners by persuasion and to distribute them to the landless and poor cultivating mass in order to wipe out the inequality in ownership. This movement is called Bhoodan and gramdhan movement of land. Since the cultivating masses were very poor economically most of the

lands so distributed remained uncultivated indefinitely, and without proper management. Considering the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed in life, the Government desired to bring all such lands underplough. Accordingly the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Board, a statutory body, was constituted under the Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Act 1958 to facilitate the donations of the lands under the Bhoodan and to administer those lands and also to promote Gramadhan ideology.

The lands donated as Bhoodan are not fit for immediate cultivation. They are pasture lands and the poor allottees, cannot develop those lands from their own resources. Therefore, the Bhoodan Board is taking up the development work with the help of voluntary Development Agencies.

Under the instructions of the Government, a Bhoodan and Gramdhan Steering Committee has been constituted for each district with the Collector as the Chairman and various departmental heads of the district, Sarvodaya leaders and Chairman of the Bhoodan Board, as members. The steering committee meets periodically. In these meetings, all the problems relating to Bhoodan and Gramdhan are sorted out and settled. This is an effective and coordinating force which attempts to derive maximum benefit for the poor Gramdhanees[57].

The headquarters of the Gramadhan Yagna Board (Bhoodan Board) is Madurai and it is under the administrative control of the Special Officer in the cadre of Deputy Collector. He is having jurisdiction over the entire state. As on 31 August 1989, the distributed area in Chengalpattu District is as follows: Out of 1826.24 acres secured, 1574.89 acres were distributed to 2360 beneficiaries. Besides, 14 villages have been published in the *Gazette* as Gramdhan villages. In these villages, 2507 pattadars have donated their lands measuring 8464.73 acres for Gramdhan[58].

A list of Gramdhan villages in the district is shown in *Appendix-2.*

Working of the Act

Under the Act, it was envisaged that all the lands could be put to regular use by common effort of the landless mass. The beneficiaries having been in poor economic condition, were unable to bring to cultivation vast extent of lands that required money and labour which are beyond their common efforts. So, the desired effect could not be achieved. Even though many possessed lands, they could not derive any benefit out of them. It is under these circumstances that Voluntary Organisations stepped into the arena to help the poor landless masses[59].

A few of the Voluntary Organisations of this kind working throughout Tamil Nadu at present are Association for Sarva Seva Farms; Mayor Trust; Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya; and Madurai District Gramdhan Nirman Sangh. A few examples of helping organisations abroad are, Peace Foundation for Development Trust, Italy; and Mayor Trust, West Germany.

Revenue Administration in this district at present

Chengalpattu district, was renamed as Chengalpattu-MGR district, in 1991. Chengalpattu-MGR District, originally had its headquarters at Saidapet in Madras city. The headquarters of this district was changed from Madras to Kancheepuram from 1 July 1968. The District Revenue Officer looks after Revenue Administration of the district while the Collector has overall control of revenue as well as Panchayat Departments. The district has a total area of 7.863 sq. kilometres with a population of 36,16,508 as per 1981 Census. Out of this, the male population is 18,48,124 and the female population is 17,68,384. The literacy rate of the district is 48 per cent.

The present Chengalpattu-MGR district has four divisions which are co-terminus to the revenue and panchayat development departments. On the revenue side, the four divisions comprise 13 revenue taluks, while in the development side, there are 27 development blocks.

In addition to land revenue, there will be additional revenue by way of water cess, additional water cess, penal water rate and encroachment fees and penalty for the unauthorised occupation of Government poramboke and assessed waste lands. The land revenue due from the pattadars are collected in villages level by the village administrative officers and remitted into the Government treasuries at taluk headquarters.

Originally, the Chengalpattu-MGR district consisted of seven taluks and three sub-taluks. The taluks were Chengalpattu, Madurantakam Kancheepuram, Sriperumbudur, Tiruvallore, Saidapet and Ponneri, while sub- taluks were Uthiramerur, Pennalurpet and Gummudipoondi.

After the implementation of Padaskar Award on 1 April 1960, Tiruttani taluk and Pallipattu sub taluk have been annexed to Chengalpattu-MGR district. These sub taluks were later upgraded into full fledged taluks. Gummidipoondi became a full fledged taluk with effect from 1 March 1980. Uthiramerur became full fledged taluk on 24 April 1980. Pallipattu and also Uthukkottai which was originally called Pennalurpet sub-taluk became two separate full fledged taluks, with effect from 1 August 1981.

On 1 July 1986, Madurantakam taluk was bifurcated into two taluks namely Madurantakam and Cheyyur. Thus, at present there are four Revenue Divisions and thirteen taluks in this district.

The list of villages is given in *Appendix-3.*

Statement of Revenue collection and balance of land revenue in this district from fasli 1396 to 1401 are given in *Appendix-4.*

The names of the Revenue divisions, taluks and blocks are tabled below

Sl. no.	Name of the Division	Name of the Taluk	No.of Villages in the Taluk	Name of the Block
1.	Chengalpattu	1. Chengalpattu	318	1. Kattankolathur 2. Tirukalikundram 3. Thirupporur
		2. Madurantakam	223	4. Madurantakam 5. Acharapakkam
		3. Cheyyur	192	6. Cheyyur 7. Pavunjur
2.	Kancheepuram	4. Kancheepuram	211	8. Machimpuram 9. Wallajabad
		5. Sriperumbudur	253	10. Sriperumpudur 11. Poonamallee 12. Padappai
		6. Uttiramerur	127	13. Uttiramerur
3.	Tiruvallur	7. Tiruvallur	185	14. Tiruvallur 15. Kadambathur 16. Poondi
		8. Tiruttani	81	17. Tiruttani 18. T.V.Kadu
		9. Pallipattu	90	19. R.K.Pet 20. Pallipattu
		10. Uthukkottai	101	21. Ellapuram
4.	Saidapet	11. Saidapet	154	22. Madhavaram 23. Chitlapakkam 24. Villivakkam
		12. Ponneri	204	25. Sholvaram 26. Minjur
		13. Gummudipoondi	88	27. Gummidipoondi
		Total villages	2,227	

The district consists of eight Municipalities, *viz.*, Madurantakam, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Tiruvottiyur, Pallavaram, Tambaram and Avadi and five municipal townships, *viz.*, Mallapuram, Tiruverkadu, Ambattur, Kathivakkam and Tiruttani.

The area covered by forests in this district is 5.4 per cent of the total area. The area brought under cultivation is 35.5 per cent out of the total area of the district and the cropping seasons are *samba, navarai* and *sornavari*. The district is dependent on monsoon rains, substituted by well irrigation with the aid of pumpsets. (More details on this subject are given in the chapter on "Agriculture and Irrigarion")

Paddy is the important crop in the district. The other crops are sugarcane, pulses, groundnut, gingelly, millets like ragi, varagu, cholam etc., and chillies. More details, such as cropping pattern, land use, sources of irrigation, etc., are given in the chapter on "Agriculture and Irrigation".

Land Revenue

There are 2,227 revenue villages in the district as in *Appendix-3*. All the villages have been surveyed and ryotwari system has been introduced in all of them. Total holdings of the villages under different soil classifications, and the normal assessment of the lands are detailed below:

Sl. no.	*Classification*	*Extent* (In hectares)	*Assessment* Rs. Ps.
1.	Dry and Manavari	2,56,373,09.0	8,09,724.50
2.	Wet	2,10,557,25.0	22,43,017.85
	Total	4,66,930,34.0	30,52,742.35

The basic assessment on all dry lands has been waived as per the orders issued by the Government in 1967. Likewise, this waiver has been extended to the dry component of the wet assessment also, in the year 1971. The amount of normal waiver for the district comes to Rs.12,15,467 of which dry and manavari waiver is Rs. 8,09,704.50 and wet waiver is Rs.4,05,762.50.

The total assessment on holdings in the district is Rs.30,52,722.35 and after permanent waiver of Rs.12,15,467/- the net normal demand towards basic assessment is Rs.18,37,255.35 only.

The basic land revenue is subjected to 45 per cent local cess and a local cess surcharge of 50 per cent.

Adding the local cess and local cess sucharge, the total normal demand of the district comes to Rs.1,20,58,252 of which the basic land revenue is Rs.30,32,722, the local cess is Rs.13,73,725 and the local cess surcharge is Rs.76,31,805.

Agricultural Income Tax

Two Agricultural Income Tax Officers, in the cadre of Tahsildar, one at Chengalpattu and the other at Saidapet were functioning[60]. The main function of these officers was to raise assessment based on Agricultural Income on Non-Plantation crops and collections thereon. The Agricultural Income Tax Officer Chengalpattu was having jurisdiction over five taluks and the Agricultural Income Tax Officer, Saidapet, over eight taluks. The Agricultural Income tax was levied following two systems *viz.*, composition on crop pattern and return on income basis.

The post of Agricultural Income Tax Officer, Chengalpattu was disbanded with effect from September 1990 and the entire Chengalpattu M.G.R.District was tagged on to the Agricultural Income Tax Officer, Saidapet. Consequently on the abolition of Agricultural Income Tax on Non-plantation crops, the office of the Agricultural Income Tax Officer, Saidapet, was disbanded with effect from 1 April 1992.

Total number of assessees (talukwise) and gradation of cases are given below in tables-I and - II respectively. The particulars of collection of Agricultural Income Tax in the district from the year 1982-83 to 1989-90 are given in *Appendix-5.*

Table - I

Sl. no.	*Name of the taluk*	*No.of Assessees*
1.	Chengalpattu	305
2.	Madurantakam	436
3.	Cheyyur	583
4.	Uthiramerur	171
5.	Kancheepuram	476
6.	Saidapet	96
7.	Sriperumbudur	332
8.	Ponneri	349
9.	Gummidipoondi	121
10.	Thiruvallur	280
11.	Uthukottai	121
12.	Tiruttani	139
13.	Pallipattu	68
	Total	3,477

Table - II

Gradation of Cases

	Grade		Chengal-pattu Circle	Saidapet	Total
			(Number of cases)		
1.	10 to 15 Standard acres		310	380	690
2.	15 to 20	-do-	525	587	1112
3.	20 to 25	-do-	254	540	794
4.	25 to 30	-do-	201	252	453
5.	30 to 35	-do-	38	86	124
6.	35 to 40	-do-	28	71	99
7.	40 to 50	-do-	20	40	60
8.	50 and above		22	41	63
		Total	1398	1997	3395

Revenue from Commercial Tax

There are 21 Assessment Circles each one of which is manned by a Commercial Tax Officer, one Deputy Commercial Tax Officer and one Assistant Commercial Tax Officer who are in-charge of raising assessment for commercial taxes in zone - VII and - VIII. The residuary Chengalpattu-MGR district is manned by one Deputy Commercial Tax Officer and one Assistant Commercial Tax Officer. The Commercial Tax Officers in zones - VII and - VIII and Deputy Commercial Tax Officers in other areas are the heads of office of the respective assessment circles. The Deputy Commercial Tax Officer of each asessment circle is the assessing officer for Entertainment Tax also under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939.

Details of Revenue for the Chengalpattu-MGR commercial tax district for the years 1980-81 to 1989-90 are given in *Appendix-6* [61].

There is a race course in Guindy which lies in Chengalpattu-MGR district. Tax is levied on betting in the race course. The details of collection under Betting Tax for the past three years, are given below:

Years	Rupees in Lakhs
1987-88	315.00
1988-89	424.00
1989-90	315.00
1990-91	493.00

Chengalpattu-MGR District

Forest Revenue

The important sources of revenue in Chengalpattu-MGR district are also derived from casheri fuel wood, minor forest products etc. In order to augment the resources under forest revenue, the activities of the Forest Department are geared up to raise minor forest plantation, re-afforestation of degraded forest, and intensive cultural operation to the extent of 11,088 hectares. During the year 1986-87, cashew was raised in an area of 375 hectares. An area of 103.2 hectares was brought under re-afforestation of degraded forest and an area of 131.81 hectares under pulp wood plantation for supplying raw materials to the forest based industries in the long run. Under minor forest produce, an extent of 80.3 hectares was brought under tamarind plantation.

The activities of the forest department have considerably increased in the recent past on account of extension of forestry operations in the forest area. The department is also implementing various schemes of afforestations by raising trees in the Reserve Forests and reserve lands in the district. The prime motive of the department is, at present, to maintain the essential ecological balance with a concept of sustainable utilisation of the eco system by suitable management practices and services to the rural people for their upliftment. Therefore, the schemes are implemented to increase more intangible benefits[62]. The details of forest revenue realised in the district for the years 1982-83 to 1990-91 are given in *Appendix-7.*

Registration Department

The Tamil Nadu State is divided into 46 registration districts and each district is being administered by a District Registrar. He is also the Registrar of Societies, Deputy Registrar of Chits, Registrar of Marriages and Registrar of Firms. He inspects the Sub-Registry offices, hears appeals under the Registration Act, clarifies doubts raised by Sub-Registrars regarding the nature of documents, conducts enquiries into complaints, if any, and also acts against undervaluation of documents and evation of stamp duty. He registers societies under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, firms under IndianPartnership Act and accords prior sanction under the Chit Funds Act 1982.

There are 579 Registration Offices throughout the State, each manned by a Sub-Registrar. He registers documents and issues encumbrance certificates and certified copies of documents. He also acts as Marriage Registrar under Hindu Marriage Act, Marriage Officer under the Special Marriage Act and Assistant Registrar of Chits under the Chit Funds Act. He is also the custodians of the Birth and Death Registers in respect of villages in the panchayats. He grants extracts from these register whenever applied for. He also functions as *ex-officio* stamp vendor. The posts of Sub-Registrars of Metropolitan cities like Madras, Coimbatore, Trichy and Madurai where the work load is heavy have been upgraded to the level of District Registrars[63].

Chengalpattu Registration District falls under Chengalpattu-MGR Revenue District. It consists of the following Sub-Registry Offices, located at Cheyyar, Acharappakkam, Uthiramerur, Salavakkam, Chithamoor, Thirukkalukundram, Thiruporur, Maduranthakam and Sriperumbudur.

Kancheepuram Registration District also falls under Chengalpattu-MGR Revenue District. It consists of the following Sub-Registrar Offices, Joint-II Sub-Registrar, Kancheepuram, Joint-III Sub-Registrar, Kancheepuram, Joint-IV Sub-Registrar, Kancheepuram, Sub-Registrar, Walajahabath, Sub-Registrar, Perambakkam, Sub-Registrar, Damel, Sub-Registrar, Thiruvallur, Sub-Registrar, Manavala Nagar, Sub-Registrar, Thiruttani, Sub-Registrar, Thiruvalangadu, Sub-Registrar, Pallipattu, Sub-Registrar, R.K.Pettai and Sub-Registrar, Uthukkottai.

Revenue Collection through Registration

Registration fees serves as one of the most important sources of income to the Government and certain levies are increased or decreasd according to the changes in the policy of the Government. The income to the Government from the Registration Department has been generally increasing year by year[64].

The Indian Registration Act 1982, the India Stamp Act 1961, Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act 1982, Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975, Indian Special Marriage Act 1954 the Hindu Marriage Act 1967, The Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 and Indian Partnership Act 1965 are implemented in this district and revenue is derived by these department from the implementation of those Acts.

The Table in the *Appendix-8* gives the statistics of the income from the Registration Department from the years 1982-83 to 1991-92.

Administration of Prohibition and Excise Wing and the Excise Revenue derived in Chengalpattu-MGR District

The Prohibition and Excise Department is playing a predominant role as one of the main revenue earning departments of the State. The operation of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act enacted in the year 1937, was temporarily

suspended for the first time in August 1971. After three years, Prohibition was reintroduced, abolishing the toddy shops in August 1973 and arrack shops in September 1974. However, the sale of Indian Made Foreign Liquor imported from other State was continued in licensed shops for sale of liquor to permit holders. At that time, none in Tamil Nadu was granted licence to manufacture liquor. This position continued for a few years.

Again in May 1981, sale of toddy and arrack was permitted by relaxing the relevant provisions of the Prohibition Act. In Tamil Nadu, for the first time, licence to manufacture liqour was given to four entities in private sector and one in joint sector. Further, one beer unit in private sector was also permitted. The system of permit for toddy, arrack and Indian made foreign liquor was also introduced. The permit system to buy liqour in shops or to drink could not be enforced though the system was on the statute book. Toddy shops were, however, permitted on auction basis. At present, people are allowed to drink Indian made foreign liquor in the shops since these shops are bar attached. However, the Government have since announced their decision not to allow bars in Indianmade foreign liquors retail shops from 1 June 1993 onwards.

To start with, arrack manufacture was entrusted to 10 individuals. Later, 15 individuals were appointed for the whole sale of arrack manufactured from the blending units belonging to these individuals. The wholesalers distributed arrack to the retailers. Retail shops were granted on auction-*cum*-tender system. This system continued till 15th November 1985.

The Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation took over the wholesale trade from the 15 individuals referred to with effect from 27th July 1983. The manufacture of arrack was, however, continued by the individuals. Later, Government took a policy decision that Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation which was doing wholesale business should also do retail business. But, the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation, without directly doing retail business entrusted the privilege of retail business to individuals on agency basis. As this led to some legal complications, Government decided to bring the retail sale from 16th July 1986 on tender-*cum*-auction basis.

Consequent on the revival of prohibition policy from 1st January 1987 onwards, toddy and arrack sale ceased to exist in Tamil Nadu. However, more than 2,000 Indian made foreign liquor retail shops continued to function. The five Indian made foreign liquor manufacturing units which were permitted earlier by the Government and one beer unit were also allowed to function.

During 1990, the Government decided to allow sale of country liquor and entrusted the responsibility of manufacturing country liquor in sachet to a Government Company. *viz.*, Tamil Nadu Spirit Corporation Limited.

The sale of country liquor was discontinued with effect from 16th July 1991. The above policy decision was taken consciously as a social and economic welfare measure to resume the lower strata of the society from the evils of drink in general and to ensure economic retrieval and rehabilitation of the poor in particular[65].

It was decided by the Government that the entire sale of country liquor manufactured by Tamil Nadu Spirit Corporation could be entrusted to Tamil Nadu State Marketing corporation. Government also decided to give retail vending on auction-*cum*-tender system. Thus, country liquor manufacture and whole sale would be fully under the control of Government, Auction-*cum*-tender system, which earns more revenue to Government, would be hereafter the basis for retail vending. The "Personal Permit System" to drink liquor was abolished with effect from 7th March 1990.

Details of Excise Revenue derived during the Year 1988-89 to 1991-92 in Chengalpattu-MGR District

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	*Sub-Heads*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*
1.	Country Spirit	4,17,708	9,00,439	8,25,10,877	3,18,593
2.	Country fermented liquor	1,30,786	76,618	1,52,126	1,05,488
3.	Foreign liquor and spirits	23,24,542	3,30,38,644	1,34,51,275	2,50,65,946
4.	Commercial denatured spirits medicated wines	21,09,369	9,27,06,772	39,741	2,72,428
5.	Medicinal & Toilet preparations	30,58,310	27,56,841	10,02,570	6,66,480
6.	Opium Hemp & other drugs	17,150	2,74,615	1,56,227	3,17,698
7.	Fines & confiscations	2,850	16,14,164	2,73,419	45,950
8.	Service & service Fees	1,22,019	13,99,624	55,56,872	41,48,946
9.	Other Receipts	28,40,657	5,62,192	6,61,478	13,72,759
	Gross Total	1,10,23,391	13,33,29,916	10,38,04,585	3,23,14,288
	Refund	1,08,678	28,54,955	1,56,086	2,43,114
	Net Receipts	1,09,14,713	13,04,74,961	10,36,48,499	3,20,71,174

Income Tax

Income Tax is one of the sources of revenue to the Government exchequer[66]. The increase of this revenue depends upon the policy of the Central Government. The assessing officers in the cadre of Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax Range-V, Madras and Income Tax Officer, Tambaram and Kancheepuram are appointed as per the Income Tax Act for raising the assessment. To assist these officers, various staff members are appointed, depending on the work load. The jurisdiction of the assessing officers are demarked by the Commissoner of Income Tax.

The details of Income-Tax collected in the district from 1977-78 to 1990-91, are given in *Appendix-9.*

APPENDIX-I

The New Scale of rates as sanctioned to be reduced

	Rs.	A.	P.
For all lands at above Rupees 6 per Cawny	6	0	0
-do- at Rs. 6 0 0 and under Rs. 6 0 0 -do-	5	0	0
-do- at Rs. 4 8 0 -do- 5 0 0 -do-	4	8	0
-do- at Rs. 4 0 0 -do- 4 8 0 -do-	4	0	0
-do- at Rs. 3 8 0 -do- 4 0 0 -do-	3	8	0
-do- at Rs. 3 0 0 -do- 3 8 0 -do-	3	0	0
-do- at Rs. 2 12 0 -do- 3 0 0 -do-	2	12	0
-do- at Rs. 2 8 0 -do- 2 12 0 -do-	2	8	0
-do- at Rs. 2 4 0 -do- 2 8 0 -do-	2	4	0
-do- at Rs. 2 0 0 -do- 2 4 0 -do-	2	0	0
-do- at Rs. 1 12 0 -do- 2 0 0 -do-	1	12	0
-do- at Rs. 1 8 0 -do- 1 12 0 -do-	1	8	0
-do- at Rs. 1 4 0 -do- 1 8 0 -do-	1	4	0
-do- at Rs. 1 0 0 -do- 1 4 0 -do-	1	0	0
-do- at Rs. 0 12 0 -do- 1 0 0 -do-	1	12	0
-do- at Rs. 0 8 0 -do- 0 12 0 -do-	0	8	0

APPENDIX-2

Gramdhan Villages - Chengalpattu-MGR District

Sl. no.	Name of the Village	No.of Pattadars living in the Village	Sq.acres belonging to them	No.of Pattadars who have signed in the Gramadhan Proclamation.	Acres givento them as gift
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Uthiramerur Taluk					
1.	Alancheri	73	175.52	51	94.51
2.	Nelvali	109	282.34	47	180.29
3.	Pattancheri	74	64.15	64	47.43
4.	Vayaloor	117	188.67	88	155.94½
5.	Maniththottam	9	33.83	8	33.46
6.	Korkavanthal	24	20.86	13	19.22½
7.	Magaramedu	9	50.86	7	28.18
8.	Mettuppalayam	19	35.00	17	30.13
9.	Somanathapuram	123	100.53	52	70.08
10.	Naduppattu	23	58.62	17	32.98½
11.	Arunthathiyalaiyam	20	25.33	20	25.33
12.	Purudshothamapoondi	17	41.43	16	23.37
13.	Vikkiramanalloor	20	43.64	15	38.17
14.	Karanai	26	53.30	19	42.41
15.	Vadaanalloor	77	137.84	76	135.17

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
16.	Kalyanamedu	37	65.85	37	65.85
17.	Poonthandalam	10	12.44	8	12.34
18.	Nalloor Colony	31	24.47	31	23.08
19.	Olaiyoor	110	272.68	77	162.28
20.	Senthankulam	45	122.55	30	162.28
21.	Sadachivakkam	52	83.64	52	83.64
22.	Mevaloor	125	274.51	86	251.41
23.	Kaiththandalam	79	127.51	63	104.37
24.	Kuppaiyanalloor	25	24.28	25	24.28
25.	Kattuppakkam	39	51.18	39	51.18
26.	Vadathauoor	112	390.42	86	305.50
27.	Othanthangal	80	110.56	54	70.89 1/2
28.	Pandavakkam	24	53.66	18	44.59
29.	Vendivakkam	34	113.29	25	90.13
30.	Kattukkottai	74	43.75	65	9.17
31.	Kunnavakkam	102	270.15	100	264.00
32.	Sithamalli	31	60.02	30	54.82
33.	Kattuppakkam Colony	8	16.83	8	16.83
34.	Valaththodu	40	182.13	36	135.65
35.	Malliyamkaranai Aruvasalampillai Chattaram	36	88.69	33	84.64
36.	Thalavaarampoondi	22	81.12	18	61.86
37.	Nariyamputhur	8	126.28	8	126.28
38.	Pattankulam	21	51.28	17	47.10

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
39.	Nonampoondi	28	39.68	22	38.44
40.	Nariyampakkam	10	44.29	10	44.29
41.	Puliyoor Colony	33	20.25	33	20.25
42.	Vedapalayam	66	132.86	63	118.78
43.	Vinnamangalam	8	26.18	8	28.18
44.	Kattankulam Colony	33	34.85	30	30.20
45.	Kavanoor Puthu Cheri Colony	21	177.93	19	13.76
46.	Kattankulam	25	41.01	25	41.01
47.	Amaravathypattanam	49	131.34	49	131.34
48.	Paluswaram	67	199.67	57	189.65
49.	Sunduppallam	13	32.55	13	32.55
50.	Malaiyankulam Colony	25	37.18	19	28.74
51.	Mannankudisai	22	33.89	22	33.89
52.	Padur Colony	19	18.99	18	18.95
53.	Padur	47	107.75	41	97.35
54.	Arasanimangalam	95	223.50	95	223.50
55.	Manikanatham	23	41.24	23	41.24
56.	Marutham Colony	43	52.87	32	40.13
57.	Marutham	57	116.47	42	83.63
58.	Chinnalampadi	47	44.57	35	38.76
59.	Vedapalayam Colony	22	4.15	17	3.77
60.	Mettur Colony	7	3.75	7	3.75
61.	Bharathipuram	19	26.33	14	21.63

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Madurantakam Taluk					
62.	Nelvai	98	292.42	72	187.21
63.	Kattukkaranai	105	317.91	98	302.13
64.	Kottaikkappakkam	31	81.65	30	79.82
65.	Nelvai Kottu Road	25	104.06	25	104.06
66.	Vizhathamangalam	57	60.10	39	43.15
67.	Pazhakadu	24	38.61	16	29.95
68.	Kozhiyalam	98	81.55	67	58.47
69.	Pambayanpatti	45	70.19	36	50.67
70.	Arunthathiyar palayam	10	25.18	8	18.68

Special Officer (Gramdhan) Madurai, report dated 10 March 1993

APPENDIX - 3

List of taluks, firkas and revenue villages in the district

Taluk (1)	Firka (2)		Villages (3)
	CHENGALPATTU DIVISION		
Madurantakam	**Onambakkam**	192	Keelvasalai
			Melvasalai
			Neelamangalam
			Orangavali
		188	Kattudevadur
			Villanganur
			Onambakkam
		184	Venmani
		185	Poondi
		183	Ariyanur
		182	Nesapakkam
		193	Z.Budur
			Salaiyur
		194	Vettur
			Irumbedu
			Vazhapattu
			Pavunthankaranai
		179	Netrambakkam
		181	Chinnavenmani
		189	Chithamur
		186	Veralur
		195	Vellarai
		187	Devanur
		196	Nallur
		190	Kollambakkam
			Nallamur-Keelkaranai
			Kottivakkam
			Kolathur
		191	Neerpair
			Thonnadu

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

MadurantakamTaluk *(Contd.)*

Vaiyavoor Firka

Villages

1 Pillapur
2 Sithandi
3 Athiyur
4 Sambathinalur
5 Maiyur
6 Mamandur
7 Puzhamathur
8 Bukkathurai
9 Kodithandalam
10 Kumaravadi
11 Karunakarachery
12 Palliyagaram
13 Nelli
14 Mangalam
15 Nelvoy
19 Puzhudivakkam
35 Soorai
20 Kunnakolathur
34 Vedavakkam
Melma
Neikuppi
Malaivaiyavoor
21 Mambattu
22 Vaiyavoor
23 Moosivakkam
36 Sithalamangalam
37 Andavakkam
24 Pazhayanur
Kolambakkam
Vennakuthan
25 Padalam
26 Puliparakoil

Karunguzhi Firka

Villages

156 Valarpirai
157 Uzhudamangalam
158 Kathirichery
159 Munnuthikuppam
156 Mulli
151 Kunnathur
144 Melavalam
145 Thottanaval
143 Karunguzhi
3 Sathamai
148 Kinar
154 Irusamanallur
152 Veeranakunnam
27 Lakshminarayanapuram
28 Pathur
32 Kallapiranpuram
148 Hanumantha-kuppam
149 Budur
150 Isur
146 Keezhavalam
147 Eruvakkam
141 Pudupattu
140 Pasumbur
138 Pillanthikuppam
139 Kunnavakkam
31 Athimanam
30 Janakipuram
29 Arayapakkam

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

MadurantakamTaluk *(Contd.)*

Madurantakam Firka

Villages

162 Gendiachery
161 Mambakkam
133 Vilvarayanallur
134 Silavattkam
164 Arungunam
163 Solanthangal
174 Puliyarankottai
132 Pakkam
129 Pulikkoradu
131 Vasanthavadi
128 Amayambattu
165 Devadur
168 Mariputhur
137 Maduranthakam (Part)
160 Kadaperi
137 Madurantakam (Part)
166 Vilagam
167 Kavadur
Murukkanchery

Zamin Endathur Firka

Villages

177 Avirimedu
130 Nethapakkam
176 Sirunallur
175 Chitharavadi
170 Athivakkam
Keelakandai
171 Dharmapuram
178 Peruveli
Paiyambadi
Saravambakkam
173 Z. Endathur
Keeralvadi
Thennambattu-Vichur
180 Ozhavetti
Meruvalam
172 Melekandai
169 Murukkambakkam

Orathy Firka

Villages

182 Poragal
80 Rajapalayam
81 Goonankaranai
83 Annangal
85 Veppankaranai
86 Vadakkuputhur
87 Vadamanipakkam
88 Thinnalur
89 Vinnampoondi
90 Siruvankunnam
91 Anathamangalam
94 Kongaraimampattu
95 Kalathur
96 Keezhathivakkam
84 Orathy
104 Karasangal
105 Veliambakkam
100 Nedungal
101 Munnakulam
102 Murungai
103 Allur
92 Senayaneri
93 Sirudamur

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

MadurantakamTaluk *(Contd.)*

Acharapakkam Firka

Villages

96 Madur
97 Pinnampoondi
98 Elapakkam
114 Vilangadu
115 Kottakayapakkam
116 Thimapuram
117 Seethapuram
110 Perumberkandigai
109 Kadamalaiputhur
75 Mogalvadi
74 Kattukaranai

119 Acharapakkam
121 Pallipettai
120 Ravathanallur
107 Athur
108 Thozhupedu
98 Minnal Chithamur
99 Siruperpandi
113 Allanur
97 Baburayanpettai
79 Porpanankaranai
Ammanur
Anaikunnam
106 Edayalam

Perumbakkam Firka

Villages

123 Athivakkam
122 Thirumukkadu
118 Uthamanallur
73 Kattugudalore
124 Nemam
68 Gudalore
67 Kazhanipakkam
65 Orathur
64 Keezhamur
62 Padiri
63 Velamur

125 Agili
75 Sendivakkam
61 Mathur
69 Chinthamani
70 Munianthangal
53 Perumbakkam
58 Gudapakkam
66 Thandalam
126 Unamalai
27 Suirnaglaore
135 Morapakkam
136 Karunagaravilagam

L. Endathur Firka

Villages

16 Chithamur
17 Kolathur
18 Karikkili
49 Vedanthangal
37 Vinayaganallur
40 Duraiyur
42 Valayaputhur
50 Thandarai
51 Puducheri

43 Pambayampattu
46 Theetalam
45 Kadambur
44 Nelli
55 Alappakam
56 L.Endathur
54 Vaipannai
57 Ladakaranai
61 Kiliyanagar

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

MadurantakamTaluk *(Contd.)*

L. Endathur Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

52 Madurai
47 Kozhiyalam
48 Pappanallur
60 Pasuvankaranai
59 Sempoondi

Ponneri Taluk

Sholavaram Firka

Villages

105 Karanodai
104 Sothuperumbedu
106 Jagannathapuram I
106 Jagannathapuram II
106 Jagannathapuram III
108 Athur
109 New Erumaivettipalayam
110 Old Erumaivettipalayam
111 Alamadhi I
111 Alamadhi II
112 Attanthangal
113 Vijayanallur
114 Nallur
115 Sembulivaram
117 Seruniam
116 Sholavaram
118 Padianallur
124 Alagadu
125 Orakadu

Nayar Firka

Villages

77 Amoor I
77 Amoor II
100 Nayar I
100 Nayar II
101 Nerkundram
112 Sekkanjeri
103 Soorapathu:
119 Sothupakkam
120 Melsingilimedu
123 Kammanur
121 Perungavoor I
121 Perungavoor II
126 Budur
127 Kandigai
122 Marambedu
128 Arumandai
130 Pudupakkam
131 Marusikhanpet
132 Periamullavoyal
146 Chinnamullavoyal
133 Vazhuthigaimedu
134 Madiyur
145 Seemapuram
129 Kodipallam
147 Thirunilai
149 Vellivoyal I
149 Vellivoyal II
150 Vichoor I
150 Vichoor II

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Ponneri Taluk *(Contd.)*

Arani Firka
Villages

61 Peravallur
60 Vairavankuppam
63 Vadakkunallur
62 Durainallur
64 Sevittupanapakkam
65 Soundapuram
66 Bondavakkam
67 Mahavaram
69 Malliankuppam
68 Arani I
68 Arani II
70 Chinnambedu I
70 Chinnambedu II
70 Chinnambedu III
71 Kalameni
72 Adambakkam
73 Natham
75 Panjetty
76 Thatchur I
76 Thatchur II
107 Bandikavanur
74 Ernavakkam

Ponneri Firka
Villages

44 Arasur
46 Andavoyal
47 Appalapuram
48 Sompattu
49 Paranambadu
50 Kilikodi
52 Eliambedu I
52. Eliambedu II
51 Thirupair
53 Kanagavallipuram
54 Guduvancheri
55 Chinnakavanam I
56 Chinnakavanam II
57 Aladu I
57 Aladu II
58 Thadaperum-bakkam I
58. Thadaperum-bakkam II
59 Ponneri I
59 Ponneri II
43 Kattavur

Thirupalaivanam Firka
Villages

5 Karimanal
8 Pakkam
6 Kanavanthurai
7 Pazhaverkadu
10 Sirulapakkam
9 Avurivakkam
35 Thangalperumbulam
34 Andarmadam
40 Perumbedu I
29 Thirupalaivanam I
29 Thirupalaivanam II
30 Vanjivakkam
41 Asanabudur
32 Pralayambakkam I
32 Pralayambakkam II
42 Medur I
42 Medur II
42 Medur III

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Ponneri Taluk *(Contd.)*

Thirupalaivanam Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

40 Perumbedu II
56 Lingapaiyanpet
45 Vidathandalam

Kolur Firka

Villages

1 Poongulam
3 Keerapakkam
2 Mangodu
4 Kallur
11 Annamalaicheri
12 Periveppathur
13 Uppunelvoyal
14 Seliambedu
15 Injur
17 Umipedu
18 Seganyam
16 Kanganimedu
19 Devampattu
20 Agaram
21 Periyakarumbur
45 Kumaranjeri
22 Kolur I
22 Kolur II
22 Kolur III
23 Iluppakkam
24 Panapakkam
26 Avoor I
26 Avoor II
27 Vembedu
28 Poovami

Minjur Firka

Villages

78 Anuppambattu I
78 Anuppambattu II
98 Nallur I
98 Nallur II
99 Vannipakkam
135 Minjur I
135 Minjur II

144 Vallur I
144 Vallur II
144 Vallur III
144 Vallur IV
136 Nandiambakkam
138 Ariyanvayal
97 Vellampakkam
137 Kollatti
139 Kalpakkam
142 Ennore
143 Athipattu I
143 Athipattu II
148 Edayachavadi I
148 Edayachavadi II

Kattur Firka

Villages

33 Sirupazhaverkadu
36 Karungali
37 Ebrahampuram
38 Kadapakkam
94 Thinaipakkam
95 Marattur
141 Puzhivakkam

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Ponneri Taluk *(Contd.)*

Kattur Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

39	Thattamanji	89	Kattur I
31	Ernakurucheri		
88	Sirulapanjeri	89	Kattur II
79	Devadanam	90	Kalanji
80	Kumarasirulapakkam	91	Kattupalli
81	Kaniyambakkam	92	Voyalur I
96	Thottakadu	92	Voyalur II
83	Velur	92	Voyalur III
82	Siruvelur		
85	Eriyapillaikuppam		
84	Tiruvellavoyal	140	Neidavoyal I
86	Athamanjeri	140	Neidavoyal II
87	Somanjeri		
93	Kadamanjeri		

Chengalpattu Taluk

Manamathi Firka

Villages

139	Manamathy	142	Kalanipakkam
147	Amayampattu	200	Chinnavippedu
148	Agaram	199	Kattakalani
149	Santhanampattu	201	Periyavippedu
150	Dakshnavarthi	145	Arungundram
129	Amoor	146	Mannavedu Devathanam
125	Athigamanallur	141	Melkanagampattu
126	Porunthavakkam	152	Kunnapattu
151	Panchanthiruthi	158	Valavanthangal
136	Poondi	154	Karanai
137	Royamangalam	192	Oragadam
138	Otteri	155	Paiyanur
140	Thirunilai		

Thiruporur Firka

Villages

105	Thiruporur	101	Vembedu	112	Vengaleri
105	Kalavakkam	122	sembakkam	46	Thaiyur 'A'
106	Kunnapattu	128	Acharavakkam	46	Thaiyur 'B'
102	Illalur	116	Madayathur	47	Kayar
108	Sengadu	123	Chettipatturamayankuppam		

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Chengalpattu Taluk *(Contd.)*

Thiruporur Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

114 Thandalam
115 Edayankuppam
117 Kattur
124 Sirudavur
122 Alathur
111. Karunguhzipallam

Karumbakkam Firka

Villages

209 Valarkundram
210 Konerikuppam
211 Reddikuppam
135 Mullipakkam
133 Pooyiluppai
132 Karumbakkam
134 Rayalpattu
131 Viralpakkam
120 Vengur
203 Thandarai
202 Amirthampallam
206 Orathur
204 Chinna Irumbedu
99 Agaram
205 Peria Irumbedu
93 Perunthandalam
94 Hanumanthapuram
95 Dasarikuppam
96 Sirunkundram
97 Maruderi
119 Melaiyur
118 Keelur
129 Mailai
121 Kottamedu
120 Edarkundram
160 Nellikuppam
98 Kondangi

Kelambakkam Firka

Villages

93 Navalur
34 Egattur
36 Muttukadu
37 Kazhipattur
42 Kelambakkam
43 Padur
44 Kovalam
45 Thiruvidanthai
Kunnakadu
Semmanjeri
Vadanemmeli
35 Kanathur Reddikuppam
107 Nemeli
108 Krishnamkaranai
109 Pattipulam
110 Salavankuppam
31 Thalambur
32 Kararai
27 Keelakottaiyur
24 Melakottaiyur
Sembukkam
26 Kolathur
28 Ponmar
30 Polacheri
38 Siruseri
39 Senalur
40 Vellichai
41 Pudupakkam
Sathankuppam

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Chengalpattu Taluk *(Contd.)*

Mamallapuram Firka

Villages

192 Kunnathur A (Kunnathur)
198 Kunnathur B (Arambakkam)
177 Neikuppi A (Vengappakkam)
177 Neikuppi B (Poonthandalam)
177 Neikuppi C (Neikuppi)
177 Neikuppi D (Narasankuppam)

170 Nallur
171 Amaipakkam

172 Nathamkariacheri
186 Mamallapuram
167 Kokkilamedu
168 Edaiyur

169 Kalpakkam
157 Poonjeri
159 Kuzhipanthandalam
160 Ezhoor
169 Manamai
158 Perumaleri A
(Perumaleri)
(Vadakadambadi)
158 Perumaleri-B
(Nallanpethal)
166 Kadambadi
165 Melakuppam

Thirukkalikundran Firka

Villages

194 Thirukkalikundram A
195 Navalur
196 Thirukkalikundram B
191 Rudrakoti
197 Pulikundram
196 Kothimangalam
195 Irumbedu
144 Nelvoy
143 Melapattu
192 Muthigainallankuppam A
192 Muthigainallankuppam B
(Ammanambakkam)
190 Mangalam A
(Karumarapakkam)
190 Mangalam B (Mangalam)
190 Mangalam
(Echankaranai)
(Sorrakuppam)
266 Mambakkam

173 Mullakolathur
72 Egai
163 Acharavakkam
164 Pattikadu
161 Puliyur
261 Karapakkam
262 Thathalur
265 Mudaiyur (Kudrumugai)
263 Kilapakkam
264 Vellapandal
189 Perumbedu
Kunnavakkam
188 Pandoor A
188 Pandoor B
275 Vilagam

276 Edayathur
271 Vazhuvathur

Thimmoor
Vallipuram
Pakkam

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Chengalpattu Taluk *(Contd.)*

Nerumbur Firka

Villages

187 Nerumbur
Pattaraikalani
186 Nallathur A
(Bommarajapuram)
(Nallathur)
186 Nallathur B
(Kondakarikuppam)
277 Attavattam
Themampattu
Irumbulicheri
Veerapuram
174 Naduvakkarai A
(Naduvakkarai)
175 Naduvakkarai B
(Perikattupakkam)
175 Naduvakarai C
(Aminjikarai) (Neeradi)
181 Sadurangapattinam
180 Meyyur

183 Vayalur
182 Pudupattinam A
(Pudupattinam)
(Solaikuppam)
182 Pudupattinam B
(Vasavasamudram)
184 Ayapakkam
184 Lattur A (Lattur)
(Ankamampattu)
185 Lattur B (Merkandai)
185 Lattur C
(Sooradimangalam)
(Chinnakattu-
pakkam)
176 Vittalapuram A
(Perambakkam)
Vittalapuram B
(Vittalapuram),
(Somasipattu)
(Elanayanar-
kuppam)
176 Vittalapuram C
(Kudiperambakkam)
(Chittlambakkam)
(Punnapattu)

P.V. Kalathur Firka

Villages

254 P.V. Kalathur A
254 P.V. Kalathur B
251 Manapakkam
252 Udayambakkam
253 Punnapattu
149 Pudupakkam
250 Othivakkam
238 Sogandy
267 Adavilagam
242 Thirumani
255 Janakipuram

256 Mosivakkam
234 Nemmeli
239 Meleripakkam
240 Kilavedu
242 Anoor
273 Elumichampattu
268 Vembakkam
270 Korapattu
267 Salur
234 Keerapakkam
235 Alagusamudram

233 Pulleri
232 Thunjam
236 Thazhambedu
237 Kangeyamkuppam
260 Edaiyur
258 Veerakuppam
258 Ponpathirkudam

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Chengalpattu Taluk *(Contd.)*

Chengalpattu Firka

Villages

213 Thiruvadisoolam
208 Periaputheri
212 Chenneri
207 Porundavakkam
216 Ammanambakkam
215 Thennur
217 Pattarapakkam
214 Kovilanthangal
226 Natham - A
226 Natham - B
227 Chengalpattu
228 Gundur
139 Vallam
229 Helamaiyur
241 Alappkkam
253 Vempakkam
224 Anumanthaputheri
248 Ozalur
247 Irungundrampalli
246 Vedanarayanapuram
91 Anjur
219 Anumanthai
218 Kunnavakkam
92 Pachankaranai
245 Pachaveli (Kammalampattu)

Palur Firka

Villages

65 Palur A
65 Palur B
65 Palur C
66 Melmanapakkam
63 Vembakkam
64 Guruvanmedu
73 Kolathur
62 Dasarikunnathur
61 Appur
58 Thalimangalam
59 Perumalthangal
60 Senthamangalam
71 Chettipunyam
72 Venkatapuram
70 Kongadu
69 Sasthirambakkam
67 Villiambakkam
221 Parooroor
224 Rajagulipettai
225 Polibipakkam
223 Kanthalur
223 Edaiyankodumanthangal
68 Authur - A
68 Authur - B

Kattankolathur Firka

Villages

30 Kayarambedu
79 Gudalur
54 Potheri
53 Konathi
52 Thailavaram
51 Vallancheri
86 Thirutheri
87 Paraeri
86 Thennalpakkam
90 Kondamangalam
99 Kachadimangalam
83 Sengundram

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Chengalpattu Taluk *(Contd.)*

Kattankolathur Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

56 Kattankolathur
55 Ninnakarai
80 Kadambur
49 Kalivanthapattu
81 Karumbur
82 Karunilam
84 Singaperumal Koil
85 Vinjiyambakkam
78 Chithamanur
74 Thirukatchur
77 Keelakaranai
75 Panankottur
76 peramanur
57 Sattamangalam

Guduvancheri Firka

Villages

1 Mannivakkam
2 Vandalur
3 Urapakkam
8 Ayyamcheri
3 Kilambakkam
9 Nedunkundram
10 Puthur
12 Unamanjeri
11 Kolapakkam
21 Nallambakkam
23 Vengadamangalam
22 Rathinamangalam
20 Keerapakkam
25 Murugamangalam
5 Guduvancheri
6 Nanthivaram
7 Karanai Puducheri
13 Arungal
15 Kannivakkam
16 Pandui
19 Kumuzhi
14 Perumattunallur
48 Kalvoy
17 Asthinapuram
18 Othivakkam
(Ammanambakkam)
(Panankattupakkam)

Cheyyur Taluk

Kayapakkam Firka

Villages

2 Ammanambakkam
23 Attupattikottaipunji
19 Indalur
25 Thuthuvilampattu
26 Puliyani
29 Siruvilambakkam
23 Kolathur
24 Ayakurnam
27 Voyalur
22 Arappedu
21 Thenpakkam
34 Kayapakkam
Chinnakaya-ppakkam
Chitlapakkam
39 Sirunagar
Chithur
Kumili
Pilankuppam

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Cheyyur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Kayapakkam Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

28	Nerkunam	32	Sirumailur
31	Kadaperi		Eravanallur
30	Venmalagaram		

Chithamur Firka

Villages

14	Pazhavur	7	Mazhavankaranai
	Pooriambakkam	53	Vilangadu
37	Pondur	36	Porur
	Koonankkaranai	1	Kesavarayampettai
37	Periakalakkadi	2	Melmaruvathur
	Sirukalathur	5	Keelmaruvathur
35	Poongunam	3	Sothupakkam
	Gollathanallur	12	Chithamur
	Nugambal	13	Kannimangalam
17	Parukkal	11	Mukundagiri
18	Vettamperumbakkam	10	Perambakkam
16	Thandalam	6	Irumbili
8	Kurumbarai	15	Perukkaranai
9	Polambakkam	15	Perukkaranai
4	Poraiyur	15	Perukkaranai-II
			Puthur

Chunampedu Firka

Villages

42	Agaram	42	Thuraiyur
43	Andarcuppam		Arasur
44	Illadu		Mambakkam
	Kayanallur	51	Panaiyadivakkam
4	Vennanthal	51	Kalpattu
47	Pudupattu		Thenneripattu
48	vellankondagaram		Chinnakalakkadi
40	Isur		Velur
38	Puthirankottai	49	Chunampet
	Pudukuppam	52	Kokkaranthangal
45	Vannianallur		Arkadu
46	Vilambattu		Amanthankaranai
5	Thundamavellari		Voyalur

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Cheyyur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Kadapakkam Firka

Villages

50	Othivilagam
	Soraikuppam
	Pallambakkam
	Thottachery
59	Vembanur
	Kadapakkam
58	Alambarai
61	Panaiyur
	Vilambur
57	Kottaikadu
	Kolathur
	Thenpakkam
	Karumbakkam
56	Kadukkalur
	Nallur
60	Gengadevan-kuppam
	Kappivakkam
	Kovaipakkam
	Sembulivaram
62	Modaliarkuppam
	Nainarkuppam
	Othiyur
55	Vedal
	Chitharkadu
	Nangalathur
	Palayur
	Thannerpandal

Lathur Firka

Villages

43	Palur
80	Seevadi
79	Uludamangalam
88	Lathur
78	Pachambakkam
84	Neelamangalam
83	Sathamangalam
85	Nelvoy
82	Perukaranai
101	Anaikattu
	Parameswaramangalam
	Solaikattu
	Udalkarankuppam
	Gundumanicheri
	Adaiyalacheri
89	Kalkulam
90	Sevur
91	Madavilagam
77	Agaram
	Pavunjur
94	Nelvoypalayam
95	Manikuppam
86	Karuppur
87	Vadakkuvayalur
81	Punnamai
96	Sembur
99	Parasanallur
92	Thondamanallur
	Kumarakuppam
	Nariyur
	Thantankuppam
97	Thandarai
98	Poigainallur
100	Puranjeri
76	Periavelikadu
102	Nerkunapattu
	Thattambattu

CHENGALPATTU DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Cheyyur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Kodur Firka

Villages

104 Veppancheri
105 Kadalur
106 Keelarkollai
103 Koovathur
111 Nedumaram
110 Murukkanthangal
112 Malrajakuppam
113 Perumalcheri
115 Sathiamangalam
Perunthuravu
Seekanankuppam
Atchivilagam
118 Madayambakkam

121 Mugaiyur
Thenpattinam
114 Akkinambattu
Vettaikarankuppam
Kolathurmalacheri
Karukkamalai
119 Pakkur
Velur
120 Paramankeni
109 Vadapattinam
108 Kodapattinam
107 Kanathur
116 Kodur
(Madavilagam)

Cheyyur Firka

Villages

64 Ammanur
Veerabogam
Sundivakkam
Keelacheri
69 Pudupattu
71 Nemandam
70 Pakkuvancheri
67 Thirupurakoil

74 Thiruvadur
72 Iranyasidhi
73 Kadugupattu

66 Sengattur
65 Maruderi

68 Perumbakkam
Maruderi
Kelapattu
Siruvangunam
75 Chinnavellikkadu
Kalpattu
Pinnakandai
63 Cheyyur 'A' and 'R' Blocks
63 Cheyyur 'B' Block
63 Cheyyur 'C' Block
63 Cheyyur 'D' and 'E' Blocks.

KANCHEEPURAM DIVISION

Sriperumbudur Taluk

Mangadu Firka

Villages

42	Mangadu 'A' Block	45	Koluthavanjeri
42	Mangadu 'B' Block	54	Mugalivakkam
44	Paraniputhur	55	Manapakkam
43	chinnapanicheri	57	Gerugambakkam
58	Periapanicheri	46	Kolappakkam
50	Ayyappanthangal	59	Kovur
46	Srinivasapuram	70	Moonrankattalai
51	Thelliaragaram	60	Sikkarayapuram
52	Mowlivakkam	61	Kolamanivakkam
53	Madananthapuram		

Poonamallee Firka

Villages

10	Parivakkam	40	Poonamallee
11	Banaveduthottam	41	Agaraharam
13	Kolapancheri	47	Kattupakkam
12	Pidarithangal	40	Coparasanallur
37	Varadarajapuram	48	Senneerkuppam
36	Madavilagam	64	Mappar
39	Ariyamanda Nallur	35	Nazarathpet
38	Thukkanampattu	63	Agrammel

Avadi Firka

Villages

1	Thiruverkadu	5	Vilinjiambakkam
2	Sundarasolavaram	7	Karmapalayam
9	Veeraragavapuram	8	Melpakkam
3	Paruthipattu	6	Soranjeri 'A' Block
4	Paleripattu	6	Soranjeri 'B' Block

Thiruninravur Firka

Villages

22	Korattur 'A' Block	18	Nemilicheri
22	Korattur 'B' Block	16	Karunaparacheri
20	Thiruninravur 'A' Block	15	Amudurmedu
19	Nadukuthagai	17	Thandarai
20	Thiruninravur 'B' Block	14	Voyalanallur 'A' Block
21	Agraharammel	14	Voyalanallur 'B' Block

KANCHEEPURAM DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Sriperumbudur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Thirumalisai Firka

Villages

99 Padur
25 Meyyur
28 Kuthambakkam
65 Chembarambakkam
33 Thirumalisai
32 Kumanambedu
34 Udayavarkoil
31 Velavedu
30 Narasingapuram
29 Parvatharajapuram
26 Nemam 'A' Block
27 Thirumelrajapuram
26 Nemam 'B' Block
23 Nochimedu
24 Gudapakkam

Kunrathur Firka

Villages

62 Malayambakkam
67 Thirunaheswaram
68 Venkatapuram
68 Koilacheri
69 Mananjeri
73 Rendankattalai
71 Thandalam
72 Tharapakkam
74 Kunnathur 'A' Block
74 Kunnathur 'B' Block
76 Sirukalathur
75 Kavanur
77 Nandambakkam
78 Poonthandalam
162 Amarambedu
65 Nallur
79 Pallanthandalam
81 Erumaiyur
80 Thirumudivakkam

Thandalam Firka

Villages

111 Sengadu
110 Kandamangalam
109 Mannur
103 Nemili 'A' Block
103 Nemili 'B' Block
102 Irunkattukottai 'A' Block
102 Irumkattukottai 'B' Block
98 Katrambakkam 'A' Block
98 Katrambakkam 'B' Block
96 Pudupair
97 Tharavoor
101 Thandalam
100 Mevalurkuppam 'A' Block
100 Mevalurkuppam 'B' Block
101 Valarpuram
108 Kondavakkam

KANCHEEPURAM DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Sriperumbudur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Sriperumbudur Firka

Villages

171 Gunduperumbedu
170 Nallamberumbedu
166 Mahanyam
Navalur
159 Vellarai
158 Pillaipakkam 'A' Block
158 Pillaipakkam 'B' Block
172 Oddankaranai
164 Kolathur
161 Vengadu
163 Irumbedu
104 Pennalur
105 Sriperumbudur 'A' Block
105 Sriperumbudur 'B' Block
105 Sriperumbudur 'C' Block
115 Vadamangalam
114 Padicheri
106 Ayakolathur
113 Sirukiloy
112 Kiloy

Vallam Firka

Villages

155 Mambakkam
157 Pondur 'A' Block
156 Irunkulam
157 Pondur 'B' Block
177 Araneri
157 Pondur 'C' Block
173 Kaduvanjeri
178 Vallam 'A' Block
178 Vallam 'B' Block
182 Vaipur 'A' Block
184 Perinjambakkam
182 Vaipur 'B' Block
180 Mathur
174 Vadagal 'A' Block
174 Vadagal'B' Block
176 Sirukalathur
174 Vadagal 'C' Block
175 Valathanjeri
179 Mettupalayam
212 Panrutti 'A' Block
212 Panrutti 'B' Block

Sunguvarchatrum Firka

Villages

142 Melmduramangalam
143 Kuthavakkam
145 Ramanujapuram
150 Santhavelore 'A' Block
150 Santhavelore 'B' Block
150 Santhavelore 'C' Block

KANCHEEPURAM DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Sriperumbudur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Sunguvarchatrum Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

144 Sivankudal
123 Keeranallur
146 Jambodai
122 Sendamangalam
147 Selvalimangalam
148 Vittavidagai
Pappankuli
121 Podavur
134 Sirumangadu
117 Molasur
118 Sogandi
116 Thirumangalam
152 Echoor 'A' Block
153 Budanur
152 Echoor 'B' Block
51 Kunnam

Maduramangalam Firka

Villages

133 Pichivakkam
132 Oragadamaghadevimangalam
130 Sivapuram
134 Kandivakkam
135 Thulasapuram
134 Kappankottur
127 Kottur
128 Elimiyankottur
136 Edayarpakkam
138 Ekanapuram
137 Akkamapuram
139 Mahadevimangalam
127 Gunakarampakkam
126 Ettikuimedu
125 Kannanthangal
140 Singlepadi
141 Kodamanallur
124 Maduramangalam 'A' Block
124 Maduramangalam 'B' Block
119 Kandoor
120 Nandimedu

Padappai Firka

Villages

83 Naduveerapattu
94 Somangalam 'A' Block
93 Karunagaracheri
94 Somangalam 'B' Block
84 Puducheri
82 Varadarajapuram
85 Manimangalam 'A' Block
85 Manimangalam 'B' Block
86 Karasangal
85 Thandalkalani
165 Malaipattu
42 Sethupattu
88 Padappai
89 Adananjeri
90 Salamangalam
168 Nariambakkam
91 Sirumathur

Serappanancheri Firka

Villages

214 Elichoor
213 Panayur
216 Vadekkupattu 'A' Block
205 Valayakaranai
206 Umayalparanicheri
200 Vattambakkam
Vadamel pakkam

KANCHEEPURAM DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Sriperumbudur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Serappanancheri Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

217 Badarvadi
216 Vadakkupattu 'B' Block
215 Poondi
219 Oragadam
211 Sennarkupam
197 Neelamangalam
192 Korakkanthangal
199 Kilakarani
193 Adhanoor
194 Madambakkam
195 Kuthanoor
190 Arambakkam
191 Ammanambakkam
195 Orathur
207 Kanchivakkam
204 Nattarasampattu
203 Siruvanjur
196 Kavanoor
200 Erivakkam
202 Kattuppakkam
208 Navalur
187 Serappanancheri
181 Panapakkam
188 Vanjuvancheri
189 Vellarithangal
183 Karanithangal
186 Thiruvemputheri
186 Thiruvemputheri
169 Koolangaceri
185 Kavalkalani

Uthiramerur Taluk

Thiruppulivanam Firka

Villages

49 Thirupulivanam
1 Vengacheri
Kadambarkoil
2 Karuveppampoondi
48 Marudam
64 Kadalmangalam
47 Maruthuvanbadi
8 Ozhugarai
9 Vengaram
10 Silambakkam
54 Puthali
55 Sirukalathur
60 Nariambakkam
61 Nariambudur
51 Kannikulam
50 Pulivoy
52 Adavapakkam
53 Irumaram
56 Sombulam
57 Kavambair
3 Andithangal

KANCHEEPURAM DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Uthiramerur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Thiruppulivanam Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

7 Alisoor
5 Thinayampoondi
4 Murukeri

Kunnavakkam Firka

Villages

74 Kunnavakkam
75 Vendivakkam
62 Pandavakkam
63 Vadathavoor
66 Sadachivakkam
87 Padur
80 Kattankulam
84 Sirumallur
85 Sithalapakkam
71 Rettamangalam
70 Elapakkam
69 Nelveli
77 Mambudur
Chinnalambadi
68 Valathodu
67 Alanjeri
72 Vinnamangalam
65 Thottanaval
73 Palaswaram
79 Anambakkam
78 Nerkundram
82 Nerkundram
59 Malayankulam
58 Neyadupakkam
86 Vayalakkavoor

Salavakkam Firka

Villages

113 Salavakkam
114 Seethapuram
115 Kurumbarai
112 Perungazhi
Mambakkam
Sirupinayur
Thiruvandavar
111 Alapakkam
117 Pulipakkam
118 Edayampudur
107 Edamichi
108 Kidangarai
119 Kaithandalam
120 Ozhaiyur
121 Kattuputhur
110 Annathur
103 Thandarai
105 Peranakkavoor
106 Porpandal
109 Sithanakkavoor
116 Kilakkadi

KANCHEEPURAM DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Uthiramerur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Arumbiliyur Firka

Villages

88 Thirumukkudal
89 Palaveri
83 Arumkundram
Madur
Siruthamoor
90 Pinayur
91 Seethananjeri
102 Vichoor
104 Mambakkam
98 Kaliyapettai
92 Kurumancheri
96 Sathananjeri
94 Kavanipakkam
95 Karumbakkam
93 Arumbuliyur
47 Mulakinimeni
99 Thiruvanaikoil
100 Orakattupettai
101 Kavithandalam
87 Pullambakkam

Kaliyampoondi Firka

Villages

6 Kaliyampoondi
11 Melpakkam
12 Hanumanthandalam
13 Ilanagar
14 Perunagar 'A' Block
14 Perunagar 'B' Block
15 Sethupattu
21 Ravathanallur
17 Visoor
18 Pungananthai
19 Thandarai
16 Manampathy
25 Pennalur
26 Poonthandalam
27 Ammayappanallur
30 Ottanthangal
31 Arasanimagalam
20 Serpakkam
23 Vayalur
24 Nadupattu
22 Karani

Uthiramerur Firka

Villages

29 Menallur
33 Agaramduli
32 Guruvadi
34 Athiyurmeldull
41 Kariamangalam
42 Nanjeepuram
35 Kavanurpuducheri
36 Kammalampoondi
44 Perungozhi
43 Kattiyampandal
45 Malliyankaranai 'A' Block
45 Malliyankaranai 'B' Block
37 Neeradi
38 Oungur
39 Puliyur
40 Thalavarampoondi

KANCHEEPURAM DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Uthiramerur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Uthiramerur Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

46 Uthiramerur 'A' Block
46 Uthiramerur 'B' Block
28 Vedapalayam

Kancheepuram Taluk

Thenneri Firka

Villages

171 Thonankulam
173 Devariambakkam
162 Thalayampattu
163 Alavoor

164 Varanavasi
168 Ambakkam

90 Kattavakkam
91 Athipattu
160 Manjamedu
154 Agaram
10 Vilagam
158 Kunnavakkam
154 Aiyimicheri
155 Kovalavedu
156 Navettikulam

110 Thenneri
111 Madavalagam
165 Venbakkam
186 Periya Madurapakkam
167 Chinnivakkam
108 Chinna Madurapakkam
109 Sirupagai
105 Vadavaripattu
106 Naickenkuppam
167 Ottanthangal
94 Kallipattu
103 Puthagam
157 Thiruvangaranai

Walajabad Firka

Villages

169 Thollazhi
172 Kosapattu
170 Ullavoor

73 Villivalam
43 Koyambakkam
86 Walajabad
87 Vallapakkam
88 Puliyambakkam

85 Vengudi
76 Thangi
81 Valluvapakkam

82 Poosivakkam
83 Bhavashipet
48 Padappan
72 Muthialpet
77 Naickenpet

92 Uthukadu Block I
92 Uthukadu Block
174 Palayaseevaram Block I

174 Palayaseevaram Block II

KANCHEEPURAM DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Kancheepuram Taluk *(Contd.)*

Walajabad Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

89 Nathanallur
74 Seeyamangalam
75 Thimmarajampettai
84 Kilottivakkam
78 Eakannampet
79 Thimmaiyampet
80 Ayyampettai
47 Erivoy

Magaral Firka

Villages

189 Magaral Block I
189 Magaral Block II
187 Arpakkam
188 Taalaiyillaperumbakkam
196 Kavanthandalam
183 Kambarajapuram
184 Caithathoor
185 Elayanarvellur
179 Asoor
180 Kolathur
182 Kilputhur
178 Melputhur
181 Nelveli
177 Thammanur
175 Angambakkam
176 Avaloor
39 Kalakattur
40 Kuruvimalai
41 Vichanthangal
42 Vedal
43 Peramanallur
44 Kaloor Block I (Keelperumanallur)
44 Kaloor Block II (Periyanatham)

Thirupukkuzhi Firka

Villages

1 Damal Block I
1 Damal Block II
1 Damal Block III
9 Thiruppukuzhi
19 Sirunniperugal
10 Muttavakkam
11 Thaipakkam
15 Melbangaram
16 Sembarambakkam
61 Chitherimedu
17 Thulukkanthandalam
18 Ariyamperumbakkam
12 Olakolpattu
13 Vathiyau
15 Kooram Block I
15 kooram Block II
2 Kilar

Sirukaveripakkam Firka

Villages

36 Punjaranthangal
87 Valathottam
38 Kamugampallam
5 Muthavadu
6 Pitchavadi
20 Melambi

KANCHEEPURAM DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Kancheepuram Taluk *(Contd.)*

Sirukaveripakkam Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

34	Kolivakkam	8	Melottivakkam
35	Ayyangarkulam	3	Musaravakkam Block I
4	Perumbakkam	3	Musaravakkam Block II
59	Thimmasamuthram	26	Putheri
60	Pappankuli	27	Kilambi
73	Erivakkam	28	Malkadirpur
74	Kallakambanpattadai	29	Mangalpadi
22	Sirukaveripakkam	30	Mettukuppam
23	Netteri	32	Narapakkam
58	Karupadithattadai	55	Vippedu
7	Visar	53	Allavantharmedu
31	Sadathangal		

Govindavadi Firka

Villages

123	Injambakkam	131	Pullaloor Block I
124	Vishakandikuppam	132	Moolapattu
126	Periyakarumbur	131	Pullaloor Block II
127	Pudupakkam	129	Govindavadi Block I
128	Uveri	130	Padunelli
133	Putheri	129	Govindavadi Block II
134	Manayachi		
125	Veliyur		
135	Kittavakkam		
136	Ponthavakkam		
137	Pallambakkam		

Parandur Firka

Villages

121	Karai	142	Parandur Block I
120	Seeyatti	142	Parandur Block II
118	Siruvallur	115	Koothiriambakkam
119	Poondithangal	145	Thodur
120	Siruvakkam	141	Valathur Block I
140	Nelvoy	141	Valathur Block II
116	Madapuram	144	Thandalam
139	Thandalam	99	Vedal
140	Purisai	117	Padavoor
148	Kanagambakkam	98	Semanthangal

KANCHEEPURAM DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Kancheepuram Taluk *(Contd.)*

Chittiambakkam Firka

Villages

112	Singadivakkam	95	Ozhaiyur	148	Siruvedal
97	Enathur Block I	93	Kaliyanur	149	Athivakkam
97	Enathur Block II	96	Murukkanthangal	150	Mummalpattu
63	Thirumalpadithangal	146	Ariyambakkam	100	Chittiambakkam
104	Marudam	147	Neeravallur	113	Illuppapattu
113	Attuputhur	152	Alapakkam		
101	Sekkankulam	153	Sooramanikuppam		
64	Nallur	151	Thirumalpattu		
65	Vaiyavoor	102	Karur		

Kancheepuram Firka

Villages

46	Anjur	69	Periathottam
49	Thanambakkam	57	Kottaikaval
50	Veerampadi	56	Kancheepuram Block II
54	Sevilimedu Block I	27	Kilkadirpur
54	Sevilimedu Block II	62	Konerikuppam Block I
51	Chinnaiyankulam	62	Konerikuppam Block II
52	Orikkai	67	Arapanancheri
53	Veliakapattadai		
66	Nathapettai		
70	Thattithoppu		
71	Nasarathpet		
24	Achukattu		
25	Salabogam		
26	Kancheepuram Block I		
68	Thiruveethipallam		

TIRUVALLUR DIVISION

Tiruttani Taluk

Cherukkanur Firka

Villages

1	T.C. Kandigai	9	Koramangalam - Mambakkam
2	Veerakaverirajapuram Lakshmi Narasimhapuram	10	Veerahanallur R.V.N.Kandigai
3	Sirugumi	11	Suryanagaram
4	Thadoor	12	Krishnasamudram'A'
5	Beerakuppam	12	Krishnasamudram 'B'

TIRUVALLUR DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Tiruttani Taluk *(Contd.)*

Cherukkanur Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

6 Veluru Krishnama Naidu Kandigai
7 Senakalathur Agraharam
8 Cherukkanur

Tiruttani Firka

Villages

13 Madur 'A'
13 Madur 'B'
14 Alamelumangapuram
15 Murukampattu
16 Dharanivarahapuram
17 Agoor Amirthapuram Nallanigunta
18 Chinnakadambur
19 Periyakadambur
20 Karthikeyapuram Valliammapuram Devasenapuram
21 Tiruttani Mel Devasthanam
21 Madam Keela Devasthanam
22 Pattabiramapuram Vinayagapuram
23 Velanjeri
24 Sathranjeyapuram

Ponnimangadu Firka

Villages

25 Thalavedu
26 Ponpadi
27 Gollakuppam Gopalakrishnapuram
28 Poonimangadu 'A'
28 Poonimangadu 'B'
29 Nallattur
30 Chevvada Venkatapuram Agraharam
31 Nemili
32 Santhana-gopalapuram

Kanakammachatram Firka

Villages

33 Arungulam
34 Mamundur
35 Arumbakkam
36 Kuppam
37 Nabalur
38 Illupur
39 Arcot
40 Nedumbaram
41 Panapakkam
42 Gulur
43 Kanchipadi
44 Ramapuram

TIRUVALLUR DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Tiruttani Taluk *(Contd.)*

Thiruvelangadu Firka

Villages

45 Muthukondapuram
46 Kaverirajapuram
47 Athipattu
48 Venugopalapuram
49 Veeraragavapuram 'A'
Veeraragavapuram 'B'
50 Thiruvalangadu
Balavaihapattabiramapuram
51 Jagirmangalam
Morthavada
52 Palayanoor
53 Vyasapuram
54 Harichandrapuram
SH D. Pattabiramapuram
Chinnammapet

Manavoor Firka

Villages

55 Orathur
56 Periakalakattur 'A'
56 Periakalakattur 'B'
57 T.S.Ranapuram
58 Maruthavallipuram
59 Rajapadhmapuram
60 Kabulakandigai
61 Manur
62 Lakshmivilasapuram
63 Pagaladai
64 Chinnamandalai
65 Kalambakkam

Uthukottai Taluk

Uthukottai Firka

Villages

37 Uthukottai
39 Tharatchi
40 Thamaraikuppam
41 Sanjiagaram
42 Perandur
43 Panapakkam
44 Sennankaranai
48 Tholavedu
49 Paruthimenikuppam
50 Thumbakkam
51 Kakkavakkam
60 Thandalam
53 Latchivakkam
54 Palavakkam
55 Sirunai
52 Soolaimeni
58 Kilakaramanur
56 Sengarai
57 Kaiyadai
59 Thoddareddykuppam
61 Vannankuppam
62 Athipakkam
63 Ariyapakkam
64 Ellapuram
67 Chittiriyapakkam

THIRUVALLUR DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Uthukottai Taluk *(Contd.)*

Periyapalayam Firka

Villages

27 Malandur
45 Kalpattu
49 Melmaligaipattu
46 Enambakkam
65 Rallapadi
68 Moongilpattu
66 Periapalayam

82 Panapakkam
69 Vadamadurai 'A' Block
69 Vadamadurai 'B' Block
81 Mambattu
69 Vadamadurai 'C' Block
83 Velapakkam

84 Seeyanjeri
85 Panayancheri
86 Maduravasal
87 Akkarapakkam
88 Thirunilai

Kannigaipair Firka

Villages

70 Kadharvedu
71 Mamballam
72 Pagalmedu
73 Punnapakkam
74 Athangikavanur
91 Koorambakkam
92 Manjankaranai
93 Kottakuppam

75 Alinjivakkam
76 Perumudivakkam
77 Boochiyathipattu
80 Athivakkam
80 Alapakkam
94 Annadanakakkavakkam
79 Neiveli
78 Thirukandalam

89 Amidanallur
90 Kannigaipari (North)
90 Kannigaipair (South)
Madavilagam

Pennalurpet Firka

Villages

1 Pennalurpet
96 Sennankesavapuram
6 Ammambakkam
7 Goonipalayam
8 Thimmaboovalapuram
9 Vellathukottai
10 Ariyapakkam
11 Ariyathur

12 Nayapakkam
13 Nambakkam
14 Nelvoy
15 Kunjaram
16 Attrambakkam
17 Govindarajakuppam
19 Odappai
20 Kerkkanthandalam

Velagapuram Firka

Villages

2 Melakaramanur
3 Avicheri
4 Puducheri

31 Kalavai
32 Edambedu

THIRUVALLUR DIVISION (Contd.)

Uthukottai Taluk *(Contd.)*

Velagapuram Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

5 Katchur

21 Devandavakkam
18 Mylapure
22 Sengundram
23 Gerugambakkam
24 Meyyur
25 Vembedu
26 Gurupuram
28 velagapuram
29 Athilivakkam
30 Alapakkam

33 Mambakkam Agraharam
34 Perittivakam
36 Ananderi
38 Vadathillai
38 Vadathillai
35 Pondavakkam

Pallipet Taluk

R.K.Pet Firka

Villages

42 G.C.S. Kandigai 'A' Block
42 G.C.S. Kandigai 'B' Block

41 Vanganur
40 S.V.G.Puram
38 Vellathur

38 Ammaneri (Vellathur group)

39 Adivaragapuram (Vellathur group)

37 Vilakkanampudi
37 Chellathur (Vilakanampudi village group)
21 Rajanagaram
21 Kandapuram (Rajanagaram group)
22 Ammalyarkuppam 'A' Block
22 Raghavanaidu-kuppam (Ammaiyarkuppam 'B' Block)
22 Janagarajakuppam (Ammaiyarkuppam 'C' Block)

Balapuram Firka

Villages

23 Kadanagaram 'A' Block
23 Balapuram (Kadanagaram) 'B' Block
24 Mahankaligapuram
25 Veeramangalam 'A' Block
25 Veeramangalam 'B' Block

26 Peddanagapudi
27 Devalambapuram
28 Venugopalapuram
29 Vediyangadu
30 Paivalasa
36 Srikaligapuram

THIRUVALLUR DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Pallipet Taluk *(Contd.)*

Erumbi Firka

Villages

31 Mylarwada (East)
31 Mylarwada (West)
32 Peddaramapuram
33 Meesarakandapuram 'A' Block
33 Channurmallavaram
33 Meesarakandapuram 'B' Block
34 Padmapuram
35 Aswaravanthapuram 'A' Block
35 Sahasrapadmapuram
35a Swaravanthapuram 'B' Block
39 Veeranathur 'A' Block
39 Ayyaneri (East)Veeranathur 'B' Block
39 Ayyaneri (West) Veeranathur 'C' Block
39 Srivilasapuram Veeranathur 'D' Block

Podaturpet Firka

Villages

8 Gollalakuppam
9 Pandravedu
10 Pettaikandigai
11 Kakkalur Pettaikandigai 'B' Block
11 Podaturpet (East)
11 Podaturpet (West)
12 Konasamudram 'A' Block
12 Kothakuppam Konasamudram 'B' Block
14 Athimanjeri
15 Kodivalasa
16 Nochili (East)
16 Nochili (West)
17 Nedugallu
18 Keechalam
19 Ramasamudram
20 Krishnamarajakuppam

Pallipet Firka

Villages

1 Venkatarajakuppam
2 Veligaram
2 Irudalavaripattadai (Veligaram group)
3 Pudupet (Pallipet group)
3 Dalavaipattadai (Pallipet group)
6 Nediyam
6 Samanthawada (Nediyam group)
6 Keelapudi (-do-)
7 Karimbedu
9 Punniyam (Karimbedu group)
13 Karlambakkam

THIRUVALLUR DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Pallipet Taluk *(Contd.)*

Pallipet Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

3 Eachambadi (Pallipet group)
4 Perumanallur
4 Kumaratajupet (Perumanallur group)
4 Thirumalrajapet (-do-)
5 Kolathur
5 Melapudi

Tiruvallur Taluk

Kadambathur Firka

Villages

108 Kadambathur
107 Kasavanallathur
128 Kondancheri
133 Pillaiyarkuppam
132 Koovam
131 Kumaracheri
142 Manamedu
129 Irulancheri
120 Perambakkam 'A' Block
120 Perambakkam 'B' Block
130 Narasingapuram
127 Kavankolathur
118 Thenkaranai
119 Chitrambakkam
122 Pudumavilangai
116 Agaram
109 Venmanambadur
69 Karanai
70 Pallairaikuppam
71 Pirayankuppam
110 Vidaiyur
68 Attupakkam
112 Ramankoil
117 Senchi
115 Panambakkam
113 Madathukuppam
114 Sennavaram
123 Satharai

Vengathur Firka

Villages

97 Vengathur
104 Polivakkam
72 Egathur 'A' Block
72 Egathur 'B' Block
Adigathur
Sridevikuppam
106 Pinjivakkam
Thandalam
105 Nungambakkam
99 Papparambakkam 'A' Block
99 Papparambakkam 'B' Block
Vellerithangal
100 Koppur
100 Murukkancheri
101 Nayapakkam
103 Illuppur

THIRUVALLUR DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Tiruvallur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Vengathur Firka *(Contd.)*

Villages

	Manavalam	105	Valasaivetikadu
	Erayamangalam	95	Melnallathur
125	Alinjivakkam		Kilnallathur

Mappedu Firka

Villages

126	Mappedu 'A' Block	137	Mummadikuppam
126	Mappedu 'B' Block	137	Voyalur
136	Thodukkadu	137	Agaram
145	Thirupandiyur 'A' Block	144	Pudupattu
145	Beemapuram	143	Kanur
145	Thirupandiyur 'B' Block	140	Kallambedu
145	Thirumanikuppam	141	Poovanoor
135	Ulundai 'A' Block	139	Karanai
135	Usainagaram	127	Kilacheri
135	Ulundai 'B' Block	134	Govindamedu
135	Narasamangalam		
135	Mudugur		
138	Kottaiyur		

Velliyur Firka

Villages

32	Velliyur 'A' Block	50	Chittathur		Nallankavanur
32	Velliyur 'B' Block	24	Melanoor		
48	Vishnuvakkam	26	Arumbakkam		Vadathur
47	Karikkalavakkam	49	Perathur		
24	Vilapakkam	44	Veeraraghavapuram		
28	Gerugampoondi	45	Melakondaiyur		
27	Thirukanancheri		Bandikavanur		
25	Keelanoor	88	Sivanvoyal		

Ammanambakkam Firka

Villages

41	Koduveli	37	Arikambattu	44	Komakkambedu
38	Singilikuppam	42	Karanai	30	Sembedu
39	Ayalcheri	33	Ammanambakkam	31	Vengal 'A' Block
46	Pudukuppam	34	Agaram	31	Vengal 'B' Block
43	Magaral	35	Sethupakkam		
35	Guruvoyal	44	Thamaraipakkam		

THIRUVALLUR DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Tiruvallur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Pandur Firka

Villages

59 Pandur
60 Kanagavallipuram
61 Ramancheri
67 Nemiliagaram
66 Melvilagam
66 Kilvilagam
111 Kalianur
64 Pattaraiperumbudur 'A' Block
64 Pattaraiperumbudur 'B' Block
63 Kunnavalam
62 Karaniyampattu
58 Thirupatchur 'A' Block
56 Thirupatchur 'B' Block
58 Kaivandur
58 Kannanakaranai
58 Melagaram
58 Thozhuthu-vakkam
57 Siruvanur
57 Vedaginallur
51 Kozhundallur
7 Thanganur

Poondi Firka

Villages

18 Poondi
12 Rangapuram
14 Krishnapuram
16 Kannammapettai
9 Thomur
10 Thirupair
11 Karattanur
13 Arumbakkam
17 Movur
18 Neiveli
23 Chithambakkam
19 Ramanthandalam
20 Eraiyur
21 Cheeyancheri
22 Monavedu
4 Allikuzhi
1 Placepalayam
2 Hadsan Nagaram
5 Gengulukandigai
5 Abiramapuram
6 Hadsanpuram
7 Sendrayanpalayam
8 Greevelnatham

Tirur Firka

Villages

94 Tirur 'A' Block
94 Tirur 'B' Block
89 Perumalpattu
86 Pakkam 'A'Block
86 Pakkam 'B' Block
85 Puliyur
90 Ayathur
88 Veppampattu
89 Veppampattu
92 Sevvapet
91 Sirukadal
80 Thottikalai
81 Sirukalathur
82 Punnapattu Kilambakkam
79 Ayyalur
92 Thoghur
30 Aranvoyal 'A' Block
30 Aranvoyal 'B' Block

THIRUVALLUR DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Tiruvallur Taluk *(Contd.)*

Tiruvallur Firka

Villages

57	Tiruvallur 'A' Block
57	Tiruvallur 'B' Block
56	Perumbakkam
57	Pungathur
53	Othikkadu
54	Punnapakkam
73	Selai
75	Kakkalur
51	Kalyanakuppam
77	Thandalam
52	Ikkadu 'A' Block
52	Ikkadu 'B' Block
74	Periakuppam
95	Putlur
76	Thaneerkulam
55	Pullarambakkam

SAIDAPET DIVISION

Gummidipoondi Taluk

Madharpakkam Firka

Villages

23	Budur
24	Dharkasthu Kandigai
25	Vanrasikuppam
22	Nemalur
28	Siruvada
14	Madharpakkam
11	Manellore
13	Sedhilpakkam
12	Pondavakkam
6	Pallavada
5	Kannambakkam
26	Kannankottai
10	Seerapundi
7	Sanaputhur
1	Naidukuppam
2	Egumadurai
9	Eguvarpalayam Part I
9	Eguvarpalayam Part II
27	Karadiputhur

Elavur Firka

Villages

53	Sunnambukulam
54	Obasamudram
61	Chinna Obulapuram
50	Peria Obulapuram
60	Thurapanam
51	Elavur Part I
52	Metipalayam
51	Elavur Part II
3	Arambakkam Part I
3	Arambakkam Part II
8	Edur
67	Rettambedu
68	Guruviagaram
55	Melakazhani
57	chennavaram
58	Natham
56	Appavaram
59	Narasingapuram
65	Mangavaram
63	Thervazhi
62	Peddikuppam

SAIDAPET DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Gummidipoondi Taluk *(Contd.)*

Poovalambedu Firka

Villages

20 Periyapuliyur
21 Panchalai
16 Poovalambedu
17 Chithornatham
18 Amirthamangalam
31 Kollanur
30 Madhavaram

45 Getnamallee
80 Thandalacheri
15 Vaniamallee
29 Thervoykandigai
42 Palavakkam
43 Kanlur

40 Pudupalayam
39 Karani
41 Mangalam
36 Mukkarambakkam
37 Nelvoy
35 Venkuzhi
38 Paleswaran Kandigai
32 Manali
33 Serpedu
34 Erukkuvoy
19 Chinnapuliyur

Gummidipoondi Firka

Villages

69 Ayanallur
46 Sirupulaipettai Part I
46 Sirupulaipettai Part II
Sirupulalpettai Part III
78 Verkadu
78 Guruvattucheri
74 Nangapallam
79 Kilumudalambedu Part I
79 Kilumudalambedu
75 Old Gummidipundi
76 Palaeswarankandigai
77 New Gummidipundi
48 Karumbukuppam
47 Sinthalakuppam

72 Enadimelpakkam
70 Chinna Soliyambakkam
71 Peria Soliyambakkam
89 Melmudalambedu
82 Puduvoyal Part I
82 Puduvoyal Part II
44 Annappanaicken Kuppam
49 Pappankuppam

Saidapet Taluk

Maduravoyal Firka

Villages

68 Ayanambakkam

74 Koladi
67 Perumalagaram
79 Vanagam
78 Thandalam
77 Chettiaragaram
76 Sivaboodham

75 Puliyambedu (Noombal)
82 Maduravoyal
83 Nerkundram
85 Ramapuram
84 Valasaravakkam
81 Porur
80 Karambakkam

SAIDAPET DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Saidapet Taluk *(Contd.)*

Pallikaranai Firka

Villages

111 Kottivakkam
112 Palavakkam
115 Neelangarai
116 Injambakkam
117 Oggiyamthuraipakkam
118 Karapakkam
115 Perungudi
114 Seevaram
119 Pallikaranai
152 Arasankalani
156 Semmanjeri
120 Medavakkam
154 Jalladiyapettai
153 Perumbakkam
148 Sithalapakkam
147 Kolanchery
149 Maduraipakkam
150 Moolachery
151 Ottiyambakkam
155 Sholinganallur (Part I)
155 Sholinganallur (Part II)
157 Uthandi

Alandur Firka

Villages

9 Nandambakkam
94 St.Thomas Mount
90 Alandur
Adayar
Paruthivakkam
107 Adambakkam
95 Palavanthangal
105 Nanganallur
120 Cantonment Pallavaram
101 Issa Pallavaram
103 Thirusoolam
104 Thalakknchery
106 Ullagaram
104 Moovarasampattu
96 Meenambakkam
97 Cowl Bazaar
99 Anakaputhur
98 Pozhichalur
100 Pammal
127 Hasthinapuram
125 Zamin Pallavaram-Part I
125 Zamin Pallavaram-Part II
123 Madipakkam Part I
123 Madipakkam Part II
121 Nanmangalam
126 Nemilichery
127 Koilambakkam
130 Thiruneermalai

Ambattur Firka

Villages

50 Koilpadhagai Part I
50 Koilpadhagai Part II
65 Nolambur
66 Adayalambattu
70 Mannur
69 Athipattu
72 Ambattur
73 Ayapakkam
51 Thirumullaivoyal Part I
52 Oragadam
71 Patravakkam
53 Menambedu
54 Korattur
68 Padi
64 Mogappair
60 Kakkapallam
51 Thirumullaivoyal Part II

SAIDAPET DIVISION *(Contd.)*

Saidapet Taluk *(Contd.)*

Morai Firka

Villages

45 Keelakondiyur
44 Alathur
42 Pandeswaram
41 Arakambakkam
39 Morai Part I
39 Morai Part Ii
40 Melpakkam
46 Vellacherry
43 Kadhavur
47 Palavedu
48 Mukthapudupet
49 Mitnamallee
38 Vellanur Part I
38 Vellanur Part II
39 Pothur
35 Pammodukulam

Madhavaram Firka

Villages

1 Kathivakkam
2 Eranavur
23 Thiruvothiyur Part I
23 Thiruvothiyur Part II
24 Sathangadu
3 Sadayankuppam
4 Kadapakkam
22 Elanthanjeri
21 Manali
Amullaivoyal
Vaikkadu
30 Madhavaram Part I
25 Chinna Sekkadu
30 Madhavaram Part II

Redhills Firka

Villages

36 Redhills
56 Kathirvedu
53 Soorapattu
37 Puthagaram
34 Puzhal
35 Vilakupattu
10 Naravarikuppam
14 Thandalkalani
11 Lyon I and 2
15 Grant Lyon
19 Vadaperumbakkam
17 Payasambakkam
18 Chettimedu
12 Athivakkam
8 Palavoyal
9 Theerthagiriambattu
16 Alinjivakkam
13 Vadakarai
7 Vilangadupakkam
8 Sirugavur
5 Ariyalur
Theeyambakkam
31 Mathur
32 Manjambakkam
20 Kosappur

Tambaram Firka

Villages

134 Perungalathur
135 Mudichur
137 Irumbuliyur
136 Peerkankaranai
133 Tambaram
132 Kadaperi
131 Pulikkoradu
129 Chitlapakkam
139 Selaiyur
125 Sembakkam
140 Rajakilpakkam
141 Gowrivakkam
148 Vendaivasal
143 Maduraipakkam
138 Thiruvanjeri
146 Agaramthen
142 Vengapakkam
144 Kaspapuram

APPENDIX - 4

Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance of the Land Revenue in the Chengalpattu-MGR District

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	*Fasli*	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Excess Collection*	*Balance*
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*	*6.*
1.	1396	181.45	179.12 }	8.24	10.57
			104.27 }		
2.	1397	145.90	160.29	14.39	-
3.	1398	130.65	141.95	11.30	-
4.	1399	135.34	148.19	12.85	-
5.	1400	137.22	169.44	32.22	-
6.	1401	135.97	136.07	11.05	10.95

APPENDIX - 5

Statement showing Collection of Agricultural Income Tax

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of the Taluk	Amount Collected							
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
(1)	Chengalpattu	0.45	0.21	0.35	0.82	0.75	1.18	0.51	0.43
(2)	Kancheepuram	0.62	0.22	0.26	0.92	0.90	0.33	0.49	0.50
(3)	Madurandagam	1.48	0.26	0.56	1.85	2.82	0.66	0.38	0.42
(4)	Cheyyar Taluk	—	—	—	—	—	0.34	0.75	1.10
(5)	Uthiramerur	0.42	0.13	0.16	0.61	0.42	0.07	0.05	0.06
(6)	Saidapet	0.06	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.14	0.37
(7)	Ponneri	0.23	0.19	0.25	0.39	0.16	0.23	0.15	0.33
(8)	Gummudipoondi	0.13	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.02	0.14	0.11	0.07
(9)	Sriperumbudur	0.32	0.32	0.24	0.24	0.31	1.53	0.44	0.75
(10)	Thiruvallur	0.34	0.07	0.18	0.19	0.15	0.41	0.23	0.90
(11)	Uthukkottai	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.10	0.57	0.25	0.14
(12)	Tiruttani	0.21	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.18	0.11	0.06
(13)	Pallipattu	0.20	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.20	0.24	0.15
	Total	4.51	1.89	2.47	5.55	5.83	6.00	3.85	5.28

Reports from the Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax, Madras - 5, dated 8 March 1988 and on 15 November 1991 & 20 February 1993.

APPENDIX - 6

Revenue for the Chengalpattu-MGR District from Commercial Taxes for the years from 1980-81 to 1989-90

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Zone - VII in Saidapet Taluk*	*Zone - VIII in Saidapet Taluk*	*Residuary Chengalpattu M.G.R. District*	*Total*
(1)	1980-81	700.12	467.97	288.72	1,456.81
(2)	1981-82	782.34	664.07	391.02	1,837.43
(3)	1982-83	1,199.74	782.84	485.18	2,467.76
(4)	1983-84	1,240.42	900.71	429.57	2,576.70
(5)	1984-85	1,414.70	521.32	372.20	2,308.22
(6)	1985-86	550.45	877.67	2,688.51	4,116.64
(7)	1986-87	872.99	1,445.90	3,004.42	5,323.39
(8)	1987-88	1,047.12	1,878.80	2,330.59	5,257.51
(9)	1988-89	1,211.30	3,174.88	2,794.02	6,180.26
(10)	1989-90	1,547.27	3,165.62	3,308.49	8,021.38

Report from the Principal Commissioner and Commissioner (CT) Madras, dated 15 March 1991 & 4 August 1992

APPENDIX - 7

Amount of Revenue derived from Forest

from 1982-83 to 1990-91

Year	*Amount* (Rupees in lakhs)
1982-83	13.36
1983-84	27.48
1984-85	18.28
1985-86	19.95
1986-87	19.73
1987-88	18.96
1988-89	20.96
1989-90	24.94
1990-91	39.27

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, reports dated 23 April 1991 and 25 February 1993.

APPENDIX - 8

Revenue derived by Registration fees under various Acts from the years 1982-83 to 1991-92

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	*Description of the Act*	*Years* 1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	The Indian Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment Act 1982)	13.81	13.53	17.17	20.65	27.54
2.	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment Act 1961)	74.31	97.09	129.87	162.64	226.78
3.	Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act 1982	0.07	0.11	0.03	0.0048	0.009
4.	Tamil Nadu Society Registration Act 1975	0.33	0.043	0.038	0.047	0.054
5.	The Hindu Marriage (Tamil Nadu Amendment Act 1967)	0.013	0.013	0.016	0.019	0.029
6.	The Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969	0.009	0.008	0.015	0.014	0.001
7.	Indian partnership Act (Tamil Nadu Amendment Act 1965)		0.015	0.013	0.018	0.027

1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
303.21	389.89	513.87	623.08	38.860
304.36	364.06	489.94	5521.56	333.662
0.26	0.26	0.45	0.47	0.491
0.10	0.087	0.083	0.106	0.090
0.038	0.020	0.025	0.027	0.012
-	-	-	-	0.010
-	-	-	-	0.326

Law Officer, Office of the Inspector General of Registration, Madras, report dated 23 February 1993

APPENDIX - 9

The details of Income Tax collected in the district from 1977-78 to 1990-91

Sl.no.	*Assessment Year*	*Amount in thousands* (in Rs.)
1.	1977-78	8017
2.	1978-79	8093
3.	1979-80	8675
4.	1980-81	9001
5.	1981-82	9853
6.	1982-83	10502
7.	1983-84	11017
8.	1984-85	12280
9.	1985-86	15173
10.	1986-87	18893
11.	1987-88	23132
12.	1988-89	31325
13.	1989-90	38959
14.	1990-91 (31.3.1991)	48697

Number of assesses in the district

1987-88	14.846
1988-89	15.692
1989-90	16.825
1990-91	18.353

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CHAPTER - 12

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

In ancient times, the king presided over the Dharmasala which was the Court of Justice. The king was assisted by learned persons who were known as Dharmasanabhattas. The judicial system in Chengalpattu, which was under the Pallava rule as far as the 6 Century A.D. with Kancheepuram as the capital city, was almost the same as that prevailed in the early periods. The Pallava kings, who were the head of all judicial machinery, controlled the courts in the districts and villages. The civil cases were dealt with by the Dharmasthiya court while the criminal cases were dealt with by the Adhikarana. On this, the Mattavilasa Prakasana throws some light. Adhikaranas existed in other cities too. Adhikarana dandam was the fine imposed on the offenders by the Adhikarnas (district chief court) and Karana dandam was the fine imposed by courts lower in status to Adhikarna. Justice was however meted out to all impartially[1].

The Chola kings administered justice by regularly constituted Royal Courts, the Village Courts and the Caste Panchayats. Evidence could be produced in the form of usage, documents and witnesses.

During Vijayanagar rule, a Judge administered justice on behalf of the king, albeit the king being the head of the judicial system. Courts of various grades existed in the Empire to administer justice. The Provincial Courts were presided over by the king's agents. Besides the regular courts of Justice, there were certain popular courts which were empowered to dispense justice in the cases that arose within the jurisdiction. village assemblies, the temple trustees, and the caste elders, to quote a few, had the courts of their own. As per an epigraph found in Tiruppukuli, in the district belonging to AD 1438-39, the king was the only one of the authorities that were in-charge of administration of criminal justice. It further says that the Village Assemblies and Provincial Governors went elaborately into the criminal cases and pronounced judgements. A record at Thirukalikundram in the district discloses certain interesting details about the way in which the authorities of the temple decided a case of theft. It appears that the punishments were severe under the Vijayanagar kings. The king carefully examined all relevant documents of the case which came to him, before pronouncing judgement[2].

Administration of Justice

The assumption of Carnatic by the British in 1801 brought about a number of changes in the judicial sphere. The present Madras system of administration of justice is based on the system obtaining in Bengal during 1802, when Lord Clive was the Governor of Bengal.

It was determined by this system that the offices of Judge and Magistrate, and of Collector of Revenue were to be held by different district

persons. Indian Commissioners were appointed to try suits not exceeding the value of Rs.80/-. The Registrars of the Jillah Courts had jurisdiction to try suits original or an appeal from the Indian Commissioners referred to them by the judge when the property in dispute did not exceed Rs.200/-. There were Jillah Judges above the Registrars. These Jillah Judges heard summary appeals in cases where the Registrars referred to admit and investigate appeals from the decisions of the Indian Commissioners on the ground of delay or informality. The Jillah Courts presided over by a Judge were established in various districts. The decisions of these courts were final in suits under Rs.1000/- in value. The Jillah Judges were assisted by Indian Law Officers. The provincial courts, which were above the Jillah Courts, were to try appeal from the Jillah Courts and original suits referred to them by the Sudder Adawlet. Their decisions were final in suits where the amount in dispute did not exceed Rs.5000/-. Above this sum, an appeal lay to the Sudder Adawlet. This court had also powers to take cognizance of appeals which the Jillah Courts had refused to admit, or dismissed without investigation on the ground of delay, informality or other default. The Sudder Adawlet, consisted of the Governor-in-Councils, was to try suits of the value of Rs.45,000/-. Above that sum, an appeal lay to the Governor-General in Council[3].

The Administration of Criminal Justice system introduced was allied and akin to that in Bengal. Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates were appointed. They were empowered to apprehend persons charged with crimes or offences and to book them to trial. The judges were empovered to convict and sentence the accused in capital cases, but subject to confirmation by the Foujdari Adawlet (the Chief Criminal Court) which consisted of the Governor and Members of the Council. The Governor in Council was empowered to pardon convicts or commute their punishment. All these criminal courts administered the modified form of Mohammaden law by regulations[4].

Civil Judicature

In the year 1809, the first alteration in the department of Civil Judicature took place. Alterations were made in the constitution of Sudder Adawlet and new judges appointed. Since 1807, the Governor was no longer a Judge of the court. In 1809, a Regulation was passed for the occasional appointment of Assistant Judges of the Jillah Courts. The Regulation made provisions for the alteration of jurisdictions of the Jillah Courts and for the abolition of the power of final decision. The decision of the Jillah Judge, confirming on appeal, the degree of Registrar was final, but if reversing the Registrars degree, disallowing, a sum exceeding Rs.100/- a further appeal lay to the Provincial Court. The appointment of Head Indian Commissioner or Sudder Amins was authorised. Referred cases not exceeding the value of Rs.100/- could be tried by them. The decrees of the Jillah Judges were declared to be final in all appeals from decisions passed by the Commissioners but an appeal

lay with the Provincial Courts from the decisions of the Jillah Judges in all suits tried by them in the first instance. The Provincial Courts were authorized to admit summary appeals from the orders of the Jillah Courts refusing to admit or investigate original suits on the ground of delay, informality or other default. They were also empowered to admit a special appeal in all cases. This power was made applicable to the Sudder Adawlet with respect to decrees. Provincial Courts were given original jurisdiction in suits above Rs.5,000/- which had been provisionally, cognizable by the Jillah Courts.

In 1816, the village heads were invested with judicial powers and made Munsifs with power to try and finally determine suits not exceeding 10 rupees in value. They were also authorized to convene village panchayats for the purpose of adjudicating civil suits of any amount within their jurisdiction. The Provincial Courts were empowered to annul the decisions of the Panchayats and to refer to a second Panchayat. Identical decisions by both the courts was the final decision. The Munsifs were authorized to determine suits not exceeding the value of Rs.100/-. Later, this value was raised to Rs.200/-. Their decision was final as long as the amount in dispute did not exceed Rs.20/- and as the annual value of the land did not exceed rupees two. The District Munsifs were empowered to assemble District Panchayats, for the adjudication of civil suits of any amount.

The jurisdiction of Sudder Amins was extended to the amount of 300 rupees in 1816. The Sudder Adawlets were empowered to call up suits from the Provincial Courts, and authorised to admit a summary appeal from the Provincial Courts which, like Jillah Judges, were competent to admit summary appeals from the orders of the Judges or the Registrars and Sudder Amins. For the decision of the Provincial Courts, appeal lay with the Sudder Adawlet.

With regard to civil suits brought by Indians against British subjects, the Company's Courts were given jurisdictions. In such cases, an appeal could be preferred either in the Suppreme Court or Sudder Adawlet. In 1821, the Registrar could try a case up to the value of Rs.1,000/- the District Munsif up to Rs.750/- and the District Munsif up to Rs.500/-. From 1825, all appeals against decisions by District Munsifs lay with the Jilla Courts.

In 1827, Auxilliary Jillah Courts headed by Assistant Judges were established. In such courts, Sudder Amins, being Indians, were appointed with the same powers as that of Sudder Amins. Their jurisdiction was up to Rs.5,000/- and they could try appeals from the decisions of the Munsifs. Appeal against the decisions of the Sudder Amins and Munsifs lay with Assistant Judges. Indian Judges, who were appointed to try suits referred to them by the Assistant Judges did not have Jurisdiction over Europeans or Americans.

In 1883, The Registrar, the Sudder Amin and the District Munsif had their jurisdiction, in regard to monetary limit, raised to Rs.3,000/- Rs.2,500, and Rs.1,000 respectively. In 1836, the special appeals the British subjects

enjoyed against the decisions of the Jillah Court to Supreme Court, were abolished. In 1843, special appeals were made to lie to the Sudder Adawlet from all decisions on regular appeals by all subordinate Civil Courts if such decisions were inconsistent with law or usage or the practice of the courts or involved doubtful questions of law usage or practice.

The year 1843 is hall mark in the sphere of legal administration. It is during this year that the Jillah Courts were established abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal. The Jillah Courts were presided over by a Judge styled as Civil and Sessions Judge. The original jurisdiction vested in the Provincial Courts for amounts less than Rs.1000/- in value was transferred to the Subordinate Judges and the Principal Sudder Amins. These courts had jurisdiction over Indians, Europeans and Americans as well. The New Jillah Judges were empowered to hear appeals from the decrees of the Subordinate Judges, the Sudder Amins and the District Munsifs. They were also empowered to refer appeals from the decisions of the District Munsif, to the Subordinate Judges or Principal Sudder Amins. The government could appoint Assistant Judges to the New Jillah Courts who could hear cases referred to them by the Jillah Judges, excepting appeals from the Subordinate Judges and the Principal Sudder Amins. The Registrar's Court no longer existed as no Registrars were assigned to the Jillah Courts.

In 1844, the powers of the Jillah Judges were enhanced. In 1853, Act-III of 1843 was repealed and another - Act which was passed, specified the grounds on which appeals could be preferred to the Sudder Adawlet. The Civil Procedure Code enacted in 1859, replaced the Regulations and Acts hitherto governed the judicial administration. The Sudder Adawlet was replaced by the High Courts by a charter issued in 1862 and 1865, which was invested with civil jurisdiction. The present set up of the Civil Courts came into existence in 1873, thanks to the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873. As per the Act, the civil judiciary in the district consisted of the District Court, the Subordinate Judge's Court and the District Munsif Court. The Courts of Assistant Judge and the Sudder Amins ceased to exist. The District Munsif's jurisdiction which was up to Rs.2,500/- was raised to Rs.3,000/- in 1916.

Appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Judge and the District Munsif were referred to the District Court when the amount in question did not exceed Rs.10,000/-. Above this sum, an appeal lay with the High Court.

As provided in the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873, the District Munsifs and the Subordinate Judges were invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court up to Rs.500/- respectively. The powers of the District Munsifs were raised to Rs.100/- and to Rs.200/- in 1914, in the case of a few District Munsifs recommended by the High Court. Last in 1926, the powers of the Subordinate Judges were raised up to Rs.1,000/-. It was further raised to Rs.2,000/- from May, 1955. But these powers were withdrawn from 18 April 1961 with the exception of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli districts.

In 1942, the powers of the District Munsif were raised to Rs.300/- which was further raised to Rs.500/- from 19 May 1955.

Panchayat Courts

The Courts of Village Munsif and the Village Panchayats were established under the Madras Regulation IV of 1816 with a view to meet the simple requirements of the village community. The Village Munsif's Jurisdiction, passed in 1883, made provisions for extending the judicial powers of the Munsif to suits for personal property valued up to Rs.20/-[5]. The Village Munsif's Courts and the new Panchayat Courts which were constituted by the Village Courts Act of 1889, were invested with powers to try civil suits up to Rs.50/-, and if the parties give their consent in writing, up to Rs.200/-. By the Madras Act X of 1950 which came into force from 1 April 1961, every Panchayat Board on its constitution became a Panchayat Court. After passing of the Madras Panchayat Act, 1958, which came into force in October, 1961, the power to try suits was taken away from the Panchayats.

Criminal Judicature

The first change in the system of Criminal Administration, in Madras, was effected in 1802. In 1811, Magistrates were empowered to convict the accused and sentence to undergo imprisonment for a period of not exceeding one year or a fine of Rs.200/-. The offices of the Jillah Magistrate and Assistant Magistrates were transferred from the Judge to the Collectors of the Jillahs (Districts) and Assistants to the Collectors in the year 1816. In the same year, the Judges of the Jillah Courts were appointed to the Criminal Judges of their respective jillahs. They were invested with similar powers that were exercised by the Jillah Magistrates.

In 1822, the Criminal Judges were enpowered to take cognizance of burglary. If it was not accompanied with violence, they could punish the offenders with thirty stripes and imprisonment with hard labour for two years, but if accompanied with violence, to commit them to the Court of Circuit.

The Assistant Judges, who were appointed under Regulation I of 1827, were designated as Joint Criminal Judges of their respective Jillahs and Subordinate Collectors, exercising the powers of Magistrates were called Joint Magistrates[6].

In 1833, Criminal, Joint Criminal and Indian Criminal Judges were authorised to employ the Sudder Amins, in the investigation and decision of criminal cases except in cases committable to the Court of Circuit for trial.

In 1841, it was enacted that State offences should be triable by the ordinary criminal tribunals but the sentences and proceedings should be reported to the Foujdari Adawlet.

The Judges of the Jillah courts, established in 1843, were empowered to exercise the powers of the judges of the courts of circuit which were then abolished in 1843, were empowered to exercise the powers of the Judges of

the Circuit which were then abolished. They were also empowered to hold permanent sessions for the trial of persons accused of cognizable crimes. District Munsifs were given a criminal jurisdiction in petty offences and petty thefts in 1854. The Criminal Procedure Code was enacted in the year 1861.

After the Passing of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1872, the present set up of Criminal Courts came into existence. The criminal judiciary in the district consisted of the Session Court, and the Courts of the First, Second and Third Class Magistrates. The District Collector, as the District Magistrate exercised the First Class Magisterial powers and had control over the other Magistrates. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates had also the same power and control over other Magistrates. The Tahsildars were vested with Second Class powers and the Deputy Tahsildars with Third Class powers.

While the First Class Magistrates could try and pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two years, and impose fine up to Rs.1,000/-, Second Class Magistrates could try and pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding six months and impose a fine not exceeding Rs.200/-. The Third Class Magistrates had the powers to pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month and to impose fine up to Rs.50/-. The limit of fine imposed by the First, Second and Third Class Magistrates was raised to Rs.2000/- Rs.500/- and Rs.100/- respectively in 1955.

In Chengalpattu-MGR district, the District Judge is the head of the Civil and Criminal administration of Justice and he tries sessions cases committed to his court for trial by the Magistrates. He is also empowered to pass any sentence authorised by law except, capital punishment which should be confirmed by the High Court. He disposes of appeals and revisions preferred to him under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. He presides over the District and Sessions Court at Chengalpattu, which is the Principal Court of the original jurisdiction in the district. The Subordinate Judges are having their Courts at Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Poonamallee and Tiruvallur, while the District Munsifs at Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Poonamallee, Tiruvallur, Tiruttani, Ponneri and Madurantakam. All of them function under the administrative control of the District Judge, who makes annual inspection of all courts and reviews the work of the Subordinate Judicial officers monthly and periodically. Thus, he exercises control over the judiciary as well as administrative items of work. The District Court is also a Court of Appeal in all the suits and proceedings to the value of Rs.10,000/-. In so far as the original suits are concerned, the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges is unlimited. The Sub-Judge is empowered to try such appeals as are transferred by the District Judge, and in his capacity as Assistant Sessions Judge, he also tries sessions cases transferred to him, by the Sessions Judge. Save that of death sentence, or imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years, the Assistant Sessions Judge may pass any sentence. When he passes any sentence exceeding four years of imprisonment, an appeal shall lie to the High Court. The District Munsifs exercise civil jurisdiction within their limits.

The District Court Chengalpattu MGR district is located at Chengalpattu having territorial jurisdiction over the entire revenue district. The pecuniary jurisdiction is unlimited and its appellate jurisdiction is exercised over the judgements, decrees, and orders of all the Sub-Judges in the district in original suits up to the value of Rs.30,000/-. The District Court which was located in the remains of the Fort erected at the end of the sixteenth Century when the Vijayanagar Kings held their court here, has recently been housed in the new building constructed for the purpose, from where it started functioning since November, 1988.[7]

Sub-Courts

The pecuniary jurisdiction of the four Sub-Courts situated at Chengalpattu Kancheepuram, Poonamallee and Tiruvallur, on the original side is unlimited and the appellate jurisdiction is restricted as tabled below:

Name of the Court		*Territorial Appellate Jurisdiction*
1. Sub-Court, Chengalpattu	-	Over the District Munsifs Courts of Chengalpattu and Madurantakam.
2. Sub-Court, Kancheepuram	-	Over the District Munsifs Courts of Kancheepuram and Tiruttani.
3. Sub-Court, Poonamallee	-	Over the District Munsifs Court of Poonamallee.
4. Sub-Court, Tiruvallur	-	Over the District Munsifs Court of Tiruvallur and Ponneri.

Particulars showing the territorial jurisdiction (Original and Appellate) in terms of taluks, and firkas in District Court and Sub-Courts in Chengalpttu MGR district.

Name of the Court	*Original Jurisdiction*	*Appellate Jurisdiction*
1	*2*	*3*
1. District Court, Chengalpattu	Over the entire district (concurrent jurisdiction with other Subordinate Courts)	Over the territorial jurisdiction of District Munsif's Court of Chengalpattu and Madurantakam and against the orders and Judgements of Sub-Courts, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Poonamallee in suits, value of which does not exceed Rs.30,000/-

1	2	3
2. Sub-Court, Chengalpattu	Over the territorial jurisdiction of District Munsif's Court, Chengalpattu and Madurantakam.	Over the District Munsifs of Chengalpattu and Madurantakam.
3. Sub-Court, Kancheepuram	Over the territorial jurisdiction of District Munsif's Court, Kancheepuram and District Munsif's Court, Tiurttani.	Over the District Munsifs of Kancheepuram and Tiurttani.
4. Sub-Court, Tiruvallur	Over the territorial jurisdiction of District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur and District Munsif's Court, Ponneri.	Over the District Munsif's of Tiruvallur and Ponneri.
5. Sub-Court, Poonamallee	Over the territorial jurisdiction of District Munsif's Court, Poonamallee.	Over the District Munsif's of Poonamallee.

District Munsif Courts

The Pecuniary jurisdiction of the seven District Munsifs Courts at Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Poonamalle, Tiruvallur, Ponneri, Tiruttani and Madurantakam on original side is Rs.15,000 and on the small cause is Rs.500. Their territorial jurisdiction is as shown below [8]:

Name of the Court (1)	Original Jurisdiction Taluk (2)	Firkas (3)
1. District Munsif's Court, Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu	1. Manamathi 2. Thiruporur 3. Karumbakkam 4. Kelambakkam 5. Mamallapuram 6. Thirukkalikundram

(1)	(2)	(3)
		7. Nerumbur
		8. P.V.Kalathur
		9. Chengalpattu
		10. Palur
		11. Kattankolathur
		12. Guduvancheri
	Uthiramerur	1. Salavakam
		2. Arumbuliyur
2. District Munsif's Court, Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram	1. Thenneri
		2. Walajabad
		3. Magaral
		4. Thirupukuzhi
		5. Sirukaveripakkam
		6. Govindaradi
		7. Parandur
		8. Chilliambakkam
		9. Kancheepuram
	Uthiramerur	1. Thirupulivanam
		2. Kunnavakkam
		3. Kaliampoondi
		4. Uthiramerur
	Sriperumbudur	1. Sunguvarchatram
		2. Maduramangalam
3. District Munsif's Court, Poonamallee	Saidapet	1. Maduravoyal
		2. Pallikaranai
		3. Alandur
		4. Amabattur
		5. Morai
		6. Tambaram
	Sriperumbudur	1. Mangadu
		2. Poonamallee
		3. Avadi
		4. Thiruninravur
		5. Thirumalisai
		6. Kunnathur
		7. Thandalam
		8. Padappai
		9. Sapapanancheri

(1)	(2)	(3)
4. District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur	Sriperumbudur	1. Sriperumbudur
		2. Vallam
	Tiruvallur	1. Velliyur
		2. Ammanambakkam
		3. Pandur
		4. Poondi
		5. Tirur
		6. Mappedu
		7. Kadambathur
		8. Vengathur
		9. Tiruvallur
	Uthukottai	1. Uthukottai
		2. Periyapalayam
		3. Kannigaipair
		4. Pennalurpet
		5. Vilagapuram
5. District Munsif's Court, Ponneri	Saidapet Taluk	1. Madavaram
		2. Redhills
	Ponneri	1. Sholavaram
		2. Nayar
		3. Arani
		4. Ponneri
		5. Thirupalaivanam
		6. Kolur
		7. Minjur
		8. Kattur
	Gummidi-poondi	1. Madarapakkam
		2. Elavur
		3. Poovalambedur
		4. Gummidipoondi
6. District Munsif's Court, Tiruttani	Tiruttani	1. Cherrukkanur
		2. Tiruttani
		3. Poonimangadu
		4. Kanakammachatram
		5. Thiruvelangadu
		6. Manoor

(1)	(2)	(3)
	Pallipet	1. R.K.Pet 2. Balapuram 3. Erumbi 4. Podaturpet 5. Pallipet
7. District Munsif's Court, Madurantakam	Maduran-takam	1. Orathy 2. Acharapakkam 3. Perumbakkam 4. L.Endathur 5. Onambakkam 6. Z.Endathur 7. Madurantakam 8. Karunguzhi 9. Vaiyavur
	Cheyyur	1. Kayapakkam 2. Chittamur 3. Chunambedu 4. Kadapakkam 5. Lathur 6. Kodur 7. Cheyyur

The following Civill Courts function in the district:

	Name of the Court		*Location*
1.	District Court	-	Chengalpattu
2.	Sub-Court	-	Chengalpattu
3.	Sub-Court	-	Kancheepuram
4.	Sub-Court	-	Poonamallee
5.	Sub-Court	-	Tiruvallur
6.	District Munsif's Court	-	Madurantakam
7.	District Munsif's Court	-	Chengalpattu
8.	District Munsif's Court	-	Kancheepuram
9.	District Munsif's Court	-	Poonamallee
10.	District Munsif's Court	-	Tiruvallur
11.	District Munsif's Court	-	Tiruttani
12.	District Munsif's Court	-	Ponneri

Criminal Courts in the district at present

The following is the list of Criminal Courts that function in the district:

	Court		*Location*
1.	Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court	-	Chengalpattu
2.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.1	-	Chengalpattu
3.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.2	-	Chengalpattu
4.	Judicial Magistrate's Court	-	Madurantakam
5.	Judicial Magistrate's Court	-	Thirukalikundram
6.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.1	-	Kancheepuram
7.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.2	-	Kancheepuram
8.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.1	-	Tiruttani
9.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.2	-	Tiruttani
10.	Judicial Magistrate's Court	-	Tambaram
11.	Judicial Magistrate's Court	-	Saidapet

12.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.1	-	Poonamallee
13.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.2	-	Poonamallee
14.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.1	-	Tiruvallur
15.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.2	-	Tiruvallur
16.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.1	-	Ponneri
17.	Judicial Magistrate's Court No.2	-	Ponneri
18.	Judicial Magistrate's Court	-	Thiruvothiyur
19.	Judicial Magistrate's Court	-	Ambattur

M.C.O.P. Cases

A special feature in the filing of cases and which calls for special mention is the number of cases that was filed for compensation for the death occurred and the injuries sustained in motor vehicle accidents. The figure has been in ascending order year by year, as the road accidents also are on the increase. A statement showing the figures on this type of cases is given in *Appendix - 11*. The years 1985 and 1986 have witnessed more number of road accidents, almost touching 1000 marks. It is now made possible by the benign Acts of the State even to the common man to approach the judicial forums without much hardship.

Separation of Judiciary from the Executive

The government appointed a Committee in the year 1946 on the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive to consider possible schemes for the separation of the judiciary and executive and to make a report to government as to which scheme it would recommend and to set out the advantages and disadvantages of each scheme[9].

The heirarchy of courts which administered criminal justice in the Province, except the city of Madras, before the implementation of the recommendations of this Committee, was built up like this: (1) the Courts of Village Headman (2) The Panchayat Courts.

Courts of Village Headman

These courts initially functioned under the Madras Regulation XI of 1816 (Sec. 10) and later under Regulation IV of 1821. These courts were one man courts presided over by the Village Headman. Besides his primary job of collecting revenues and various other dues to government, he was the local representative of the civil power in his village. In a small way, he was within his jurisdiction, a Civil Judge. Though in the majority of the districts his office was hereditary, he was liable to be suspended or dismissed for good and sufficient reason by the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Collector.

The first step in establishing criminal judiciary was taken by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. He felt that government must divest itself of the power of infringing in its exclusive capacity, the rights and privileges which, as exercising, the legislative authority it has conferred on the land holders and that the Revenue Officers must be deprived of their judicial powers. In accordance with this, a system was introduced under which the duties of Judge and Magistrate were united in the same officer and the Collecter was deprived of all judicial powers. This system was in force till a Regulation was passed in 1821 empowering the Governor-General to invest Collector with the powers of a Magistrate. The offices of the Magistrate and Collector were combined. As a result, the overworked Collector, with twin responsibilities, could not do full justice to his judicial functions and this aspect of his administration he seemed to have neglected. In 1887, Lord Auckland initiated the separation of these two which was gradually given effect to in eight years. After the mutiny, these two offices were again merged temporarily.

A committee, which was appointed to enquire into the organisation of the Police in 1860 was very much in favour of separation albeit it thought that it was not improper to vest such combined powers in exceptional cases like that of the district officer. But, the committee emphasized that such combination was open to objection on principle, as the official who might be in any way connected with prosecution or with the collection of evidence relating to the case should never sit in judgement over the matter. Even this report could not persuade the government to act in the required line.

After some years, an agitation was set on foot to secure the separation of two functions. Resolutions were moved within the Congress and on the floor of the legislature.

In 1892, the institutions of Sub-Magistrate, devoting their time exclusively to the trial of criminal cases was introduced in the Province. It was a step towards the separation of the subordinate, executive and judicial functions. In 1906, the Madras Provincial Conference addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State which drew attention to the institution of Stationary Sub-Magistrates that had been introduced. It further prayed for the upward expansion of the system so as to include First Class Magistrates in its scope. It pleaded to place all the Magistrates under the Sessions Judge subject to the control of the High Court.

Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, impressed with the advantage of separating the executive officer from the judicial, drew up a plan in 1908 to give effect to his ideas. But his council was against this idea. Relentless efforts, repeated petitions and several representations could not persuade the Britishers to relax their stubbornness of the issue of separation of judiciary from the executive. If refused, under a false pretext, that would create an "imperium in imperio". It is then in 1946 that the popular Congress Government, which came into power, appointed this Committee to go into the issue and present its reports.

The Committee studied various schemes such as R.C. Dutt Scheme, Sir Harvey Adamson's scheme, P.C.Mitter's Scheme, the schemes submitted by the Bengal Committee of 1921-1922, Bihar Committee of 1921, the Punjab Committee of 1921, the United Province Committee of 1939, and the Madras Schemes of Sir Arthur Lawley's Scheme, Coleridge Committee 1922-23, scheme of Sir Thomas Rutherford, scheme of C.V. Venkataraman Iyengar, Justice Colridges scheme and the Law Minister Sri. K.Bhasyam's scheme of 1946. The Committee considered all the schemes set out above and drew a conclusion that Hon'ble Law Minister Bhasyam's Scheme was the most in accordance with the needs of our Province and submitted its report with necessary changes, which were warranted to the above scheme.

The Committee suggested first that the powers of the Village Councils should be tansferred to Panchayat Courts, which should be extended to every place. In addition to certain offences under the Indian Penal Code, Panchayat Courts were authorised to deal with certain classes of cases under the Town Nuisance Act, the Registration of Births and Deaths Acts and violation of certain rules. The Members of the Committee observed that under Section 26 of the Cattle Tresspass Act and Sections 3, 3A, 4 and 6, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act might also be made triable by Panchayat Courts, by a notification under Section 76(c) of the Madras Village Courts Act.

Bench Courts and Special Magistrates

Bench Courts were an adaptation to Indian conditions of the English Institution of the Justices of the Peace. In our country, the Honorary System was first introduced in 1861 when the office of Special Registrar was created by the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861. Benches of Magistrates were first constituted in 1872. In December 1909, the system of appointing non-official gentleman of position and influence to deal with criminal cases which would otherwise go before the stipendary courts was extended. The voluntary system had since then gradually spread.

Taking several factors into consideration, the Committee recommended that Benches should not be invested with First Class powers. For such items of works, they preferred special Honorary Magistrates who should be from among the retired gazetted officers preferably with legal training. Bench Magistrates and Special Magistrates should sit at regular hours for the convenience of the parties[10].

Executive and Judicial Magistrates

As recommended by the Committee, the Collector and his subordinates should be called Executive Magistrates. The Collector would retain some of the powers of the District Magistrate, while Revenue Divisonal Officer would be an ex-officio First Class Magistrate and Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars would be Second Class Magistrates. Apart from these category was proposed

a separate category of stipendary Magistrates who, for the purpose of distinction, would be called judicial Magistrates and would be in three tiers *viz.,* Sub-Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and District Magistrates. The first category would normally be in charge of a revenue taluk but was flexible depending on the nature and volume of work in the taluk.

Above the Sub-Magistrates were the Sub-Divisional Magistrates whose charge ordinarily covered two or more taluks, and not more than a revenue division, - the area depending *inter alia* on the volume of work its nature, the distances that the public would have to travel to reach his court and other relevant features. The territorial jurisdiction of these Magistrates need not necessarily coincide with the boundaries of the charges of the Revenue Divisional Officers. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates, who were stationary, like Sub-Magistrates, would try all First Class cases arising from their jurisdiction and also hear appeals against the orders of the Second and Third Class Magistrates under them.

The District Magistrate who would be over and above the level of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates would try cases arising out of a defined area that would be assigned to him and he would also hear appeals from the Second and Third Class Magistrates within that area. There would be no separate Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the area directly under the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate would also try cases of particular or special importance that may arise anywhere in his district.

After the introduction of the separation, the District Magistrates of North Arcot and Chengalpattu submitted proposals for the establishment of courts of Sub-Magistrates on account of general increase of work.

The government directed, in the year 1949, that the scheme for the separation of the judiciary from the executive should be introduced in the district of Chengalpattu with effect from 2 October, 1949[11]. Consequently, the government sanctioned one post of District Magistrate, common to the districts of North Arcot and Chengalpattu in the scale of pay of Rs.800-100-1000 and four posts of Sub-Divisional Magistrates, (two for North Arcot and two for Chengalpattu districts) in the scale of Rs.300-50-700 EB at Rs.500/- and 18 posts of Sub-Magistrates, 10 in North Arcot and seven in Chengalpattu districts in the scale of Rs.150-5-200[12].

Afterwards in September 1940 under Section 10(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, Thiru N.Govindan, Principal Subordinate Judge, Calicut, was appointed District Magistrate, Chengalpattu with headquarters at Vellore.

The following were appointed Sub-Divisional Magistrates in Chengalpattu district[13]:

1.	Thiru R. Sadasivam District Magistrate Chengalpattu	-	Chengalpattu Sub-Division
2.	Thiru P.O.Koshi Muthalali Personal Assistant to Collector of Malabar.	-	Saidapet Sub-Division

The following were appointed as Sub-Magistrates:

1.	Thiru R.Gopalakrishnan, Advocate, Vellore	-	Madurantakam
2.	Thiru P.Krishnamurthy, Deputy Tahsildar, Chengalpattu	-	Kancheepuram
3.	M. Shanmuga Mudaliar, Advocate	-	Chengalpattu
4.	Thiru G.P.Krishnan, Advocate	-	Poonamallee
5.	Thiru C.P.Duraipathi, Assistant Public Prosecutor	-	Saidapet
6.	A.Chidambaram	-	Tiruvallore
7.	M.Murugesa Mudaliar Assistant Public Prosecutor	-	Ponneri

The government authorised the District Magistrate of Chengalpattu, as a temporary measure, and until the Sub-Divisional Magistrates were empowered to hear appeals under Section 407 Cr.P.C. to hold his court at the headquarters of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates and to hear and dispose of appeals and revision cases. He was also authorised to make surprise inspection of the sub-jails in the two districts of Chengalpattu and North Arcot and instructions to such jail authorities as were considered necessary by him were ordered to be issued in consultation with the Additional Magistrates concerned.

The District Magistrate was also made eligible to draw Travelling Allowance admissible to him under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules[14].

On the abolition of Bench Courts and Special Magistrates Courts in the Chengalpattu district, the District Magistrate, in his letter to the Secretary to Government (Public) Department stated that the abolition had contributed to the increase of work and a heavy pendency in the Stipendary Magistrates Courts. It was, therefore, essential in his opinion to appoint additional Magistrates from the experience gained. He was of the opinion that the restoration of the Bench Courts was not necessary, but, on the other hand,

Honorary First Class Magistrates with power to try cases summarily were preferable because they could dispose of cases more quickly and give relief to Sub-Divisional Magistrates as well as the Stationary Sub-Magistrates. He, therefore, recommended the appointment of Honorary First Class Magistrates, with powers to try cases summarily under section 260 Criminal Procedure Code, in Kancheepuram, Tiruvallore and Sriperumbudur of Chengalpattu district[15].

The question whether Honorary Agencies in the State should be retained or abolished came up for detailed examination, both by the Raja Ayyar Committee and the Cabinet Committee. In the opinion of the High Court and also of almost all who gave evidence before the Raja Ayyar Committee on this point, the working of the system was very unsatisfactory. The Cabinet Committee, after a careful examination of the whole question, came to the conclusion that the most appropriate course should be not to abolish the Honorary Agencies but to minimise their scope by weeding out unnecessary Bench Courts and retaining these courts at such centres where the work justified their retention and where suitable men were available. The Cabinet Committee also decided that Special First Class Magistrates might be appointed, wherever suitable men were forthcoming.

The annexure to G.O.No.13, Public (Separation), dated 3 January 1950 contains district wise list of the Bench Courts whose abolition had been decided on. In accordance with this decision, certain Bench Courts in Chengalpattu district, where the scheme was introduced with effect from 3 October 1949, were abolished with effect from 1 January 1950. When the question of abolition of Bench Courts in other districts was taken up, it was thought that the result of abolition of Bench Courts in the six districts was a failure.

Hence it was found that there was necessity to continue these courts even after separation. The District Magistrates were, then, requested to report on the effect of the abolition of the Bench Courts in the districts and whether there was a case for the restoration of the courts abolished. The District Magistrates were requested to send a report through the High Court on these points. It was also suggested therein that the difficulty if any, experienced on the abolition of the Bench Courts could be shown by having recourse more liberally to the appointment of Honorary Special First Class Magistrates sitting singly wherever qualified and suitable men were available[16].

The consensus of opinion of these District Magistrates in the separation of districts was that the restoration of the Bench Courts was not necessary. They considered that Honorary Special First Class Magistrates, with powers to try cases summarily were preferable because they disposed of cases more quickly with considerable relief to the Sub-Divisional Magistrates themselves. The High Court agreed with the views of the District Magistrates and recommended establishment of the courts of Honorary Special First

Class Magistrates in the six districts, instead of reviewing the Bench Courts already abolished. Since no opinion was offered on the Court of the Bench Magistrates, the High Court and the District Magistrates considered that the existing Bench Courts in these districts might continue. It could be presumed that their recommendation for the establishment of Courts of Special Honorary First Class Magistrates was only in addition to the Bench Courts retained in these districts under the new set up. The abolition of Bench Courts ordered in G.O.Ms.No.1519, Home, dated 10 April 1950 was thus, justifed.

Legal Aid to the Poor

One of the landmarks in the dispensation of justice and to give legal aid to the weaker sections of the society is the constitution of the State Legal Aid and Advisory Board in 1977. By the introduction of this scheme, legal assistance is given to those who need it and yet are unable to achieve it for want of money, education and knowledge. Under this scheme, the District Judge is the ex-officio President of the District Committee and the Taluk Committees are headed by the respective Subordinate Judicial Officers.

Free legal assistance to the needy is rendered by the concerted efforts of the committees, various departments of the government, the judiciary, the Bar Associations and the Social Service Organisations.

Legal Profession and Bar Association

Persons qualified with degree in law alone are entitled to appear in courts of law and engage in Legal Profession. The practising Advocates form an Association which is called 'Bar Association'. The Lawyers are entitled for an Assistant for their help in courts. These Assistants should report their names in District Courts and receive an identity card, without which no person would be permitted to assist the Advocates.

In Chengalpattu, the headquarters of the district and in Kancheepuram, Poonamallee, Tiruvallur, Tiruttani and Ponneri, Bar Associations are functioning. The Bar Members after their enrolment as advocates, in the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu, choose the place of their choice for practice and such members grouping among themselves constitute the Local Bar. In some places, two associations, each styled under a different name exist-one for the Civil Court and the other for the Criminal Court.

Chengalpattu Bar Association

The Bar Association at Chengalpattu was formed soon after the constitution of this court from the jurisdiction of Kancheepuram District Munsif's Court, the oldest court in this district. The strength of the Bar did not exceed 16 members till 1945 and these members were mostly First and Second Grade Pleaders. The Bar Association has built up a good library.

The Bar Association, Tiruttani

The Tiruttani Bar Association commenced functioning with the opening of the District Munsif's Court in 1955 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Since, Tiruttani was transferred to Tamilnadu, when the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed, the Bar Association at Tiruttani is functioning as a branch of the Tamil Nadu Bar Association. The Association is given accommodation and furniture in court premises by the government, free of cost.

The Bar Association, Tiruvallur

This Bar Association is about 40 years old. There are more than 25 members in the Bar. It has a good library which acquires law journals and other legal commentaries on legal subjects.

The Bar Association, Kancheepuram

The Bar Association at Kancheepuram was formed in 1909. In the beginning, it was housed in a portion of the Court Buildings. In 1924, a separate room close to the court buildings was constructed and the association began its activities in the new building. The Association possesses a well equipped library which contributes to leading law journals.

Origin and Development of Police Force

The traditional police of South India were of two kinds - the *Taliaris* and the *Kavalkars*. The former, like the Chawkidar of Northern India was the village watchman who guarded houses and crops, assisted in the collection of revenue, kept an eye on strangers, caught thieves and recovered stolen property. His office was hereditary, and villages rewarded him with a small rent free plot (an inam). This task was generally left to low-caste Hindus either to untouchables or members of a predatory or *Criminal community* as the remuneration was small and the office was not a prestigious one[17]. In some districts of Tamilnadu, they were called Poligars[18]. The collective responsibility vested with the entire village made the entire village to pay a fine for harbouring a criminal. The Taliari himself was also punished either with a fine or whipping or loss of office. Collective responsibility, as believed, was an effective measure of crime control. But what hindered the system was the payment of wages to the Taliaris who had to beg for their livelihood as also to face many ryots who declined to pay. The ancient Institutions of *Kaval* had, thus, to face a severe blow. The decay of the system was further hastened by the policies of Lord Cornwallis who, in 1792, sought to strengthen British control by supplementing the existing rural police with a body of Indian Superintendents (Darogas) appointed by the government and subordinate to the District Magistrates. Each Daroga had to police an area of approximately 20 square miles with the assistance of 20 to 50 persons. To this Daroga was attached the Village Watchman. Old village system was

found to be a failure, as in the opinion of Munro, "the new police establishment had no common interest with people". So the Darogas was abolished in 1816 and the Madras Government restored the Taliaries to their traditional subordination to the Village Headman. The functions of the Taliaries were, now, defined "as being to apprehend persons whom they might discover committing any crime or breach of the peace", and to report to the Headman any information relating to the "Peace and good Order" of the community[19].

The Institution of Taliaries was, in the opinion of Arnold, a thorough failure. On the contrary, the *Kavalkaras* had come nearer to fitting the role since the "Kavalkar" was originally, unlike the Taliaries, a State appointee, who was responsible for several villages, wastelands and markets connected with them. The attitude of the British made them corrupt and predatory robber police[20]. During the warfare and political instability of South India in the eighteenth Century, the right to collect "Kaval" (protection) fees was one of the measures used by Poligars to gain control over the villages. *Kaval* was described as one of the Poligar's most highly cherished privileges, a means through which they gained an influence and authority over the ryots. Munro who expressed sympathy and appreciation for the Taliaries for their discharge of the real duty of the police condemned the *Kavalkars* for their non-performance of useful service and for their insubordination and their being dangerous to the tranquility of the country[21].

Considering the Kaval system a threat to their power, the East India Company set out either to suppress the Kavalkars or to co-opt and subordinate them. Kavalkars were offered lands and pensions in exchange for the surrender of their Kaval claims. Some powerful Kavalkars were transformed into Zamindars and other titular land holders, and in their old form disappeared from most districts between 1800 and 1820. Petty Kavalkars were invited to take employment under the company as its own police. These plans were not altogether successful and, hence in some districts it remained a rival system of rural control well in to the twentieth Century[22].

The subordinates of the land revenue department after the abolition of the darogas in 1816, combined revenue collection with rudimentary policing, police and magisterial responsibilities. This combination continued through the entire administration down to the Taliari who functioned both as a Watchman and an Assistant Revenue Collector. This might have given the local policemen a useful knowledge of the neighbourhood and its inhabitants, acquired through his revenue duties[23].

A Torture Commission appointed in September 1854 to investigate into the allegations of torture and corruption among revenue subordinates, turned its attention to the Police as well. It revealed a widespread use of intimidation and physical cruelty to exact confessions to speed the payment of revenue or to force the payment of bribes. Far from making property more

severe Police Peons had put it in hazard by their arbitrary conduct. They had become the terror of the Community, and a terror to well disposed and peaceable people but none to whatever to thieves and rogues, opinions of such nature and on such a line demanded Police reform. Two or three Europen officials for an area of over 5700 miles with a population of over a million were found barely inadequate by the Torture Commission. The Governor of Madras, Lord Harris felt that the Civilians were over worked. The East India Company subscribed to the view of the Gevernor of Madras and Torture Commission that radical changes were necessary to remedy the evils of the existing system. The first step towards this direction was to separate the police from the land revenue administration. The Magistrate-Collector remained in over all charge of both the judicial and revenue branches of the district administration and continued to oversee the Police work. But the internal management of the reconstituted police was entrused to Europeans appointed exclusively to perform police duties and to keep close watch over their Indian subordinates. By this, the Magistrate-Collector remained undisputed lord of his district, but was freed from the burden of day-to-day police supervision. Later in 1859, the collector relinguished the control of the police. Murder of H.V.Conolly, the District Magistrate of Malabar, in 1855 and a few incidents which proved the inefficiency of the native police forced the East India Company to take a decision to form a modern constabulary in Madras. But of more fundamental importance was the underlying realization of the inadequacy of the existing police to protect the flow of revenue, to create a secure environment for agriculture, trade and property generally, and to supply the government with intelligence about the populace[24].

"Preservation of the public peace, the protection of person and property, and the prevention and detection of crime, the procuring of continued accurate information of the state of the country and the feelings and sentiments of the population" were the tasks of the police as listed by Lord Harris in 1856. Thus entered the British model in police administration in Madras.

The structure of Madras Police was based on two factors, first the necessity to lessen reliance on the military for internal policing and to construct an agency under civilian control solely responsible for police work, secondly the need for a departmental structure that would maximize control and supervision by European Officers at the top, but would also firmly fit into a subordinate relationship with the rest of the State structure.

Though Lord Harris and his advisers were first attracted by the structure of the London Police Force, they later felt that a Police System designed for the imperial metropolis would not meet all the requirements of a colonial province. Therefore they decided to adopt the Irish Police Model which was a centralised para military force. Its Chief Officer was an Inspector-General who was directly subordinate to the Chief Secretary to the Government and this office was the hub of Irelands' Colonial administration.

The Irish Police was of semi-military character as its senior officers were often men with military experience, the ranks, subject to virtually military discipline and training were equipped with carbines and housed in barracks.

But this system proved to be too Military to Madras. Hence, Harris and Robinson devised the system to have majority of constables unarmed, but a section of the force to be kept under arms in each district as a reserve. When not providing escorts for prisoners and bullion shipments, the reserve constables were on hand to quell local disturbances. The army had to be responsible for more serious outbreaks of violence and armed rebellion. The Madras Scheme became popular with other parts of the country and the Madras Police Act, of 1859 became the provincial model to follow. The policy of the Police "partly military and partly civil" culminated within a single force, has remained a basic characteristic of the Indian police till date[25].

Till 1860's the police force could be set up was provincialised only through the borrowed Irish System, laid emphasis on the total integration. The provinces were free to bring out their own police reforms. The Madras Act XXIV of 1859 authorised the formation of a provincial constabulary. But even prior to that *i.e.,* in June 1857, the Courts of Directors had approved the appointment of 20 superintendents and 20 assistant superintendents under a Chief Commissioner. The first district force to be established was in North Arcot in 1859. By the end of 1860, fifteen of the 20 districts including Chengalpattu of the Presidency had been brought under the new police[26].

The Indian Police Commission of 1860 and 1902 were landmarks in the standardization and reform of the Police of British India. It was though fit to subordinate the City Police to the Inspector General to restore effective departmental supervision[27].

At the district level, the police were subordinate to the Magistrate-Collector. Though it was initially thought that creation of a post of District Police Superintendent would cause some friction between the Superintendent and the Magistrate-Collector and his departmental Chief, Lord Harris dispelled the doubts about it in the minds of the Court of Directors. The relationship between the two district officials was clearly defined in Robinson's departmental orders and governments pronouncements. In 1928 the government firmly stated that the police Superintendent was the District Magistrate's assistant for all purposes. His duty was to keep the Magistrate informed of all matters of importance concerning the peace of the district and the state of crime. Being the head of the district force, he was also responsible for all matters relating to its internal economy and management, for maintenance of its discipline, and the punctual and regular performance of its preventive and executive duties[28].

Initially, I.C.S. officers were alone appointed as Inspector-General of Police. Only in 1919 a senior police officer (P.B.Thomas) was chosen

Inspector-General. But, again in 1947, an I.C.S. Officer took over the charge of Inspector General for a brief period[29], before the appointment of a police officer to the post again.

Present Police Administration in the district

In order to make the police administration in the district more efficient, the Chengalpattu M.G.R. revenue district was bifurcated into two police districts in the year 1968, *viz.*, Chengalpattu East and Chengalpattu West. The former, with its headquarters at St.Thomas Mount, comprises the entire suburban parts of the Madras City including towns such as Pallavaram, Tambaram, Poonamallee, Avadi, Ambattur, Villivakkam, Madhavaram, Thiruvothiyur, Ennore, Manali and Thiruvanmiyur and most parts of Sriperumbudur, Gummidipundi and Ponneri taluks. The latter, with its headquarters at Kancheepuram, has jurisdiction over Kancheepuram, Tiruttani, Tiruvallur, Pallipet, Chengalpattu, Madurantakam, Uthukottai taluks, and parts of Sriperumbudur, Ponneri and Gummidipoondi taluks. The areas policed are predominantly rural in nature and the main occupation of the people in this district is agriculture and weaving. Areas in this district stretch up to Acharapakkam in the South and Vandalur in the North, shouldered by Bay of Bengal in the East, and bordered by Andhra Pradesh in the West.

Chengalpattu West

The Chengalpattu West Police District, which has its headquarters situated at Kancheepuram, is divided into four sub-divisions, *viz.*, Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu and Madurantakam and into nine Circles. Each sub-division consists of three circles and each circle has two or more police stations depending upon the work load and vastness of the area. Apart from the regular police stations, police outposts exist in some places. In this district, there are 46 police stations and 11 out posts. Of these, Chengalpattu sub-division has 21 police stations and two out posts: Tiruvallur sub-division has 14 police stations and four out posts and Kancheepuram sub-division has 10 police stations and two out posts and Madurantakam sub-division has 10 police stations and three out posts[30].

Administration

The head of the district police force is the Superintendent of Police who is assisted by the Deputy Superintendents of Police having their headquarters at Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu and Madurantakam. Inspectors of Police supervise the work and functions of the police stations which are placed in-charge of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

Besides the regular police force, Protection of Civil Rights Unit, Finger Print Bureau, District Crime Branch, Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory, Traffic Aid Posts, and Women Police Wings are also functioning. Each district has a District Special Branch, Prohibition Enforcement Wing, the Armed Reserve and a Crime Record Bureau.

District Special Branch

The District Special Branch is functioning under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Police. It covers and deals with intelligence and information pertaining to political, labour and student activities. This unit is headed by "Special Branch Inspector".

The Armed Reserve

The Armed Reserve is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The District Armed Reserve has a strength of four Platoons of Armed men with its full complements. Apart from this, maintenance of police vehicles is looked after by a separate Motor Transport Wing of Armed Reserve. In order to keep the Armed Reserve men in constant alertness, trimming their physique through regular parades and despatching them to tense areas on the orders of the Superintendent of Police are carried out in this unit.

District Crime Record Bureau

A Crime Record Bureau headed by a Superintendent of Police is functioning in the headquarters of the district. It is the responsibility of this Bureau to collect and disseminate intelligence and informations pertaining to crimes and criminals in this district as well as in the bordering districts.

Women Police Wing

This district has three units of Women Police Wing functioning at Mamallapuram, Tiruttani and Kancheepuram. Each wing is functioning under a Woman Sub-Inspector who is assisted by one woman head constable and 12 women police constables. The Women Police Wing is to perform the following functions:

To give bandobust and regulate crowds during the fairs and festivals; to properly guide the visitors to Mamallapuram; to watch the properties, if any, left in the public place and to take responsibility to hand over them to their respective owners; to give protection to women from eve-teasers, chain snatchers and other anti-social elements; to take care of missing children and protect them till they are handed over to their parents or guardians; to give proper instructions and guidance for women during sea-bath and during festival days; to take active part in taking action against offenders under S.I.T. Act; and, to escort and interrogate the women prisoners.

Traffic Aid Posts

The district has two Traffic Aid Posts, one at Mamandur and the other at Acharappakkam, placed under the control of the Sub-divisional Officer in Chengalpattu Sub-Division. The Traffic Aid Posts were opened in 1984 with the objectives of giving assistance to the motoring public in matters of routes, information regarding the nearest petrol bunks, hospitals and police stations, rest houses, etc; (ii) the accident victims helping the injured to receive quick

relief both at the hands of Police and by way of accident claims; (iii) the broken-down vehicles; to convey messages regarding accidents, etc., to the police station; and, to help the Traffic Police in apprehending defaulting motorists or in establishing the identity.

Prohibition Enforcement Wing

To eradicate distillation and selling of illicit arrack, Prohibition Enforcement Wing was created. In this district, six units of the wing are functioning under the control of an Additional Superintendent of Police who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Each unit has a strength of one inspector, 12 Sub-Inspectors, two Head-Constables, two grade-I Police Constables and 18 Police Constables. The six unit Inspectors are located at 1) Kancheepuram, 2) Sriperumbudur, 3) Chengalpattu, 4) Madurantakam, 5) Tiruvallur and 6) Tiruttani. They are conducting Prohibition raids throughout the district, round the clock. Notorious among the bootleggers and drugpedlars are booked under National Security Act. The enforcement of Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act rests with them. The local police also partially enforce the Act, but they transfer the cases to the local jurisdiction PEW Units, District Special Branch for investigation and prosecution.

Number of cases detected by Prohibition Enforcement Wing in the Chengalpattu MGR district from 1980 to 1988 is given below:

1980, 421 cases, 1981, 1989 cases, 1982, 3557 cases, 1983, 3433 cases, 1984, 1934 cases, 1985, 2631 cases, 1986, 2814 cases, 1987, 9507 cases and 1988, 6600 cases.

The Prohibition Enforcement Wing is functioning with a strength of one ADSP, one D.S.P., six unit inspectors, 12 sub-inspectors, 12 head constables, 108 grade-II police constables, 16 drivers (constables) and eight vehicles. The overall supervision is under the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Enforcement, stationed at Madras, and the Superintendent of Police Zone-I, having his office at St.Thomas Mount. The headquarters of the Additional Superintendent of Police is at Kancheepuram and that of the Deputy Superintendent of Police is at Tiruttani.

The policy of the government in the Enforcement of Prohibition Act changes as and when a new government is formed. Due to this, there is variation in the number of cases detected, etc. From June 1988, the government have empowered the local police to enforce the local Prohibition Act.

Sanctioned strength of Police Force and Ministerial staff as on 1 January 1992 (Chengalpattu-MGR East & West)

Post	*Chengalpattu MGR Dt. (E)*	*Chengalpattu MGR Dt. (W)*		*Chengalpattu MGR Dt. (E)*	*Chengalpattu MGR Dt. (W)*
Superintendent of Police	1	1	Personal Assistant	2	2
Additional Superintendent of Police	1	1	Superintendent	12	9
Deputy Superintendent of Police I	6	5			
Deputy Superintendent of Police II	1	1	Assistant	31	29
Inspector	37	22	Junior Assistant	28	18
Inspector (AR)	4	1			
Sub-Inspector	113	86	Typist	10	5
Sub-Inspector (A.R)	30	12	Steno	1	-
Women-Sub-Inspector	4	3	Record Clerk	1	1
Head Constable	203	128	Total	85	64
Women Head Constable	4	3			
Gr.I Police Constable	219	395			
Women Police Constable	45	36			
Gr.II Police Constable	1618	1071			
Total	2286	1545			

Chengalpattu East District

Chengalpattu East District forms the periphery to the City of Madras. The district has witnessed rapid industrialisation as could be seen from the mushroom growth of industries, both large and small, numbering about 1500. The district has been divided into 18 circles, 44 police stations and five out posts with five Sub-Divisions.

Like the other Police districts, Chengalpattu East too has District Special Branch, District Crime Branch, Crime Record Bureau, Single Digit Finger Print, Forensic Science Lab, Police Control Room, Armed Reserve, Traffic Aid, Women Police Wing, Home Guard, Prohibition Enforcement Wing, etc.

District Special Branch

The prime duty of this wing is to collect advance intelligence on important happenings in the district and to report to the higher authorities. one Deputy Superintendent of Police, three Sub-Inspectors of Police, five Head Constables and one Police Constable are sanctioned to the District Special Branch.

District Crime Branch

Cases of misappropriation and defalcation in Co-operative Societies, etc., and other important cases that need special concentration are entrusted to this wing which is looked after by one Inspector of Police, one Sub-Inspector of Police, one Head Constable and one grade-II Police Constable.

Crime Records Bureau

The Crime Records Bureau functions with a strength of one deputy Superintendent of Police, four Head Constables and two grade-I Police Constable. In addition to maintaining Dossier Criminals and Known Depridators. of the district, the Bureau compiles the crime statistics for the district. Advice on follow-up action in all cases is given to the Investigating Officer by this Branch. Verification of passport applications, matters relating to recommendation of visas to foreigners and allied subjects are also dealt with by Crime Records Bureau.

Single Digit Finger Print Bureau and Forensic Science Laboratory

In important cases, investigation is taken up by employing scientific methods. In such cases, the services of the scientific assistants, finger print experts and the photographer attached to the Photo Section are utilised. Active Criminals are photographed and the photographs are arranged *modus operandi-war* and exhibited for easy identification by the victims.

Armed Reserve

The Armed Reserve is under the control of a Deputy Superintendent and two Reserve Inspectors of Police. The strength of the Armed Reserve Unit is a Deputy Superintendent, two Reserve Inspectors, 19 Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 66 Head Constables, 18 grade-I Police Constables, 25 Nayaks, 38 Lance Nayaks and 523 Police Constables. The Armed Reserve Wing is pressed into service in all law and order situation, VIP bandobust and guarding of vital installations, etc.

Traffic Aid

This is a special unit formed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The main objective in creating this unit is to pay compensation on medical grounds and on humanitarian consideration to each victim of road mishap. The unit is specially equipped with one Ambulance Van having a first aid kit, oxygen cylinder, a jeep with VHF set, a photographer and one male nursing attendant for passing advance information to nearby police station and to patrol in the national highways as well.

Police Control Room

The sanctioned strength of the Police Control Room is one Inspector of Police, three Sub-Inspectors, three Head Constables and in the technical side, one Technical Officer, one Inspector of Police, 11 Sub-Inspectors of Police and staff members of Police Radio Branch comprising five Sub-Inspectors of Police, four Head Constables, five grade-I Police Constables and four grade-II Police Constables. Base Control Room is provided with main and battery sets. To attend emergency calls, a van or a lorry with two sections of armed reserve and a section of gas squad are kept in three shifts.

Home Guards

In the beginning, Home Guards were functioning at Kancheepuram with a sanctioned strength of one company only. By 1965, to meet conditions of National Emergency, Home Guards were organised in St.Thomas Mount, Thiruvothiyur, Avadi, Ambattur, Tambaram, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram. Each of these places had a company comprising of 110 men and thus the district had a total of 770 Home Guards.

But at peresent, Home Guards are functioning at St.Thomas Mount (110 Men), Avadi (110), Ambattur (110), Thiruvothiyur (110) and Tambaram (55) with a strength of 495 men only.

The Home Guards assist the police in crowd controlling during festival days and other important seasons. The Home Guards of this district have arranged a Vigilance Committee throughout the district for the security of the people. They were responsible in nabbing a gang of dacoits. Four of the officers of the Home Guards of Chengalpattu East District were awarded

President Medal. In co-ordination with Lions Club and other social service agencies, the Home Guards have performed some social service activities. This unit of the Home Guards won the championship of the State in the All India Sports Meet in the year 1993. The services of the Home Guards are utilised during emergency also.

Highway Patrol

The Highway Patrol functions with a strength of two Inspectors, two Sub-Inspector, four Head Constables, six Police Constables and two Driver-Police Constables. This functions as two units-one having headquarters at Poonamallee and the other at Red Hills. The main objective of these units is to prevent crime in Trunk Road by way of intensive and frequent vehicle checking. By this, highway robbery is curtailed to certain extent. This units, further, check over speed, over load, licence, permit and render assistance to the victims in traffic accident.

Traffic Mobile Unit

A Traffic Mobile Unit is functioning in the district, with Meenambakkam as headquarters, with a strength of one Sub-Inspector, and two Head Constables. It assists traffic accident cases by watching the accident prone areas of the highway that fall within the district limit.

Dowry Cell

The Dowry Cell, a new formation, has been placed under the control of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Records Bureau. It has a sanctioned strength of one Woman Sub-Inspector, one Women Head Constable and five Women Police Constables to deal with the cases relating to dowry. All complaints relating to suspected cases of death on dowry issue and torture over dowry issue are enquired by this cell, for taking appropriate action against the culprits.

The names of circles, police stations, out post comprised in each circle are tabled below

District (1)	Sub-Division (2)	Division Circle (3)	Police Station (4)	Out Post (5)
Chengalpattu MGR (East)	1. St.Thomas Mount	1. St.Thomas Mount	1. St. Thomas Mount	1. Nandambakkam
			2. B2. Palavanthangal	
		2. Adambakkam	3. P1. Adambakkam	
			4. P2. Madipakkam	
		3. Thorapakkam	5. T2. Thorapakkam	
			6. T3. Pallikaranai	
		4. Pallavaram	7. C1 Pallavaram	
			8. C2 Chrompet	
			9. C3 Chitlapakkam	
		5. Kundrathur	10. C4. Kundrathur	
			11. C5. Shankar Nagar	
			12. C6. Mangadu	
		6. Tambaram	13. D1. Tambaram	2. Selaiyur
			14. D2. Peerkankaranai	
		7. Meenambakkam	15. E1. Meenambakkam	
			16. F1. Avadi	
	2. Avadi	8. Avadi	17. F2. Avadi Tank Factory	3. Tirunindravur
			18. F3. Pattabiram	
			19. F4. Muthadupet	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		9. Poonamallee	20. H1. Poonamallee	
			21. W1. Valasaravakkam	4. Royala Nagar
		10. Valasaravakkam	22. H2. Tamarai	
			23.	
			24.	
			25. G3. Korattur	
		12. Thirumangalam	26. R1. K.Thirumangalam	
		13. Maduravoyal	27. V2. Maduravoyal	5. Thiruverkadu
			28. V3. Rajamangalam	
	4. Thiruvothiyur.	14. Thiruvothiyur	29. J1. Thiruvothiyur	
			30. J3. M.M. Colony	
			31. J2. Manali	
		15. Red Hills	32. Santhankadu	
			33. M1. Red Hills	
			34. M2. Madhavaram	
			35. M2. Solavaram	
			36. M4. Kavangarai	
		16. Kodungaiyur	37. Sl. Kodungaiyur	
	5. Ennore	17. Ennore	38. K1. Ennore	
			39. K2. Minjur	
			40. K3. Tirupalaivanam	
		18. Ponneri	41. N1. Ponneri	
			42. Gummidipoondi	
			43. N3. Arambakkam	
		19. Manali New Town	44. Manali New Town	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Chengalpattu MGR (West)	1. Kanchee-puram	1. Siva Kanchi Town	1. Siva Kanchi	
			2. Vishnukanchi	
		2. Sirperumbudur	3. Sriperumbudur	1. Sunguvarchatram
			4. Mappedu	
			5. Manimangalam	
			6. Somangalam	
			7. Manavala Nagar	
		3. Kancheepuram Taluk	8. Kancheepuram Taluk	2. Magral
			9. Baluchettychatram	
			10. Walajabad	
	2. Chengalpattu	4 Chengalpattu	11. Chengalpattu Town	
			12. Chengalpattu Rural	
			13. Guduvancheri	
			14. Maraimalai Nagar	
			15. Otteri	
			16. Palur	
		5. Thirukkalukundram	17. Thirukkalukundram	
			18. Sadras	3. Kayar
			19. Thiruporur	4. Kelambakkam
			20. Mamallapuram	
			21. Kalpakkam	
			22. Thazhampur	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Chengalpattu MGR (West)	3. Tiruvallur	6. Tiruvallur	23. Tiruvallur Town	5. Periyakuppam
			24. Tiruvallur Taluk	6. Pullarambakkam
			25. Pennalurpet	
			26. Vengal	
			27. Chevvapet	
			28. Kadambathur	
		7. Uthukottai	29. Uthukottai	
			30. Arani	
			31. Periyapalayam	
			32. Padirivedu	
		8. Tiruttani	33. Tiruttani	7. Thiruvelangadu
			34. K.K.Chatram	
			35. R.K.Pet	
			36. Pallipet	8. Pothatturpet
	4. Madurantakam	10. Madurantakam	37. Madurantakam	
			38. Acharapakkam	9. Orathi
			39. Padalam	
			40. Melmaruvathur	10. Perunagar
			41. Uthiramerur	
			42. Salavakkam	
		11. Cheyyur	43. Cheyyur	11. Anaicut
			44. Chithamur	
			45. Chunambedu	
			46. Kovathur	

Sub-Division: 4 Circle: 11 PS:46 OP-11.

Incidence of Crime in the District

House breaking, thefts, cattle thefts, murder and robbery, the crimes that seem to be common, are reported to the police. Among these, major thefts occupy a sizeable portion of the crime chart followed by house breaking. A study of crimes as reported by the Superintendent of Police, Chengalpattu-MGR District (East), reveals that the target of criminals focussed on isolated houses in the newly constructed residential areas in this district. The offender could, always, escape through open fields or through bushes during dark nights. Thefts during the day time, are also not uncommon. Cattle theft appears to be on high side. Robbery and dacoity do not occur in many numbers; so also murder for gain. But murder in general occupies a status equal to that of minor thefts. Tables in *Appendix - 20 and 20(a)* shows the number grave of crimes committed in the district (East and West) between 1981 and 1990.

Incidence of crime in the district, cases detected and persons sentenced is furnished in the *Appendix - 21*.

Strength of the Police Force in the district

The strength of the Police Force in Chengalpattu MGR District consists of two Superintendents of Police, two Additional Superintendents of Police, 11 Deputy Superintendents, 59 Inspectors of Police, 199 Sub-Inspectors, 331 Head Constables, 395 grade-I Police Constables, 1123 grade-II Police Constables, seven Women Sub-Inspectors, seven Women Head Constables and 81 Women grade-I Police Constables. The Armed Reserve consists of two Deputy Superintendents five Inspectors (AR), 42 Sub-Inspectors (Armed Reserve), 66 Head Constables, 18 grade-I Police Constables, and 2689 grade-II Police Constables. The Ministerial staff assists the executive police force and it consists of four Personal Assistants, 21 Superintendents, 60 Assistants, 46 Junior Assistants, 15 Typists, one Steno-Typist and two Record Clerks.

Law and Order in Chengalpattu District

Law and Order situation in the district have generally been tranquil. Sparing a few sporadic incidents which warranted stern action as they arose tension in the locality, there were no serious incidents for several years. Of course, the pre-Independence freedom struggle and the post-Independence anti-Hindi agitations were thorns in the police flesh. These incidents tested the efficiency of the police force throughout the State[31].

The police administration reports bring out a few quarrels between scheduled caste people and others which resulted in a free for all and consequently, law and order problem to the police. For instance, a wordy altercation between a resident of Bangarupettai colony and a resident of the Koduvalli colony on 9 February 1986 developed into a battle between the

two colonies. Only the efforts of the police and revenue officials could bring the situation under control. In the same year, a group clash between Adi-dravidars and non-Adi-dravidars in the Manimangalam Police Station limits, a clash between two groups of Ambedkar Nagar, backed by two political parties, in Uthukottai police station limits, a clash between Adi-dravidars of Thiruvoor village and non-Adi-dravidars of Kappoor village in Mappedu police station limits were effectively tackled by the police.

In December, 1986, the Vanniar Sangam organised a train picketing agitation. They gathered in large numbers assembled at Gummidipoondi railway station, squatted on the railway track and prevented the trains from moving. Stern warning, instead of calming the groups, resulted in pelting stones at the trains and police patrol and vehicles causing bleeding injuries to police personnel. Only after firing of tear gas shells, the crowd could be disposed of and train services restored. But, it did not stop with this. About 500 of the dispersed crowd re-assembled at the railway station as a retaliatory step, attacked the Gummidipoondi police station and tried to ransack the station. To avoid further damage to the property and to scuttle down the fury of the mob, the police, when bursting of tear gas shells failed to scare the crowd away, fired buckshots which eventually dispersed the mob. Fifty one persons were arrested and remanded in connection with these two incidents.

Save that of ransacking the Thirukkalukundram Police Station by a section of a mob on 24 August 1987 and the weeklong road roko agitation launched by the Vanniar Sangam during September 1987, the district was free from any major law and order situations either political, communal or labour in the year 1987.

In a major break-out of fire, the car belonging to the Vedagireeswarar Temple of Thirukkalukundram which was stationed near the police station, 25 petty shops adjoining the area and a small car of the temple all gutted. Besides these, casualties to three lives were occurred. The fire service which was pressed in to service could not put out the fire owing to some mechanical snag in the fire engine. Infuriated by this, a mob of several hundred damaged the fire engine and ransacked the police station. The mob threw away some arms and ammunition out of the police station. It is stated that the entire ammunition was lost in the fire. Forty one persons were arrested as a sequel to this and an enquiry into this incident was conducted by the District Revenue Officer.

The Vanniar Sangam held road roko agitation in September 1987. The agitation here was very violent and intense as the district has a Vanniar community population of about 30 per cent. Traffic on the national highways was brought to a stand still by the violent agitation. Forty four cases for staging road blockades, felling of trees and damaging bridges and culverts were registered and 2236 persons were arrested during the week. The police had a tough-time in dealing with these people and bringing traffic to normalcy.

In February 1988, a clash, between military personnel and Pallavan Transport Corporation crews occurred in Thirumullaivayal as a sequence to a quarrel over overtaking the vehicles. About a 100 public who gathered started pelting stones. The Pallavan Transport Corporation drivers parked the buses in a zig zag manner to disrupt the traffic. One person on either side was kept as captives. A few buses were damaged in the stone throwing. The police party, which rushed to the spot on information, restored order.

In April 1988 at Vanagaram Mettukuppam village when a group of Vanniar were returning after performing a funeral, a group of about 10 Mettukuppam Adi-dravidars waylaid and assaulted them with bricks and stones. The reason for this assault which caused injury to six persons, is stated to be previous enmity. The Vanniars also retaliated causing injury to three Adi-dravidars. A few people on either side were arrested and police had to take great efforts to bring peace. Incidents of this nature, involving Vanniars and Adi-dravidars seem to be on the high side as reported by the police. In March 1988, a similar incident between Vanniars and Adi-dravidars, in O.M. Mangalam village took place, causing a law and order problem. Similarly, in May 1988, an incident in Thirukkalukundram, another incident in Manimangalam village and yet another in Keeranallur village are a few examples which reflect the strained relationship between the Adi-dravidars and Vanniars and other non-Adi-dravidars. Though these incidents did not result in serious law and order problem, they would prove the simmering friction among different caste people.

In July 1988, a law and order problem was created by the contract workers engaged by the Bharathi Transport Company. The workers, while they struck work began to pelt stones on the vehicles in the Thiruvothiyur-Ponneri road near the MRL North gate. The police personnel were also the target of attack when they took steps to curb this activity. In the incident, a few police personnel and CISF Jawans were injured. In the process, 13 striking workers were also injured. Only reinforced police force could bring the condition to normalcy.

A few instances involving the police and the public, especially the Adi-dravidars and the Vanniars, caused law and order problem, - when there was a death in police custody or due to police inaction or belated action.

Due to a dispute over a fishing in Pulicat backwaters, a clash occurred on 26 January 1989, between the fishermen of Konnankuppam and Sambasipallikuppam. In the clash, 27 fishermen on both sides sustained injuries. Of the injured, nine were dead. A major law and order problem broke out and a major clash was averted by the timely action of the police. The District Collector promulgated orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In March 1989, a major clash occurred between the Adi-dravidars and caste Hindus of Gomathipuram near Thirunindravur over an eve teasing

incident in which an Adi-dravidar youth teased a caste Hindu girl. The clash resulted in injury to several persons on either side. Stern action by the police brought the situation under control which required patrolling of the area for a few days subsequently.

In May 1989, a group of Vanniars and Adi-dravidars clashed at Vandalur village over the question of priority in hulling paddy in a rice mill. Members of both sides attacked each other and the police, after bringing the situation under control, arrested 23 Adi-dravidars and 10 Vanniyars.

In December 1989, there had been a quarrel near Meenambakkam old Air Port between a driver of an Ambulance of Tambaram Army Induction Cell and a Tiruvalluvar Transport Corporation bus driver, when the ambulance dashed on the Tiruvalluvar Transport Corporation bus. The fisty scuffle between them attracted other drivers of the Pallavan Transport Corporation and the military men to join the fracas. The traffic on the highway which was disrupted for a couple of hours, was restored by the intervention of police after booking both the drivers and other bus passengers.

As in the previous years, the police had to face frequent clashes in 1990 also between the Vanniars and Adi-dravidas. Following the enmity between Vanniars and Adi-dravidars of Veerapuram village over wage dispute, there was a clash between them in February 1990 in which five Adi-dravidars and three Vanniars sustained injuries. Police brought the situation under control. During the same month, a group of Adi-dravidars attacked shops belonging to Vanniars in Thirukkalukundram town. To retaliate, the Vanniar group assembled to attack the Adi-dravidars which attempt was thwarted by police in time. Sequel to this incident, a group of Adi-dravidars went to a field a couple of days later and damaged the pump set of a Vanniar, and assaulted the Vanniars who questioned this act. The Vanniars retaliated. Subsequently, mob from both communities assembled and when they were advancing towards each other, police intervened and prevented a major clash. Four persons in each community were arrested and remanded.

In August 1990 at Edapalayam lake bund a clash occurred between Adi-dravidars and Vanniars when a group of Vanniars teased the Adi-dravidar girls. Following eve teasing of two Vanniar girls by Adi-dravidar boys at Kavanipakkam village in Salavakkam police station limits in November 1990, a group of about 15 Adi-dravidars of Kavanipakkam Mettu Colony assaulted Vanniars causing simple injuries to nine persons. In this connection, cases against seven Adi-dravidars and nine Vanniars were registered. Two Adi-dravidars were arrested and remanded. On 14 September 1991, there was a communal clash between the villagers of Athimanjeripet and Kodivalasa colony in which 14 persons were injured and huts belonging to caste Hindus were damaged. On 15 September 1991, a dispute arose between the Adi-dravidars and villagers of Punniam village, Pallipet taluk, over employing labourers in the field.

In Gummidipoondi taluk, Karadiputhur village, a dispute arose over the burial of dead body of the (Hindu) villager in the burial ground. The scheduled caste people insisted that the burial ground located near their colony should be shifted to a far of place. In the Peace Committee meeting while the villagers agreed to certain resolutions, the colony people left the venue of the Peace Committee meeting without signing the agreement. Later on the problem was settled.

Whenever, law and order problems arise, the District Administration would form a Peace Committee comprising of an officer of the revenue department and responsible persons from either side of the dispute in addition to the local Member of the Legislative Assembly. Normally, this Peace Committee works out a solution that would satisfy both sides.

Major Law and Order Problems

The Vanniar agitation resulted in a major law and order situation in the district during the year 1987. In September 1987, at Periakuppam, a Government Jeep was set fire, at Thirupathur a private motor cycle was set fire and at Serukanur a bus belonging to a private company was completely destroyed by fire. About 14 culverts were damaged during the agitation and rest house of the Highways Department was set fire, telephones and buses were damaged and some trees felled in Tiruttani. The police could curtail severe damage by its timely action and preventive measures.

During the Vanniar Sangam's road roko agitation in September 1987, the members of the Sangam indulged in violence, arson and rioting causing damages to public property and disrupting public traffic. The police had to resort to lathicharge and firing in some places to immobilise the mob resulting in some casualties.

Prisons

In this district, there is no Central Jail. Eight sub-jails are functioning here. A list of these sub-jails along with authorised accommodation in each of them is provided in the Table below:[32]

S. no.	*Name of the Sub-Jail*	*Authorised Accommodation*
1.	Sub-Jail, Chengalpattu	120
2.	Sub-Jail, Saidapettai	76
3.	Sub-Jail, Madurantakam	40
4.	Sub-Jail, Poonamallee	52
5.	Sub-Jail, Kancheepuram	34
6.	Sub-Jail, Tiruvallur	36
7.	Sub-Jail, Tiruttani	20
8.	Sub-Jail, Ponneri	42

Sub-Jail, Chengalpattu is elevateed to the status of a special sub-jail and at present sub-jails at Saidapet and Poonamallee have gained prominence after the assassination of Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi former Prime Minister of India, they are now under the control of the Central Bureau of Investigation. The Sub-Jails at Tiruttani, Madurantakam and Kancheepuram are under the control of Revenue Department. In these sub-jails Srilankan Refugees, who have not registered their names in the District Collector's Office as on 23. January 1992 are lodged.

Sub-jails at Tiruvallur and Ponneri alone are, at present, functioning under the control of the prison department with an authorised accommodation of 36 and 42 respectively.

Mainly remand and under trial prisoners are confined in these sub-jails. Prisoners sentenced to less than one month imprisonment are also kept here in very limited numbers. Prisoners sentenced to more than one month imprisonment are transferred to Central Prison, Vellore.

The administration of the sub-jails is vested with the Sub-Jail Superintendent who is in the rank of Assistant Jailor. He is assisted by Grade-I and Grade-II Wardens. The Superintendent, Central Prison, Madras, is the controlling officer of the sub-jails situated in the Chengalpattu-MGR district. The services of the remand and under trial prisoners kept in sub-jails are not utilised for any work.

The Medical Officer of the nearest Government Hospital visits the sub-jails daily to attend to sick inmates. Serious cases are referred to government hospitals for treatment.

Deputy Counsels of State Legal Aid Board are attached to all Central Prisons and sub-jails. The advocates attached to these Duty Counsels visit the sub-jails regularly and render legal assistance to the needy prisoners to get their trials quickened and also to move the government for bail, etc.

Reformatory School, Chengalpattu

After a great deal of discussion and deliberation it was decided to have a Reformatory School for reforming the juvenile offenders. It was finally decided to have it at Chengalpattu when the acting Collector of Chengalpattu, Mr. S.T.A.Goodrich and the Director of Public Instruction came to a conclusion to establish the Reformatory School at the Chengalpattu Fort which was so far used as District Jail. This decision was accepted by the Governor in Council and the Madras High Court. Thus, a long felt need was fulfilled and the dream of several prison reformists came true. The plan to accommodate the juveniles in the District Jail Building with some additions and alterations was presented by the Inspector-General of Jails. Estimates for the additional building, were also called for from the Public Works Department.

The Inspector-General of Jails submitted the method and rules of management of the Reformatory[33]. He recommended the appointment of a Civil Surgeon as Superintendent of the Reformatory School to be established at Chengalpattu under the Act V of 1876. After completing all the requisite formalities, the Reformatory School at Chengalpattu, the first of its kind in India, was established on 15 October 1887 and the teaching staff and officials along with 20 boys transferred from the Madras Central Prison, were received in this institution. The establishment of the Reformatory was duly notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*[34]. The Governor-in-council sanctioned the establishment of the Reformatory School at Chengalpattu in June 1887 [35]. Even before the establishment of the Reformatory, appointment for the school had already been approved by the government in June 1887, on the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Jails[36].

Accommodation

The Reformatory school buildings were built up with the co-operation of the Judicial, Public Works and Educational Departments. In 1885, the Committee which was appointed by the Governor-in-Council decided to establish the Reformatory at the Chengalpattu District Jail. A sum of Rs.5,000/- was sanctioned to the construction of cubicles and buildings. The buildings taken up for the use of Reformatory were what were formerly used by the erstwhile district jail as sleeping quarters, labour yard and the old hospital. Eighty six rooms were built in the wards of the old jail and 10 cubicles were built in the hospital ward. They were 6 feet in length by 7'5 in height. They were built of mango planks and three sides of wire nitting of close mesh and provided with good English books. The other cubicles were of different sizes. The average of each in the main building was 5'9" in length by 3'9" in breadth and by 7'8" in height. These were built in the main buildings or sleeping quarters of the District Jail. A new work shed to the size of 100'x12' with brick in lime mortar pillars, with terrace roof was built. In the old rampart, a gateway was opened and a wall was erected for entrance to the workshop enclosure two latrines and a temporary kitchen were also constructed. In toto, 96 cubicles were built including the hospital. The Reformatory was, thus, capable of accommodating 86 boys when the school was started.

Since 1890 onwards, the government wanted to shift the Reformatory School to Madras as the industrial department was seriously handicapped by the location of the school in a small town like Chengalpattu. The manufactured articles could not be sold at Chengalpattu. In 1891, Dr.Kings, the Sanitary Commissioner of Chengalpattu in his inspection report stated that the ventilation of the dormitaries was very defective. The wooden tarred partitions that existed between the cubicles caused great danger of fire. Suggestions were therefore made to replace it with Iron sheet and iron wire netting. The Governor also expressed the same view when he visited the Reformatory in November 1891 [37]. As there was a move to shift the school

to Madras, no repair was undertaken nor did they make any alteration to the existing structure[38].

Several places were inspected in and around Madras to house the Reformatory. Due to one reason or the other the government could not select any place. As already stated, on the pretext of shifting the school, no improvement was effected in the Chengalpattu Reformatory which caused lot of inconvenience for the effective functioning of the school[39].

In 1893, Dr.Nailer submitted a Memorandum to the government requesting the retention of the Reformatory at the Chengalpattu Fort. In favour of this suggestion, he pointed out several factors which were in favour of continuing the school at Chengalpattu.

The failure of the government to choose a suitable place at Madras and the cost of construction that the government would bear in constructing a new building lead the government to decide in favour of retaining the Reformatory School in the same place at Chengalpattu[40].

The Reforamtory School buildings were not built in an orderly manner since one fine building in the form of a chariot was at the centre of the Reformatory School premises which is said to have been constructed in the 16th Century by one Timma Raja, one of the rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire[41]. Till 1908, this building was used as a sub-jail. When the government decided to demolish this building to regulate the Reformatory School premises the people of Chengalpattu made an appeal to the government to preserve it as an ancient archaeological monument. Government, having accepted the appeal of the general public, preserved it as one of the archaeological monuments and used it as store room of the Reformatory School[42].

The construction of the building for the Reformatory School which was proposed in 1896, was completed in 1905, Up to 1902, a sum of Rs.29,535/- was spent for constructing 36 latrines to the boys, tailorshed, roadway to connect every workshop and dormitory, blacksmithy shop, drainage, kitchen and new workshop. Between 1902 and 1905, the dormitories over the ramparts, weavers shed, a school house, circular kitchen godown, 107 new cubicles and quarantine shed were built up spending Rs.57,060/-[43] Seventy five per cent of the requirement of the Reformatory was thus finished by the year 1905.

The government then constituted a Committee to suggest alterations to the buildings in the Reformatory School. It recommended that the tank belonged to the Reformatory, which was given to the Railway Company in 1898, should be got back. The government allowed the Reformatory to use the tank from 1 April 1907 [44].

On the recommendations of the Committee, a few new constructions were made and improvements and structural alterations to the hospital block were carried out. For these works, an amount of Rs.14,900/- was spent[45]. In

1915, a band practising room, a mosque, reading room and a few minor improvements were made. The constructed builidngs were sufficient to accommodate 300 boys. The increasing number of boys were adjusted up to 1930.

After 1926, the strength of the Reformatory exceeded 300 boys. To provide accommodation to the excess boys, the Assistant Superintendents' quarters was converted into dormitory[46]. The permanent accommodation of the school was increased to 380 in 1930 by making provision in the first floor of the Goshen Hall. As the strength of the inmates increased steadily, the authorities had to do something for the smooth functioning of the institution. Therefore,a dormitory was built up on the upper story of the old school buildings in 1932 [47]. The accommodating strength of the Reforamtory rose to 600. Thus, the construction of the building was carried out up to 1932 and the total accommodation of the school was 600 up to 1947.

As far as possible, good sanitary measures were taken and by 1947, good drinking water facilities and latrine facilities were provided to the inmates. The boys were provided with nutritious food and they had good health facilities such as periodical health check up, vaccination etc.

The general control, maintenance and management of the school was vested with the Director of Public Instruction, but the internal management of the school was vested with the Superintendent. Funds were allotted through the Director of Public Instruction, for the maintenance of the school. The expenditure for the maintenance of the school, including the salary of the staff, ration, clothing and bedding, travelling allowance, manufacture, etc., was Rs.9,420/- After 1900, the expenditure shot up above Rs.20,000/-[48] Since 1910, the increase in expenditure was twofold. By 1920, the expenditure of the school was nearly Rs.50,000/- After 1930, the expenditure of the Reformatory School was added to the Government Certified Schools.

Manufacture

As the objective of the institution is to reform the delinquents, vocational training was imparted to them so that they could earn their bread, with the help of the trade, that they learn. Carpentry, metal work, blacksmithy, weaving and gardening are the trades that the inmates are taught. Several articles of wood and of other materials were manufactured for the purpose of selling them and for the use of the institution as well.[49] The vocational training at present is given in the following trades:

Tailoring, weaving, power loom weaving, mat weaving, metal work, blacksmithy, carpentry, band music, gardening and agriculture, soap making, dairy farming and masonry.

Statistics regarding the number of boys trained in various trades at Government Special Home - Chengalpattu is furnished in *Appendix 23.*

Administration of the Reformatory

The Reformatory School was administered from 1887 to 1947 both by the Education and Jail Departments. The Reformatory, since it was connected with the Prison Department, was first placed under the Inspector-General of Jails. But, before one year could pass since then, this School was brought under the control of the Education Department, particularly under the Director of Public Instructions. The purpose of transferring it to Education Department was to disconnect the School, as much as possible from the Jail Department and to associate it only with school. While the control in this Province was transferred to the Education Department, it remained with the Prison Department as in the other parts of the country. But later on, on a suggestion from the then Madras Government, other provinces too brought the Reformatory under the control of the Education Department[50]. After the transfer of control from the Jail Department to Education Department, the Director of Public Instructions played the role of the Inspector General of Jails[51].

Committee of Visitors

In addition to the official authorities who are appointed to manage the institution, a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials who were the dignified members of the society also looked after the management. In 1878, the Governor-in-Council decided to constitute a Committee of Visitors according to Act-V of 1876 under Section 12 [52]. The first Committee which was appointed in 1887 consisted of Thiru N. Ramanujachariar, District Magistrate of Chengalpattu, Thiru. N. Govindacharlu, Public Prosecutor of Chengalpattu and Thiru N. Venkata Rao, Headmaster of Mission School at Chengalpattu, along with the Director of Public Instructions and the Superintendent of the Reformatory[53].

The school was managed by officials appointed under the Act-V of 1876. The team of officials consisted of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Headmaster, and other teaching staff, and subordinate staff.

The Indian Jails Committee 1919-20 submitted its report in 1920. As recommended by the Committee and as a result of Children' Act 1920, a change was effected in the administration of the school. In 1919, owing to the unsatisfactory health conditions of the boys of the school, the government appointed a Medical Officer as full time Superintendent of the school temporarily and kept the post of Deputy Superintendent in abeyance. The Indian Jails Committee, when it visited the school in 1920 to study its conditions, was not satisfied with the work of the Medical Officer who had no previous experience of school work. Therefore, the Committee emphasised to appoint an experienced Superintendent to deal with the delinquent boys[54].

In 1922, the Reformatory School was declared as the Senior Certified School under the Madras Children Act of 1920, which came into effect from

1 December 1922. Abolishing the post of Deputy Superintendent, an Officer from the Education Department was appointed as Superintendent. But, when he was found ill-equipped and inadequate, the Jailor of Central Jail, Salem was appointed as Superintendent. This lead to transfer of the Reformatory School as well as Certified Schools from the administrative control of the Education Department to the Prison Department[55]. After the change, the Inspector-General of Prisons became the head of the certified schools. The Inspector General of Prisons, when acted as the administrative head of the Certified Schools, was called the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

The number of teaching staff and official staff up to 1947 was 39. In March 1947, the Department of Certified Schools was formed as a separate department after being dissociated from the Prison Department. In 1958, the Department of Certified Schools was rechristined, as the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service. Since 2 October 1987, after the passing of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, this institution is named as Government Special Home[56]. The Government Special Home admits delinquent boys hailing from the district of Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Aroct, Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Dharmapuri and the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu State. This institution being established in the year 1887, the first institution of this kind in this country, has completed 100 years of its juvenile delinquent reformative exercises. At present, the accommodation capacity of the institution is 650. The current daily average population of the Home is 130. But, the actual number of inmates every year is much below the capacity.

The government are spending Rs.25 lakhs every year for the maintenance of the boys. The expenditure includes cost of food, clothing, medicines, expenses on educational, and vocational training of the inmates and the expenditure on the personnel of the institution. The institution is housed in the government owned land and buildings in an area of 19.50 acres. Education is provided up to X Standard here.

A scheme to admit discharged inmates in the Industrial Training Institute, Chengalpattu has also been implemented. The current Committee of Visitors consists of the District Collector as Chairman, and the District Medical Officer, District Superintendent of Police, District Educational Officer, First Class Judicial Magistrate, Revenue Divisional Officer and Local prominent persons as members. The Committee makes periodical visits to the institution and suggests methods for its improvement.

The boys of the institution are taken on holiday camps, excursions, etc. They take active part in the N.C.C. (National Cadet Corps) and Scouts. The methods of rehabilitation that are adopted to resettle the boys in the society and thereby in their life are of two fold. (i) By providing employment; and, (ii) Supply of tool kits to enable self-employment.

Since 1971, boys from this school are sent to appear for S.S.L.C. Public Examination. The school produces good percentage of results and

wins shield for producing good results among the government high schools of Chengalpattu Educational District. The children admitted into this school are youthful offenders with poor educational background.

Deserving boys are provided a chance to go for higher as well as technical education like the polytechnics and Industrial training institutes, for their future rehabilitation.

The school section of the Government Special Home is named as *Arignar Anna Government High School*, after the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. C.N. Annadurai, so as to remove the stigma felt and experienced by the ex-inmates.

The number of boys trained in various trades and the value of sale proceeds from 1980 to 1992 is provided in *Appendix-23.*

Government After Care Organisation, Attur

An After-care organisation to look after the boys after their discharge, situates at Attur at a distance of five kilometres from Chengalpattu. This institution is meant for admitting the discharged destitutes from the Juvenile and Special Homes under the Department. It caters to the needs of discharged boys hailing from the institutions in Northern Districts of Tamil Nadu. Boys in need of care and shelter are also voluntarily accepted and taken care of.

The accommodation capacity of the institution is 100. The government spend, on an average, about Rs.3 lakhs for the maintenance of the boys in the institution each year. The institution is housed in the government owned land and buildings in an area of 22.5 acres. The inmates are imparted vocational training in binding, blacksmithy, gardening, etc. The number of boys trained in various trades and the income received through them from 1980 to 1990 are provided in the table below :

Year	*No. of Trained Inmates*	*Income derived from*			
		Binding	*Black Smithy*	*Gardening*	*Total*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1980-81	22	24179	4655	263	29097
1981-82	21	11028	6371	2611	20010
1982-83	19	21520	6086	430	28036
1983-84	10	36228	4587	321	41136
1984-85	16	22990	3340	722	27052
1985-86	17	30929	8194	1197	40320
1986-87	19	37343	7194	1282	45819
1987-88	14	38342	7402	1275	47019
1988-89	10	28812	13707	1812	44331
1989-90	10	23023	17557	6571	47151
1990-91	11	31627	20689	7077	59393

After the completion of training in the After-Care Home, the boys are rehabilitated by securing them suitable jobs or through self-employment.

The Home has a staff strength of 18 comprising one Superintendent, five office staff, five technical staff and seven executive staff. The Medical Officer who is in charge of the boys of the Government Special Home, Chengalpattu, attends to the medical needs of the inmates of the After Care Organisation thrice a week.

APPENDIX - 1

Civil Court Statistics

Suits of small causes filed, disposed of and pending in the District Munsif's Court, Chengalpattu

Year	*Ordinary* Instituted	Disposed of	Pending	*Small Causes* Instituted	Disposed of	Pending
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1956	2094	2181	1641	4738	5186	1450
1957	2006	2159	1623	3657	4147	847
1958	1939	2540	1509	3285	3453	636
1959	1990	2051	1450	3201	3212	662
1960	2209	2637	1754	3126	3222	612
1961	2465	2635	2153	3550	3492	698
1962	2577	3331	1972	3625	3764	594
1963	2668	2891	2324	3690	3643	667
1964	2651	2969	2562	4108	4073	736
1965	2784	3367	2511	3950	4096	632
1966	3064	3656	2425	4461	4409	710
1967	3202	3422	2720	4489	4475	768
1968	3693	3850	3100	4205	4363	634
1969	3741	3625	3704	4071	3816	900
1970	3770	3885	4703	4336	4272	1075
1971	3825	4370	4178	4039	4328	830
1972	4063	5120	3891	3212	3351	575
1973	2987	2988	586	4671	5009	4033
1974	4685	4611	5032	2553	2554	616
1975	2699	3486	4749	616	672	587
1976	2084	2841	4579	159	142	601
1977	2103	3161	2400	524	649	243
1978	4075	3693	5863	533	710	550
1979	5829	4903	7264	1199	933	799
1980	4849	5582	7126	1398	2164	483

APPENDIX - 2

Civil Court Statistics

Number of suits instituted, disposed of and pending in the Subordinate Judge Court, Chengalpattu (Civil)

Year	Ordinary			Small Causes Suit		
	No. Instituted	No. Disposed of	No. Pending	No. Instituted	No. Disposed of	No. Pending
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1954	91	116	194	44	43	69
1955	85	174	121	173	189	56
1956	87	102	108	129	143	43
1957	75	78	92	105	122	27
1958	79	78	124	106	99	32
1959	71	55	116	112	90	54
1960	93	103	169	99	109	41
1961	116	145	145	64	43	—
1962	111	152	194	—	—	—
1963	116	128	225	—	—	—
1964	121	101	221	—	—	—
1965	160	152	242	—	—	—
1966	141	203	234	—	—	—
1967	166	188	269	—	—	—
1968	178	171	339	—	—	—
1969	208	164	259	—	—	—
1970	242	327	433	—	—	—
1971	215	347	388	—	—	—
1972	303	464	323	—	—	—
1973	373	405	446	—	—	—
1974	411	362	602	—	—	—
1975	318	334	681	—	—	—
1976	306	329	719	—	—	—
1977	417	418	724	—	—	—
1978	NA	NA	NA	—	—	—
1979	908	834	1163	—	—	—
1980	851	1196	1176	—	—	—

APPENDIX - 3

Nature of original suits instituted, disposed of and pending in the District Munsifs Court, Chengalpattu

Year	Instituted		Disposed of		Pending	
	Title & other suits	Suits relating to money	Title & other suits	Suits relating to money	Title & other suits	Suits relating to money
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1954	573	486	730	459	678	731
1955	518	1506	613	1410	690	901
1956	602	1492	546	1635	829	812
1957	702	1304	646	1513	940	683
1958	675	1264	808	1732	884	625
1959	819	1171	875	1269	960	490
1960	958	1251	942	1295	1144	524
1961	1078	1378	1014	1621	1377	776
1962	1113	1464	1400	1931	1290	682
1963	1198	1469	1168	1723	1583	741
1964	1142	1599	1159	1810	1813	749
1965	1038	1746	1437	1930	1635	876
1966	1080	1984	1303	2353	1632	793
1967	1159	2043	1149	2273	1766	954
1968	1263	2430	1231	2619	2022	1078
1969	1150	2591	1211	2504	2222	1482
1970	1004	2760	1136	2749	2405	1668
1971	1060	2764	1227	3143	2504	1638
1972	1020	3043	1672	3448	2207	1684
1973	1287	3384	1432	3577	2195	1838
1974	1583	3102	1343	3268	2949	2083
1975	1386	1313	2060	1426	2611	2128
1976	1192	892	1897	944	2396	2183
1977	1202	1179	1373	1013	2598	2407
1978	1498	2577	1410	2283	3043	2820
1979	1647	4182	1282	3621	3611	3653
1980	2232	2617	2375	3027	3772	3354

APPENDIX - 4

Nature of original suits instituted disposed of and pending in the Subordinate Judge Court, Chengalpattu

Year	Instituted		Disposed of		Pending	
	Suits relating to money	Title & other Suits	Money suits	Title suits	Money suits	Title suits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1954	58	33	77	39	118	76
1955	37	48	80	94	83	38
1956	35	57	36	66	78	30
1957	24	51	30	48	48	45
1958	34	45	35	43	64	60
1959	31	40	12	43	69	47
1960	48	45	35	36	91	60
1961	72	44	70	75	127	50
1962	57	54	75	77	136	58
1963	70	46	61	67	169	56
1964	62	59	89	92	164	57
1965	81	46	80	72	87	65
1966	51	90	111	92	152	82
1967	74	92	72	116	178	91
1966	90	88	49	122	241	98
1969	87	121	71	93	291	136
1970	85	157	147	180	260	163
1971	71	144	149	198	224	164
1972	83	220	154	310	176	147
1973	89	284	102	313	220	226
1974	133	278	90	272	300	302
1975	125	193	114	220	335	346
1976	98	208	141	248	351	368
1977	120	297	191	327	327	397
1978	144	504	176	338	348	575
1979	146	762	137	697	387	768
1980	187	664	245	851	416	770

APPENDIX - 5

Regular Appeals instituted, disposed of and pending in the District Court, Chengalpattu

Year	*Instituted*	*Disposed of*	*Pending*
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
1954	213	245	214
1955	238	241	214
1956	270	295	189
1957	254	301	143
1958	331	284	191
1959	340	230	313
1960	362	312	383
1961	444	347	491
1962	379	382	509
1963	510	354	678
1964	435	648	471
1965	423	670	243
1966	544	373	427
1967	488	274	638
1968	445	296	814
1969	287	273	841
1970	319	506	681
1971	382	415	679
1972	407	427	685
1973	471	371	797
1974	354	218	942
1975	391	240	1095
1976	480	485	1103
1977	428	522	1021
1978	476	644	862
1979	340	541	680
1980	347	605	454

APPENDIX - 6

Number of Appeals instituted and disposed of together with its value in the District Court, Chengalpattu

Year	*Total no. of appeals instituted*	*No. of appeals disposed of*		*Value of appeals instituted in*
		Total	*Confirmed*	Rs.
1977	225	130	120	2,91,656
1978	236	149	109	3,99,574
1979	191	91	54	5,86,686
1980	188	97	55	3,00,214
1981	193	117	68	7,18,929
1982	170	95	58	8,30,336
1983	256	65	34	10,53,416
1984	190	75	39	7,41,563
1985	122	58	32	6,59,291
1986	124	44	16	5,99,551

APPENDIX - 7

Number of appeals instituted and disposed of together with value in Sub-Court, Chengalpattu MGR District.

Year	Total no. of appeals instituted	No. of suits disposed of		Value of appeals instituted
		Total	Confirmed	Rs.
1977 (2 courts)	203	340	215	1,70,757
1978	240	454	225	1,74,302
1979 (4 courts)	149	450	261	1,34,080
1980	159	508	273	1,90,565
1981	190	397	217	2,73,593
1982	218	299	147	3,22,228
1983	212	355	187	3,52,480
1984 (5 courts)	155	236	93	2,79,736
1985	180	221	104	4,04,104
1986	235	282	123	5,40,689

APPENDIX - 8

Number of original suits instituted and disposed of together with values in respect of District Munsif's Courts in Chengalpattu District

Year	*Total no. of suits instituted*	*No. of Suits disposed of*	*Value of suits instituted*	*Value of suits decreed*
			(in Rs.)	
1977 (5 courts)	2381	2386(902)	35,13,410	15,32,730
1978	4075	3693(1108)	57,32,440	24,22,565
1979	5829	4903(1279)	86,23,225	43,90,629
1980	4849	5582(1063)	73,78,840	53,15,709
1981 (6 courts)	5309	5825(1260)	1,29,32,211	63,57,828
1982 (7 courts)	5632	6257(1393)	1,41,63,288	95,91,607
1983	5608	6216(1513)	1,31,72,782	1,00,54,075
1984	4793	5390(1285)	1,18,80,615	90,86,202
1985	6158	4433 (860)	1,50,65,101	73,25,429
1986	6090	5953(1015)	1,49,60,775	1,09,51,716

APPENDIX - 9

Number of original suits instituted and disposed of together with value in District Court, Chengalpattu

Year	*Total no. of suits instituted*	*No. of suits disposed of*		*Value of suits instituted* Rs.	*Value of suits decreed* Rs.
1977	40	3	(1)	1,66,515	5,500
1978	48	-	-	1,20,750	-
1979	31	1	-	59,265	-
1980	37	-	-	3,57,099	-
1981	28	1	-	12,29,824	-
1982	65	2	(2)	5,96,245	-
1983	48	2	(2)	1,18,672	-
1984	26	2	(1)	47,300	-
1985	100	6	(5)	2,02,246	-
1986	107	5	(1)	11,17,504	-

APPENDIX - 10

Number of original suits instituted and disposed of together with value in Sub-Courts in Chengalpattu District

Year	Total no. of suits			Value of suits instituted	Value of suits decreed
	Insti-tuted	Disposed of	Pending trial	Rs.	Rs.
1977	417	518	(152)	85,64,644	81,52,347
1978	648	614	(192)	1,68,18,594	75,52,286
1979	908	834	(243)	2,00,20,663	93,17,499
1980	851	1096	(362)	4,07,59,691	3,47,63,180
1981	473	674	(270)	3,09,21,666	3,47,63,180
1982	384	599	(232)	2,41,49,946	1,91,69,948
1983	419	659	(232)	4,03,63,954	2,69,68,877
1984	447	492	(161)	3,65,33,823	1,96,73,239
1985	520	496	(134)	3,63,31,850	1,96,28,359
1986	573	501	(144)	4,10,94,884	1,36,30,447

APPENDIX - 11

Number of M.C.O.Ps' Instituted and disposed of in respect of District Court and Sub-Courts in Chengalpattu (Civil Courts)

Year	*MCOPs*	
	No. of cases instituted	*Number disposed of*
1979	303	336
1980	388	443
1981	530	402
1982	604	385
1983	714	487
1984	697	319
1985	992	415
1986	991	511

APPENDIX - 12

Miscellaneous appeals instituted, disposed of and pending in Chengalpattu District (Civil Court)

Year	*Instituted*	*Disposed of*	*Pending*
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
1955	59	42	29
1956	67	75	21
1957	84	65	20
1958	58	59	19
1959	75	51	43
1960	94	93	50
1961	147	169	89
1962	155	168	82
1963	121	139	69
1964	153	184	39
1965	134	136	68
1966	136	74	91
1967	124	119	148
1968	346	171	323
1969	203	148	384
1970	244	229	349
1971	340	223	576
1972	364	476	488
1973	202	226	333
1974	225	160	400
1975	291	127	564
1976	347	494	426
1977	352	378	403
1978	281	464	275
1979	211	119	357
1980	266	225	413
1981	324	292	451

APPENDIX - 13

Criminal Court Statistics

Relative Contribution of aggregate number of cases in Chengalpattu District

Year	Cases Total	Total no. of appeals: To Magis-trate	To session	To High Court	Total no. of cases appeals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1950	26157	177	—	27	26361
1951	23366	308	—	38	23709
1952	28864	379	—	26	29269
1953	31528	491	—	28	32047
1954	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955	34661	404	—	19	35084
1956	28233	434	—	22	28689
1957	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1958	29965	429	92	20	30506
1959	29450	864	132	35	30481
1960	34239	1225	152	104	35720
1961	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1962	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1963	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1964	40529	879	84	139	41631
1965	43472	736	77	117	44402
1966	50608	451	65	81	51205
1967	41226	451	91	118	41886
1968	43907	535	83	116	44641
1969	49604	404	259	36	50303

APPENDIX - 13 *(Cont.)*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1970	59230	499	145	33	59907
1971	48271	309	153	41	48774
1972	38712	350	158	35	39255
1973	38048	327	124	54	38553
1974	47824	171	119	47	48161
1975	69603	261	426	38	70328
1976	86639	357	615	48	87659
1977	63440	599	680	23	64742
1978	58804	687	289	59	59839
1979	36719	429	275	77	37500
1980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1981	37590	182	412	34	38218
1982	35959	175	374	31	36539
1983	32368	147	318	32	32833
1984	35817	139	313	37	35506
1985	37456	175	344	48	38023

APPENDIX - 14

Document of fine imposed in the exercise of Original 'Jurisdiction the amount realised and the amount paid as compensation in the Magistrates' and Sessions Courts in Chengalpattu District

Year	*Magistrates' Court*		*Sessions Court*	
	Imposed Rs.	*Realised Rs.*	*Imposed Rs.*	*Realised Rs.*
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
1950	2,13,239	2,07,770	1,925	2,189
1951	2,85,279	2,55,663	2,825	575
1952	2,87,906	2,76,200	100	50
1953	2,11,088	2,08,974	100	—
1954	NA	NA	NA	NA
1955	2,99,382	2,98,982	500	750
1956	3,94,470	3,88,077	275	375
1957	NA	NA	NA	NA
1958	3,47,075	3,42,300	4,050	2,970
1959	2,63,899	2,55,494	1,000	1,000
1960	2,96,006	2,97,200	600	600
1961	NA	NA	NA	NA
1962	NA	NA	NA	NA
1963	NA	NA	NA	NA
1964	5,55,214	5,54,706	—	—
1965	6,46,881	6,37,717	100	50
1966	8,51,490	8,50,795	—	—
1967	7,50,981	7,46,985	—	—
1968	7,44,158	7,40,071	—	—
1969	8,41,078	8,33,214	259	250
1970	11,12,165	—	—	—

APPENDIX - 14 *(Cont.)*

(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
1971	8,36,776	8,36,776	—	—
1972	5,52,507	5,39,982	4,500	4,100
1973	4,64,238	4,02,787	6,100	6,200
1974	10,29,680	9,40,465	11,900	10,400
1975	21,54,184	20,44,239	9,000	2,900
1976	34,53,834	33,47,314	9,300	4,000
1977	33,32,492	32,68,391	300	300
1978	27,14,920	27,21,161	500	1,000
1979	99,74,988	6,07,887	600	600
1980	7,65,549	6,85,862	1,400	1,400
1981	7,20,703	6,20,517	1,700	1,700
1982	11,11,205	7,54,168	1,500	1,500
1983	12,84,045	12,00,662	25,090	11,090
1984	13,04,558	12,60,638	25,400	12,675
1985	15,88,430	15,53,005	16,650	12,150

APPENDIX -15

Statement showing number of cases instituted, disposed of and pending in the Magistrates's Courts in Chengalpattu District since 1975

Year	*No.of cases instituted*	*Number of cases disposed*	*Number of cases pending*
1975	76,807	76,077	3,535
1976	92,168	84,529	4,535
1977	74,203	69,048	4,586
1978	66,411	59,342	8,125
1979	41,364	39,533	9,636
1980	38,174	38,777	9,353
1981	41,262	37,424	13,191
1982	42,066	38,222	17,035
1983	33,273	29,437	20,871
1984	32,333	34,829	18,375
1985	37,318	35,959	19,821
1986	45,986	41,416	24,391
1987	72,339	39,706	28,922
1988	56,525	49,648	31,268
1989	1,06,716	1,03,806	33,747
1990	78,376	71,389	30,043

APPENDIX - 16

Statement showing the number of under Trial Prisoners before the courts and number of persons acquitted, discharged or convicted and the percentage of conviction:

Year	*Number of under Trial Prisoners*	*Number of persons discharged or acquitted*	*Number of persons convicted*	*Amount of fine Imposed (in Rupees)*
1990	1,13,485	7,607	82,074	77,32,022.00
1989	1,32,034	4,855	87,463	1,07,24,066.00
1988	79,675	6,180	43,586	25,18,043.00
1987	68,390	6,214	40,757	20,12,732.00
1986	64,199	7,576	34,988	18,53,120.00
1985	56,912	6,831	32,028	15,88,430.00
1984	55,515	11,330	25,577	13,00,383.00
1983	53,574	6,834	24,239	12,84,042.00
1982	59,458	6,960	30,547	11,11,205.00
1981	55,334	6,373	33,732	7,20,702.50
1980	49,380	6,713	27,932	7,65,549.20
1979	45,923	7,314	29,164	9,74,888.00
1978	68,511	10,253	48,652	27,14,919.00
1977	75,404	7,873	59,871	33,32,491.75
1976	1,01,394	6,617	85,804	34,53,834.25
1975	80,123	6,253	65,510	21,54,184.25

APPENDIX -17

Sentence and orders passed by various courts- 1975-1990 types of imprisonment

Year	*S.Is*	*R.Is*	*Fine and Imp.*	*Fine*	*Security for good behaviour*	*Imp. for future of security furnishing sec. for good behaviour*
1990	553	2,784	74,262	694	-	-
1989	425	2,097	600	78,519	-	-
1988	607	1,852	652	32,223	-	-
1987	185	2,101	80	28,504	-	-
1986	215	2,090	32	22,138	-	-
1985	335	3,520	351	18,601	-	-
1984	134	2,312	432	14,993	-	-
1983	141	2,997	167	17,185	-	-
1982	205	2,853	129	24,018	6	-
1981	153	1,990	41	25,270	45	-
1980	147	2,469	925	19,446	814	-
1979	931	2,739	1,686	20,864	679	Nil
1978	792	2,897	8,758	6,315	795	1
1977	939	3,110	6,751	48,516	1,034	40
1976	396	4,375	6,423	65,201	1,828	242
1975	348	4,411	19,157	46,979	1,248	191

APPENDIX - 18

Statement showing the various cases pending as on 31 December 1991 in the District Court and Subordinate courts in the District

Name of the court	O.S.	A.S.	Urban Land Tribunal	RCAs.	CMAs.	Ops	MCOPs.	LAOPs.	E.Ps.	I.Ps.	Sessions cases	Criminal appeals	A.Cs.	HMOPS
District Court, Chengalpattu.	6	21	..	..	21	50	..	..	..	..	150	30	..	..
Principal Sub-Court, Chengalpattu	492	39	209	13	..	129	1458	..	..	1	39	..	..	85
Additional Sub-Court, Chengalpattu	32	36	..	..	2	..	1619	430	211	..	22	..	..	..
Sub-Court, Kancheepuram	986	155	..	..	185	87	349	87	205	12	30	..	..	57
Sub-Court, Tiruvallur	577	316	..	66	101	73	927	2536	245	..	89	..	..	57
Sub-Court, Poonamallee	1291	31	..	13	25	..	1156	724	286	..	87	..	..	173

O.S.: = Original Suit, RCA : Rent Control Appeal, E.P.: Execution Petition
A.S.: = Appeal Suit, CMAS. Civil Miscellaneous Appeal, I.Ps: Insolvency Petition
O.Ps: = Original Petitions MCOPs; Motor Accident Claims Original Petition
LAOPs: = Land Acquisition Original Petitions, HMOPs: Hindu Marriage Original Petitions

APPENDIX - 19

Statement showing the various cases pending as on 31 December 1991 in the District Munsif's Courts - in the District

Name of the court	*C.S.*	*R.C.C.ps.*	*O.Ps.*	*E.Ps.*	*Small Cause suits*
District Munsif's Court, Chengalpattu	1342	21	1	163	1
Principal District Munsif's Court, Kancheepuram	1453	124	5	1229	..
Additional District Munsif's Court, Kancheepuram	1842 3752	..	..	..	5
Principal District Munsif's Court, Poonamalle	3990	441	36	81	..
Additional District Munsif's Court, Poonamallee	3990	..	..	1047	13
District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur	1529	13	3	492	3
District Munsif's Court, Tiruttani	1496	4	5	236	5
District Munsif's Court, Ponneri	2221	88	2	396	7
District Munsif's Court, Madurantakam	794	10	7	392	9

O.S. = Original Suits, R.C.O.Ps. = Rent Control Original Petitions, O.: = Original Petitions
E.P. = Execution Petitions

APPENDIX - 20

Crime Cases (Chengalpattu East District)

Heads	Cases reported particulars for 10 years									
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
Murder for gain	NIL	3	3	2	NIL	3	2	2	1	5
Decoity	8	4	12	3	4	2	2	NIL	22	10
Robbery	26	42	34	18	20	26	22	17	23	16
House breaking (day)	124	124	87	50	57	63	89	101	71	94
House breaking (night)	630	643	737	525	602	404	427	486	605	563
Major theft	2076	1893	1592	1307	1455	1288	1196	1729	1767	1537
Minor theft	76	59	59	35	46	41	23	123	17	43
Cattle theft	80	54	55	55	49	28	16	19	26	48

APPENDIX - 20(a)

Crime Cases (Chengalpattu West District)

	Cases reported particulars										
Heads	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
Murder for gain	2	2	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	7	4
Dacoity	1	1	4	1	1	1	5	9	9	2	3
Robbery	4	7	13	4	3	8	9	17	12	3	9
House breaking	417	336	525	430	318	285	276	293	259	216	289
Major theft	916	866	933	892	829	627	629	677	811	790	917
Minor theft	36	29	45	22	43	21	28	30	22	18	14
Cattle theft	46	50	71	34	44	35	34	36	52	41	38
Murder	31	39	30	32	38	31	40	38	45	44	48
Sex Crimes					8	9	7	16	9	11	14
Total	1422	1291	1592	1384	1240	981	984	1064	1167	1077	1274

APPENDIX - 21
Incidence of Crimes in the District

Sl no.	Heads	1975			1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
		Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced
1.	Incidence of crimes	2517	1760	1962	2004	1417	1892	2620	1639	2031	2902	904	2111	2730	1400	3216	2907	1819	3238
2.	Varieties of crimes	1939	1402	2317	1515	1449	1892	1901	1293	2031	2078	2748	2111	1899	1165	2086	2142	1441	2546
3.	Dacoity	-	-	-	4	1	22	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	14	14	2	22
4.	Robbery	6	3	11	5	3	18	5	1	2	13	2	7	13	6	28	20	14	52
5.	Theft	1838	1304	2208	1469	1417	1810	1835	1252	1962	2003	713	2038	1829	1118	1982	2062	1375	2420
6.	Cattle theft	95	95	98	37	28	42	61	40	67	61	33	66	55	39	62	56	50	52

APPENDIX - 21 *(Contd.)*
Incidence of Crimes in the District

Sl no.	Heads	1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
		Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced
1.	Incidence of crimes	3020	1831	4106	2822	1626	4101	2582	1432	3202	2004	1375	1832	2233	1581	2820	1857	913	2326
2.	Varieties of crimes	2166	1532	3406	2052	1290	2316	1755	1015	1469	1427	1041	1615	1573	1200	1730	1387	692	1932
3.	Dacoity	8	6	46	4	3	28	15	8	46	12	10	38	3	3	15	4	3	21
4.	Robbery	26	13	58	42	22	28	34	21	48	18	13	54	20	19	42	26	16	62
5.	Theft	2152	1437	3218	1952	1213	2206	1651	944	2320	1342	967	1468	1501	1133	1628	1329	650	1826
6.	Cattle theft	80	76	84	54	52	54	55	42	55	55	51	55	49	45	45	28	23	23

APPENDIX - 21 *(Contd.)*
Incidence of Crimes in the District

Sl no.	Heads	1987			1988			1989			1990		
		Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced	Total Cases	Detected	Persons sentenced
1.	Incidence of crimes	1777	1367	1492	2377	1870	1838	3305	2035	2141	2835	1887	532
2.	Varieties of crimes	1259	1013	1244	1788	1377	1309	2434	1580	1234	2082	1545	364
3.	Dacoity	2	1	14	-	-	-	22	10	-	9	2	-
4.	Robbery	22	16	46	17	9	31	26	16	-	19	17	-
5.	Theft	1219	981	1166	1742	1354	1268	2356	1525	1212	2003	1488	322
6.	Cattle theft	16	15	18	19	14	10	30	29	22	51	48	42

APPENDIX - 22

Number of persons trained in various Trades at the Government Special Home, Chengalpattu and the value of sale proceeds from 1980 to 1992

Year	Number of trained intimates	Carpentary	Weaving	Mat weaving	Black smithy	Metal work	Tailor-ing	Power loom	Dairy	Garden-ing	Soap making	Bank hire
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1980-81	251	31500	23000	3000	13500	16000	14000	36500	23000	26500	-	14000
1981-82	197	44500	20000	8500	18000	24500	21500	58500	26000	41500	20500	15500
1982-83	201	20000	17000	4000	7000	28000	22000	63000	15000	29000	19000	16000
1983-84	241	34000	18000	3000	11500	16000	15000	66500	15000	18000	49500	16000
1984-85	166	44000	27000	3000	7000	16000	25500	67000	29000	11000	44500	19500
1985-86	148	40000	31000	7000	12000	9500	38000	61500	41000	56000	33000	24000
1986-87	156	41000	33000	4500	12500	14000	63500	75500	10500	40500	15500	26000
1987-88	118	25000	23000	4500	8500	14000	43000	54000	34500	41000	83000	23000
1988-89	87	28000	20000	4000	10000	11000	39500	48000	27500	84500	111000	15000
1989-90	95	9500	19500	1500	8000	9500	27000	55500	29000	34000	52000	22500
1990-91	87	57000	10000	-	9000	9000	16000	21000	44000	26500	89000	28000
1991-92	105	81000	19000	-	-	28000	20000	41000	31500	37000	70000	25500
1992-93	66	6000	28000	3000	-	8500	8000	46000	20000	36000	109000	25000

APPENDIX - 23

Table showing the number of inmates trained in various trades in the After-Care Organisation, Attur

Year	*No.of trained inmates*	*Value of finished goods disposed*		
		Binding	*Black smithy*	*Gardening*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1980-81	22	24,000	5,000	500
1981-82	21	11,000	6,500	2,500
1982-83	19	21,500	6,000	500
1983-84	19	36,000	4,500	500
1984-85	16	23,000	3,500	1,000
1985-86	17	31,000	8,000	1,000
1986-87	19	37,500	7,500	1,500
1987-88	14	38,500	7,500	1,500
1988-89	10	29,000	14,000	2,000
1989-90	10	23,000	17,500	6,500
1990-91	11	23,000	21,000	7,000
1991-92	12	32,000	28,500	-
1992-93	10	32,000	33,000	-

APPENDIX - 24

How the Juveniles were dealt with

Year	*Released after Due admonition*	*Delivered to Parent or Guardian*	*Commuted to Approved schools*	*Otherwise dealtwith*
1990	33	35	-	-
1989	-	370	9	215
1988	36	266	3	25
1987	-	-	-	-
1986	-	219	69	14
1985	-	175	63	-
1984	66	246	81	-
1983	36	208	98	-
1982	25	127	65	-
1981	70	172	62	-
1980	30	336	57	-
1979	39	329	46	-
1978	147	1,644	11	-
1977	525	994	12	-
1976	121	1,177	20	-
1975	110	316	53	-

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CHAPTER - 13

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

A brief note on the activities of the departments which have not been dealt with in other chapters is given in this Chapter.

Commercial Taxes Department

The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes is the Head of the Department and he administers the following Acts relating to Commercial Taxes:

1. Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959;
2. Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax, Act, 1970;
3. Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971;
4. Central Sales Tax Act, 1956;
5. Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939;
6. Tamil Nadu Local Authorities - Finance Act, 1961;
7. Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935;
8. Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1981;
9. Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1983; and,
10. Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Motor Vehicles into Local Areas Act, 1990.

The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes is assisted by nine territorial Deputy Commissioners. The department has been divided into three wings, *viz.,* (1) Assessment wing; (2) Appellate wing; and, (3) Enforcement wing, for the effective enforcement of the various Acts[1].

The Chengalpattu-MGR Revenue District comes under the control of the Deputy Commissioner (Commercial Taxes), Madras (South), administered by four territorial Assistant Commissioners with their headquarters, *viz.,* Zones VII, VIII and X of Madras City in Madras and for Chengalpattu-MGR District at Kancheepuram.

Totally, there are 21 assessment circles in the district, of which eight fall in the Chengalpattu-MGR District Zone, while the remaining come under the Madras city, Zones, VII, VIII and X. Each assessment circle is normally headed by a Commercial Tax Officer or a Deputy Commercial Tax Officer depending upon the number of dealers and nature of complicity of business dealt with by them and also revenue derived through assessment of different categories. The head of office, *viz.,* the Commercial Tax Officer, or the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, as the case may be, is assisted by one or two Assistant Commercial Tax Officers commensurate with the revenue derived. There are 9566 assessees, 19601 registered dealers and 202 cinema theatres in the district[2]. Checkposts are located in the district at Puzhal, Irumpuliyur, Poonamallee (incoming), Poonamallee (outgoing), Andarkuppam, Avadi, Madhavaram, Uthukkottai and Thiruttani.

Forest Department

The boundaries of the Chengalpattu forestry divisions are the same as those of Chengalpattu Revenue District. The geographical area of the district is 7863 sq.km. which includes an extent of 372.60 sq.km. of Reserve Forests and 73.23 sq.km. of Reserved Land.

The District Forest Officer, Chengalpattu, is the functional, technical and executive head of the Forest Division. There are 10 ranges in the Chengalpattu territorial division as shown below:

1. Territorial Chengalpattu - I
2. Territorial Chengalpattu - II
3. Territorial Tambaram - I
4. Territorial Tambaram - II
5. Territorial Kalpakkam
6. Territorial Madurantakam - I
7. Territorial Madurantakam - II
8. Territorial Madras South
9. Territorial Madras North
10. Territorial Tiruvallur

In addition to Chengalpattu territorial division, the following forest divisions are also functioning in the district:

1. Chengalpattu Social Forestry Division, 2. Interface Forestry Division (Tiruvallur), 3. Rural Fuel Division (Tiruvallur), 4.Energy Wood Division (Chengalpattu).

A Ranger who is incharge of a Range, is assisted by field staff consisting of the Forester, Forest Guard and Forest Watcher in the execution of Forestry operation in his range. The distribution of staff among ranges, varies according to quantum of forestry development activities in the range. The Conservator of Forests has overall control in respect of technical aspects of his circle. Moreover, Social Forests Division at Chengalpattu and Interface Forest Division, Tiruvallur, are functioning under the administrative control of the Conservator of Forests (Social Forestry), Tiruchirappalli while Chengalpattu territorial division at Kancheepuram, Rural Fuel Wood Division at Tiruvallur and Energy Wood Division at Chengalpattu are under the control of Conservator of Forests, Chengalpattu.

Raising of fuel wood, minor forest plantations, re-afforestation of degraded forests, intensive cultivation of cashew plantations and consolidation of forests are normally undertaken by the department. Under minor forest produce, tamarind plantation is also raised. Pulpwood plantation is usually raised for supply of raw materials to the forest based industries in the long run. Special care is taken for the consolidation of forests by planting cairn Stones in the newly declared Reserve Forests.

The forests in the district contain mostly scrub vegetation and there is not much of wildlife there. In order to protect and preserve certain species of birds, the provisions of Wild Life and Animals Protection Act, 1972 are applied. In addition, the migratory birds with in a radius of 32 km. from the Vedanthangal birds' sanctuary are protected throughout the year. The total area of this Birds Sanctuary is 30 ha., which is the centre of attraction to the tourists all over India and abroad as well. This sanctuary is famous for the breeding of Herons, Carmorants, Egrets, Grey Herons, Open billed storks, Darters, Spoon bills, White ibis, Night herons, Grebes, Grey pelicans, etc. Many migratory birds like Garganey, Teak, Shovellera, Pintails, Ducks, Stills, Sand pipers are also common. A variety of resident birds like coots, moor hen, terns, etc., can also be seen in the sanctuary. In addition to this, Karikili and Pulicot Lake Birds sanctuaries are also located in the district. All these Birds sanctuaries are under the administrative control of the Wild Life Warden, Madras.

The Forest management has embarked on a prestigious project of setting up of modern zoological Park at Vandalur on 24 July 1985 in an extent of 510 ha., styled as 'Arignar Anna Zoological Park'. This Zoo is the biggest in South East Asia. At present, totally, there are 463 mammals (91 species), 378 birds (57 varieties) and 173 reptiles (20 species) in the park. The forest management has proposed to start a Safari Park area in this park[3].

Fire Service Department

The Fire Service Department in Tamil Nadu is one of the largest organisations in the state serving the people for about three decades. It is basically a service department whose functions are varied and substantial. The prime objective of the department is to rescue life and property from danger, damage and destruction caused by fire and other natural calamities such as floods, cyclones, earthquakes, building collapses, railway accidents, other major disasters and the like. The services of this force are also utilised to move the sick and injured to hospitals for medical aid. This department has an advisory role to play on fire protection measures for Government buildings, factories, places of public resort and fairs and festivals. Almost all these services are available free of charge to the public, round the clock[4].

In addition to the service functions, this department is also charged with certain statutory functions, *viz.*, inspection of the premises licenced or to be licensed under various Acts and Rules made thereunder namely, - (i) The Places of Public Resort Act; (ii) The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act; (iii) The Madras City Municipal Corporation Act; (iv) The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act; (v) The Arms Act and Rules; (vi) The Tamil Nadu Factory Rules, etc.

The Director of Fire Service, who is an IPS Officer in the rank of Inspector-General of Police is the Head of Department. This department is divided into four Regions and each region is manned by a Deputy Director of Fire Service. Again, each region is divided into divisions which may range from three to six. A division normally covers one or more Revenue Districts and is under the charge of a Divisional Fire Officer who is assisted by an Assistant Divisional Fire Officer, in his Administrative and operational work. The Chengalpattu-MGR District comes under the control of the Deputy Director of Fire Service, - Northern Region, Madras.

The Chengalpattu Division is headed by the Divisional Fire Officer, Chengalpattu. He is assisted by an Assistant Divisional Fire Officer, 12 Station Fire Officers, Assistant Station Fire Officer, 29 Leading Fire men, 10 Driver mechanic, 38 Firemen drivers, 145 Firemen, one Superintendent and four ministerial staff. Twelve Fire Stations are functioning in the district[5].

Details of fire accidents, loss of properties and human lives saved from fire by the squad, for the period from 1986 to 1991 are tabled below:

		Loss incurred		*Human lives and properties saved.*	
Year	*No. of fire accidents*	*Value of properties*	*Human lives*	*Value of properties*	*Human lives*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
		Rs.		Rs.	
1986	376	1215470	—	6308535	10
1987	224	4262225	3	7043660	8
1988	354	1485545	—	11343680	4
1989	483	2386570	2	14328890	7
1990	482	1735980	—	8663870	6
1991	478	4856705	1	18051445	6

Department of Fisheries

This department is to develop the fishery resources by exploiting the available sources and headed by a Director, through proper management and their utilisation. The district departmental head is the Assistant Director (Region), whose office is located at Little Mount (Chinnamalai), in Madras. He is assisted by Inspector of Fisheries, Sub Inspectors of Fisheries, Cooperative Sub-Registrar and Senior Inspectors of Cooperative Societies. The Offices of Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries, are located in 12 places, in the district.

In Chengalpattu-MGR district, both marine and Inland fishery activities are carried out by the department. The coastal length of the district is 137 km, and 40,000 fishermen are living in 64 marine fishing villages of the district. About 10,000 tonnes of marine fishes are caught by 10000 active fishermen.

There are 36 provincialised water tanks in the district. The large lakes such as Chembarambakkam, Madurantakam and Uthiramerur are also included in the provincialised water tanks. By way of leasing, the Fishermen Co-operative Societies receive a sum of Rs.48,000/- each year as revenue from these tanks.

Pulicat lake is the second Brakish water lake in India. Prawns, crabs, bekthi, mullets and other miscellaneous varieties of fishes are caught in the lake. There are nearly 23 fishermen villages around this lake. The fishermen of these villages solely depend on this lake for their livelihood. The peculiar feature is that 2/3 of the lake belongs to the Andhra Pradesh while Tamil Nadu has only 1/3 of the portion.

Because there are 17 Rural Fishery Demonstration tanks in the district, the private entrepreneurs quite willingly take up the *pisci* culture in a profitable manner. The fishes caught in these tanks are sold to the public. Every year, 10 tonnes of fishes are caught from which a revenue of Rs. 30,000/- is derived. The Fish Farmers Development Agencies also encourage the private entrepreneurs.

Poondi Sathyamoorthy Sagar helps to increase the Inland fish and fish seed production. During 1990-91 about 7.26 tons, and in 1991-92, 20.66 tons of fish were caught and sold, through the Departmental fishing. The revenue derived through these sales was Rs.16,923/- and Rs.1,11,012/- respectively. The Fishery rights in this reservoir is also permitted by issue of licences to fishermen. The licencees caught 52.47 tons of fish, valued to Rs.3.91 lakhs in 1990-91 and 108 tons and valued to Rs.6.02 lakhs in 1991-92. The number of licences issued is 638 in 1990-91 and 916 in 1991-92.

Fish Seed Production

The Fish seeds required for stocking the water-bodies in this district are mainly produced in the Fish Seed Production Centre at Poondi, and Rearing Centre at Chembarambakkam. The targetted production at Poondi per annum is 90 lakhs of early fry and the targetted rearing of early fry at Chembarambakkam is 20 lakhs per annum. The fingerlings raised from these centres besides stocking in the water bodies, are supplied to neighbouring districts and also sold to private parties.

Fishermen Co-operative Societies

The Fishermen Co-operative Society is really a boon to the fishermen community, since it carried out all the welfare programmes to this community. There are 60 Marine Fishermen Co-operative Societies, 49 Inland Fishermen

Co-operative Societies, four Fishermen Co-operative Union and one district level Federation in the district. The share capital of these societies amounts to Rs.33.27 lakhs, and the number of members enrolled is 19210.

Housing Scheme

This scheme was started in 1974 with a view to provide shelter to the fishermenfolk. So far, under this scheme, 2098 houses have been constructed, in 25 fishing villages, and 683 houses are under construction in eight villages in the district.

National Fishermen Welfare Finance Scheme

This scheme was introduced in the year 1987-88 in Nainarkuppam fishing village under which 115 houses, a Community Hall, five hand pumps and a sum of Rs.20,000/- as seed money have been provided to the fishermen. This scheme has been extended to the fishermen of Kanathur and Reddiarkuppam of Panaiyur Periya Kuppam.

Marine Fishermen Savings-*cum*-Relief Fund

To inculcate the habit of savings among the fishermen, Government have introduced this Savings-*cum*-Relief-Fund Scheme. Under this scheme, Government provide a sum of Rs.90/- as subsidy to the Fishermen equal to their savings of Rs.90/- in nine months @ Rs.10/- per mensem and return double the amount (*i.e.* Rs.180/-) in the months falling of off-season.

Subsequently, Government revised the above pattern with effect from 1 January 1992. Accordingly, every fisherman has to contribute a monthly subscription of Rs.45/- for eight months in a year. Thus, the annual total contribution will be Rs.360/-. The Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India are releasing assistance equal to the contribution made by the fishermen which in all will come to Rs.1080/- (Rs.360+360+360). This is released to them during the four months of off-seasons at the rate of Rs.270/- per month per fisherman. During 1992-93, 5092 fishermen were benefited under this scheme in 46 villages in the district[6].

Fishermen Insurance Scheme

Fishermen Group Insurance Scheme is operated by the National Fishermen Co-operative Union, New Delhi, without collecting any premium from Fishermen. Government of Tamil Nadu are remitting the insurance premium for the entire fishermen of Tamil Nadu, who are members in the Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

The legal heir of a member of the Fishermen Co-operative Society is given Rs.15000/- in the case of Fishermen's death while in fishing and Rs.7500/- in the case of partial disability. Under this scheme, 124 members of the deceased Fishermen families have been benefited so far. From 26 February 1992, the insurance relief amount has been raised from Rs.15000/- to

Rs.21000/- for the deceased fishermen family and from Rs.7500/- to Rs.10500/- for the partial disability.

National Co-operative Development Corporation

This Corporation provides financial assistance to the fishermen to purchase craft and gear, through the Tamil Nadu State Apex Fishermen Co-operative Federation Limited.

Highways and Rural Works Department

This department is in-charge of planning, designing, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in Tamil Nadu, and offers technical guidance to the panchayat unions in respect of Rural Works Programme and repairs to Minor Irrigation tanks, having a water spread area of less than 50 acres. The department is chalking out plans for road development and implementing them besides maintaining the road system efficiently within the resources available. The Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) is having overall control of the department on all establishment matters and on taking policy decisions. The department is the executing agency for constructing buildings under Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project in the State and DANIDA Scheme in selective places. There are also six other Chief Engineers, each in-charge of various programmes.

Tamil Nadu Highways and Rural Works Department at the district level is functioning under the overall control of the Superintending Engineer (Highways - Regular), Madras, and Superintending Engineer (Rural Roads), Chengalpattu. Under the control of the Superintending Engineer (Highways - Regular), Madras, one Divisional Engineer at Saidapet, and another at Chengalpattu have been placed. The former is having jurisdiction over six Sub-divisions while the latter over five sub divisions. Under the control of the Superintending Engineer (Rural Roads), Chengalpattu, one Divisional Engineer is working at Chengalpattu, having jurisdiction over three Sub-divisions. These Officials are in-charge of the upkeep and maintenance of the entire road network in the district. They also look after the construction of various bridges, and new roads that are sanctioned by the Government. They are the technical authorities for all the development programmes undertaken in the Panchayat Union set up.

The district comprises 13 taluks and there is a sub-division headed by an Assistant Divisional Engineer for each taluk. He is responsible for the maintenance of all roads vested with the Government and also for the construction of new bridges and formation of new roads. He is also the technical officer to supervise and control the various development programmes implemented in the panchayat unions. The Assistant Divisional Engineer is assisted by an Assistant Engineer. He supervises the maintenance of the roads vested with the Government, while the Union Engineer supervises the maintenance and upkeep of panchayat union roads.

The Divisional Engineer, Saidapet (Regular) Division has administrative control over Saidapet, Ponneri, Thiruvallur, Tiruttani and Gummidipoondi sub-divisions. Each sub-division is headed by an Assistant Divisional Engineer, with the supporting staff comprising Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers and Union Engineers. The Divisional Engineer, Chengalpattu (Regular) Division controls the Sub-divisions at Uthiramerur, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Madurantakam and Sriperumpudur[7]. The Divisional Engineer, Chengalpattu is working under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer (Rural Roads), Chengalpattu. The sub-divisional offices are functioning at Chengalpattu and Kancheepuram. (For more details, regarding the activities and achievements of the Department, please refer to the chapter "Communications".

Inspectorate of Factories

The administration and enforcement of various Acts by the Inspectorate of Factories is under the overall charge of the Chief Inspector of Factories who is a technically qualified officer, and the Head of the Department. The Inspectorate is functioning as two wings *viz.* Regulatory and, Testing and Safety wings.

The Inspectorate enforces the Factories Act, 1948 and 12 other important Labour enactments named below[8]:

1. The Payment of Wages Act 1936;
2. The Minimum Wages Act 1948;
3. The Maternity Benefit Act 1961;
4. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition), Act 1970;
5. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act 1981;
6. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act 1981;
7. The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972;
8. The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act 1972;
9. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays)Act 1958;
10. The Inter State Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979;
11. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; and
12. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986.

These Acts are enforced in the Factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. By enforcement of the important Labour Legislations, the health, safety and the welfare of the workers employed in the Factories are protected.

There is a Regional Joint Chief Inspector of Factories, exclusively functioning in the district. Under his control, there are four Deputy Chief Inspectors six Inspectors and eight Assistant Inspectors of Factories. They have Jurisdiction over Madras and Chengalpattu MGR districts.

The Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories are enforcing the provisions of the Factories Act and other Labour enactments in respect of the factories in their respective jurisdiction. They are empowered to approve plants, employing 100 workers and to issue initial licence; to sanction prosecutions arising on account of inspections made by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors in regard to the Factories under their respective control.

Inspectors of Factories have also been notified as 'Licensing Officers' under Contract Labour Act 1970 for the Factories in their respective areas. They are the authorities to determine the festival holidays, and also to specify the change in the festival holidays. Assistant Inspectors of Factories assist the Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories in the enforcement of the Factories Act and allied Acts.

Land Reforms Department

The Director of Land Reforms is the head of this department. In the districts, the implementation of various land reforms legislations is done by the Assistant Commissioners. The Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms) Villupuram is having jurisdiction over the Chengalpattu-MGR District. The Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms), Villupuram and the Special Deputy Collector, (Revenue Court), Cuddalore, work under the administrative control of the Director.

There is a Land Tribunal presided over by a District Revenu Officer at Thanjavur, for disposal of appeals under the Land Reforms Acts and Rules. The Tribunal is having jurisdiction over the entire State. The appeal against the orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner (Land Reforms), Villupuram, lies with the Land Tribunal[9].

The Revenue Court at Cuddalore presided over by a Deputy Collector, who is in-charge of implementation of tenancy laws, has jurisdiction over Chengalpattu-MGR District also.

The Land Reforms Department implements 1. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) act 1961; (as amended) 2. The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961; 3. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act 1955; 4. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956. 5. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969; 6. The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971; 7. The Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976; 8. The Tamil Nadu Kudiyiruppu Laws (Amendment) Act, 1990; 9. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969; and 10. The Minimum Wages Act 1948.

Rehabilitation Department

The Department of Rehabilitation mainly deals with the Rehabilitation of repatriates and refugees from Sri Lanka. The repatriation of Indian origin from Burma started on 1 June 1963 has come to an end. The repatriation of Srilanka repatriates has temporarily been stopped due to non-availability of ferry service from Rameswaram to Thalaimannar caused by ethnic violence in Srilanka.

The repatriates from Srilanka, after their arrival in India, are settled in spinning Mills/Textile Corporation/Plantations depending upon the vacancy position. Most of the families prefer to settle under 'petty trade' after getting business loan.

There is a separate organisation to implement the rehabilitation schemes at state level. The District Collector is attending to the implementation of rehabilitation schemes in the districts. Utilising the services of his Subordinate Officers, *viz.*, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, etc. Special staff exclusively for Srilanka Refugee works has also been sanctioned to the district.

Repatriates who secured business loan, and who had availed of rehabilitation assistance under the rehabilitation schemes in the district are eligible for housing loans. The loan sanctioning authority is the concerned Revenue Divisional Officer/Special Deputy Collector. Rupees 7500/- is sanctioned to the repatriates in two instalments @Rs.5000/- and Rs.2500/-[10]. As regards housing loan, a sum of Rs.10,000/- is sanctioned to each repatriate for construction of houses in urban areas and Rs.6000/- to those who build their houses in rural areas. The loan amount is disbursed in four instalments.

Under the rehabilitation scheme, 136 repatriates have been provided employment in the Kamakshi Amman Co-operative Spinning Mills, Vaiyabur, Kancheepuram. Since, there are no repatriation from Sri Lanka after 1985, due to ethnic violence, there are no other schemes in vogue now, except petty trade and employment.

Department of Sports and Youth Services

The Government established in 1956, the Madras State Sports Council to promote the proper development of sports and games in the State, help the various sports and games associations and to act as a liaison between the constituted bodies and the government[11]. The Tamil Nadu State Sports Council functions at Madras.

In 1962, the government felt that the sports development must take place in the districts also and hence established the District Sports Council in every Revenue District. The District Sports Council was formed in Chengalpattu-MGR District at Kancheepuram in the year 1963.

In September 1979, the Government started the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services to broadbase sports and games for implementation of schemes and to improve facilities in the State. In the year 1984, the Government set up the Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation Ltd. which replaced the Tamil Nadu State Sports Council. The Corporation was registered under the Companies Act 1954, on 5 November 1984.[12]

Now, the District Sports Council of Chengalpattu-MGR District with headquarters at Kancheepuram is functioning as a Unit of the said Corporation. The District Sports Council is headed by the District Sports Officer, who is assisted by seven coaches of various disciplines and four Markers, for coaching. Regarding the units under the District Sports Officer, 13 Rural Sports Centres in every block and four Youth Clubs in a few villages are functioning. The District Sports Officer is incharge of all sports activities in the district. The main objectives of the District Sports Council are:

(i) to sponsor and to conduct all types of tournaments, competitions, championships at the District and the State level; (ii) to sanction grant-in-aid to District Sports and Games Association for their conduct and participation in District and State level competitions; (iii) to construct, purchase, lease, hire and maintain sports and other facilities, infrastructure such as stadium, swimming pools, gymnasia, play-fields, velodrome, recreational places, etc., and (iv) to spot out sports talents at an early age and to groom them into outstanding sportmen.

The Anna Stadium at Kancheepuram was constructed in the year 1976 at a cost of Rs.7.5 lakhs through public donations and government grants. The total area of the complex is 15.44 acres. It has a 400 meter athletic track, football ground, hockey ground, volley ball, basket ball and ball badminton courts. The pavilion has seating accommodation for 5000 spectators.

Social Welfare Department

Established in 1947, for the development and welfare of the three most vulnerable sections of the society, *viz.*, women, children and the handicapped, is now headed by the Director this department. At the district level, the District Social Welfare Officer, implements the schemes relating to the Social Welfare. The District Social Welfare Officer, Chengalpattu MGR-District is assisted by an Assistant District Social Welfare Officer, 10 Industrial Cooperative Officers, Junior Rehabilitation Officer, Social Worker, Orthotic Technician, Multipurpose Rehabilitation Aids, Guidance Bureau Officer, 27 Extension Officers, (Blocks), two Rural Welfare Officers, three Craft instructors (in work centres and production units), besides ministerial staff.

A Separate Officer is incharge of the schemes relating to the Integrated Child Devlopment Services (ICDS). This office is located at Tambaram. There are 30 ICDS blocks in the district of which 27 are in rural areas, and

the remaining three are in urban areas, at Kancheepuram, Alandur and Thiruvethiyur. Each block is headed by a Child Development Project Officer, who is assisted by a Grade-I Supervisor, three Grade-II Supervisors and Anganvadi Workers. Each block has 100 Child Welfare Centres, which are looked after by the Anganvadi workers. The schemes implemented by this department and achievements thereon are discussed in detail in the chapter on "Other Social Services".

Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection is the head of the department. In the district level, he is assisted by the District Supply Officer and Taluk Supply Officers, who are under the administrative control of the District Collector.

Apart from this, a special team consisting of a Tahsildar, a Deputy Tahsildar, and three Special Revenue Inspectors, is working as Flying Squad under the control of the District Supply Officer. This team takes up surprise inspection of Fair Price shops for verification of stock, detection of under weighment of essential commodities distributed to card holders and also for weeding out bogus cards. It also undertakes night raids to curtail clandestine movement of paddy, rice and other essential commodities.

There is a Special Tahsildar (Civil Supplies) in-charge of Kancheepuram Taluk and Taluk Supply Officers in the cadre of Deputy Tahsildar in each of the remaining 11 taluks (except Saidapet Taluk, which comes under the control of the Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras) attached with supporting staff for attending to various items of work connected with Civil Supplies at taluk level. They are under the administrative control of the respective Revenue Divisional Officers and their work is reviewed by the Revenue Divisional Officers, District Supply Officer, District Revenue Officers and the Collector at frequent intervals.

The Revenue Divisional Officer is the Licensing authority for issue of Retail Licences under various Control Orders, while the Collector/District Revenue Officer issues wholesale licenses.

The Revenue Divisional Officer supervises and reviews the work done by the Taluk Supply Officers and executes the instructions issued by Government.

The District Supply Officer allocates essential commodities under Public Distribution System to the various taluk supply officers every month to ensure proper distribution to the Card-holders on the scale fiixed by the Government. He also initiates prompt action on the complaints received regarding the malfunctioning of fair price shops, from the general public.

In procurement, Chengalpattu - MGR district and Madras district are constituted as a single food district, where there is no levy for paddy/rice sold to Madras district dealers[13].

Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu is looking after the trading operations of essential commodities, *viz.*, rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene, palmolein, etc. This corporation is the sole agency for the procurement of paddy from the farmers in monopoly procurement area, at the price fixed by the Government of India, throughout the State. It stocks the paddy so procured from the farmers, in various Direct Purchase Centres opened by it every season in all the districts. All the essential commodities are supplied from the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation to the fair price shops for eventual distribution to the public through family cards. These shops are run either by the Cooperative Sector or by TNCSC. The essential commodities are also supplied for the welfare schemes sponsored by the Government such as Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme, free supply of rice to old age pensioners, and to those below the poverty line during festive occasions and at subsidised rates to police and fire service personnel, etc. These supplies are also effected from the stock available in the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

The Registered office of this Corporation is at Madras. The Chairman-*cum*-Managing Director or the Corporation, is the Chief Executive. The Corporation commenced its activities in July 1972 and its Regional Offices were established in March 1973 at Madras, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore.

To ensure effective and efficient control and distribution, 16 more regions were formed in 1974-75 and 1975-76. The regions are normally headed by Regional Managers in the cadre of Deputy Collectors, while big regions are placed under the control of Senior Regional Managers in the cadre of District Revenue Officers. The Chengalpattu-MGR District is under the control of Senior Regional Manager, Kancheepuram. The Manager (Accounts), Manager (Engineering), Manager (Quality Control), Deputy Regional Manager, Deputy Manager (Bills), Assistant Manager (General), Assistant Manager (Quality Control) Assistant Executive Engineers, and other complementary staff are assisting the Senior Regional Manager.

There are 1945 fair rice shops, 79 retail dealers (bulk consumers) and 7,03,625, family cardholders in the district[14].

Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation

The Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO) registered under the Companies Act, 1956, started functioning from 15 February 1974 [15]. The objectives of this Corporation are: (i) to provide housing facilities to Adi-Dravidars; (ii) to undertake construction of hostels, schools, community halls, balwadis, etc; (iii) to implement income generating economic development schemes for the benefit of down-trodden Adi-dravidars, so as to enable them to cross the poverty line; and, (iv) to undertake

any other specific items of work for the upliftment of Adi-dravidars entrusted by the Government from time to time.

Conceived originally for the construction of houses for poor Adi-dravidars, this corporation, since 1980 - 81, is implementing mutli-dimensional economic development schemes aimed at ameliorating poverty and to raise the standard of living of Adi-Dravidars in the State. Various income generating and employment oriented schemes launched in the state have created a tremendous impact among Adi-dravidars. From 1989-90 onwards, the task of construction of houses has been taken up by the Rural Development Department under *Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam* (Jawahar Rozgar Yojana).

Financial assistance is given to Adi-dravidars in the form of subsidy from TAHDCO under special central assistance, linked with bank loan for ventures ranging from petty shop to brick industry, mini dairy to motor van, fruit stall to photography, broiler unit to printing press, rural textile centre to cooperative spinning mills, tyre carts to tractors, etc.

The Administration of TAHDCO is carried on in a three-tier system. The head office, the apex body under the stewardship of Managing Director at the State level is responsible for formulating, implementing and monitoring all the technical and economic development schemes for the welfare of Adi-dravidars in the State. The Secretary to Government, Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare is the Chairman of TAHDCO.

Regional Managers in the cadre of District Revenue Officers are the middle level officers responsible for the execution of all the schemes in the districts under their respective jurisdiction. Chengalpattu-MGR district comes under the jurisdiction of the Regional Manager, Villupuram. Thus, the regions constitute the second tier of the system. The District Manager, in the cadre of Deputy Collector, and his team of staff are the machinery implementing all the schemes at the district level, constituting the third tier of the system.

Housing Schemes

The construction of house to Adi-dravidars is normally taken up as per the sanction orders issued by the Government based on the proposals sent to them by the District Collectors. The cost of each tiled house is Rs.6000/- while it is Rs.10,000/- in respect of the house with R.C.C. roof, under the Kamaraj Housing Scheme. The construction of houses has been undertaken only in the house sites assigned by the Government to Adi-dravidars. The plinth area of each house is 201 sq.ft. In the Chengalpattu-MGR district, 4954 houses have so far been constructed. The technical wing has completed the projects like construction of hostels for boys and girls school buildings, community halls and Jeevandhara wells, etc. Under *Million Wells Scheme*, irrigation wells for the Adi-dravidar farmers in the State have been taken up since 1990-91.

TAHDCO is also implementing the following other schemes with the financial assistance. It receives under special central assistance, on an average of Rs.15 to 16 crores a year.

1) Self employment scheme; 2) Self employment training scheme; 3) Agriculture and allied activities; 4) Individual entrepreneur scheme; 5) Petty trade scheme: and 6) Schemes implemented through other departments.

Under the Self Employment Scheme, financial assistance subject to a maximum of Rs.6000/- is released, of which 50 per cent is treated as subsidy and the remaining 50 per cent bank loan. Under the Self Employment Training Scheme, Training is imparted to the Hindu Adi-dravidar youth in the TRYSEM pattern for a period of six months to enable them to seek self-employment ventures with the financial assistance provided by banks and subsidy by TAHDCO.

The District Manager (TAHDCO), selects reputed voluntary organisations and Government technical institutions for arranging Self-employment training programmes. Commercially viable and technically feasible trades are selected by the District Manager, based on the target fixed by the Government under the Action Plan and they are allocated to the institutions selected for imparting training. The candidates belonging to Adi-dravidar community required for self employment training are selected by the District Manager.

Of all the economic development schemes implemented by TAHDCO, preponderance is given to agriculture and agro oriented projects to improve the lot of poor Adi-dravidars who are predominantly depending on agriculture for their livelihood in the rural areas. In coordination with other departments, such as Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Sericulture, etc. TAHDCO undertakes agricultural schemes with the special central assistance. Under individual entrepreneur scheme, financial assistance up to rupees five lakhs is provided to the Adi-dravidars to start income generating economic activities such as purchase of lorries, tractors, oil-tankers, mini-vans, auto-rickshaws and setting up of dairy farms, poultry units, hospitals, clinics, leather industries, chemical industries, petrol/diesel bunks, rice and flour mills, export garment units, granite polishing units, computer centres, xerox units and scores of similar other projects.

Under the Petty Trade Scheme, financial assistance subject to a maximum of Rs.5000/- per unit is given. The entire outlay for the scheme is met from out of State Government funds.

Schemes implemented by TAHDCO, through other departments

TAHDCO assists the Adi-dravidars with subsidy under special central assistance through various Government departments and *quasi*-Government organisations, by chanalising their technical expertise and manpower for implementing employment oriented and income generating projects.

The Scheme-wise beneficiaries, amount spent for each scheme during 1990-91 and 1991-92 in respect of Chengalpattu-MGR District are furnished below:

TAHDCO SCHEMES

Sl. no.	Name of Scheme	Targetted beneficiaries		Total Cost		Subsidy		Bank Loan	
		1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Self Employment Schemes	750	500	45.00	50.00	22.50	25.00	22.50	25.00
2.	Self Employment Training Scheme	120	150	3.12	3.90	3.42	3.90	—	—
3.	Electric Motor Pumpsets	10	15	0.85	1.50	0.425	0.750	0.425	0.750
4.	Oil Engine (with fittings)	10	25	0.84	2.731	0.042	1.25	0.042	1.481
5.	Construction of Pump room	20		1.000		0.500		0.500	
6.	Preumatic tyre carts with 7 bullocks	50	100	6.00	13.50	3.00	5.00	3.00	8.50
7.	Plough Bullocks (1 pair)	100	125	3.00	5.625	1.50	2.813	1.50	2.813
8.	Bullock cart with pair of bullocks	100	100	6.00	9.50	3.00	4.75	3.00	4.75
9.	Power sprayer with one cycle	25	25	0.80	1.00	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.50
10.	Supply of steel Bunts	10	15	0.90	1.35	0.450	0.675	0.450	0.675
11.	Heavy Duty Load motorised tri-cycle	20	—	1.60	—	0.80	—	0.80	—
12.	Individual scheme on IRDP pattern in all cluster blocks	1200	150	72.00	15.00	36.00	7.50	36.00	7.50
13.	Development of individual Adi-dravidar Entrepreneurs)	90	—	202.50		13.50 (Margin money 33.75)		135.00	

Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board was established in February 1982. It enforces the (i) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, (ii) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, (iii) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, and (iv) Environment (Protection) Act.

The Board functions in a three tier set up with the Corporate Office at Madras, five regional offices and 16 district offices[16]. The district officers receive and process applications from person desirous of setting up industries. Inspects industries in their respective jurisdiction in order to ensure that proper pollution control measures are adopted and to complaints received from the public in respect of matters relating to the violation of pollution control. The entire State of Tamil Nadu has been declared as Air Pollution Control Area. Industries are divided into red, orange, and green categories, depending upon the level of pollution. New and existing industries have to obtain the consent of the Board under Water and Air Pollution Control Laws. Consent is renewed at intervals fixed for each category of industry.

To assist the Board on the analytical side, it has established well equipped advanced environmental laboratories, district environment laboratories and mobile environmental laboratories. One such district environmental laboratory, and one mobile environmental laboratory are functioning in the district.

Emergency Response Centre

There is steady increase in the transport and handling of hazardous substances throughout the country, necessitating the institution of a machinery to deal with any accidents involving any hazardous chemicals. The Government constituted a Sate Crisis Group under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to deal with major accidents involving any hazardous chemicals[17]. A District Emergency Committee has also been formed to handle such problems. There is a proposal to locate a control room for managing the crisis situation in hazardous chemical industries in Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board Office. The Board has also proposed to establish emergency response centres in places like Manali, where there is concentration of Chemical Industries. These centres will be fully equipped to deal with any crisis involving hazardous chemicals. During the year 1992-93, an emergency response centre is to be established in Manali at a cost of Rs.10.32 lakhs.

The activities of the Board in the district

Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, existing and new industrial units have to obtain the consent of the Board for discharging sewage/trade effluents into any stream, a well or sewer or on land by furnishing the details of treatment and disposal arrangements/air pollution control measures. The Board has evolved standards for discharge of effluents,

depending upon the mode of disposal and emissions and ambient air. While issuing consent, the Board stipulates necessary conditions for bringing the trade effluent to the requisite standards. The Officers of the Board collect samples of effluent/emission from industries before and after treatment to assess the adequacy of the corrective measures.

The Board has established two District Environmental Engineers' Offices for the Chengalpattu-MGR District in view of the existence of large number of industries in the district, one for Chengalpattu-MGR District (South) and the other for Chengalpattu-MGR District (North). The Chengalpattu North District Environmental Engineer's Office deals with as many as 700 industries.

A large petro chemical complex in Manali with units such as Madras Refineries Ltd., Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Ambattur Industrial Estate, Ennore Industrial area, etc., come under the jurisdiction of the Enviornmental Engineer, Chengalpattu (North) District. These units are regularly monitored by the staff of the District Environmental Engineer. To assist the District Environmental Engineer in his functions, a District Environmental Laboratory has been established at Ambattur. To assess the Ambient Air Quality, three National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAAQM) Stations have been established in the area. There is a proposal to establish a common hazardous waste management facility to dispose of the hazardous waste generated by the industries in the area.

Chengalpattu South District Environmental Engineer's office is monitoring about 800 industries. There are tanneries and bleaching and dyeing units in addition to other types of industries. Most of these units are in small scale sector which have posed difficulties to put up effluent treatment plan. Hence, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Contral Board has suggested to these units to put up common effluent treatment plant, one for tanneries and the other for textile dyeing industries. The proposal is to form a company for each of the common effluent treatment plant, and this company will be incharge of the formulation installation, operation and maintenance of the common effluent treatment plant. The Board assists in scrutinising the proposals, mobilisation of financial resources, etc. The Government have a proposal to have Common Effluent Treatment Plants for 100 tanneries at a cost of Rs.614 lakhs at Pammal-Pallavaram and for 51 bleaching and dyeing units at a cost of Rs.88 lakhs at Ayyampet-Muthialpet. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) has come forward to provide financial assistance to the tune of $ 1.5 millions for the common effluent treatment plant for tanneries at Pammal and Pallavaram. A Project Officer, exclusively for these plants has been posted to expedite the work.

Due to increase of chemical units in Tamil Nadu particularly in Chengalpattu MGR district and suburban areas of Madras city there has been an increase of transport of hazardous chemicals. It has, therefore, become necessary to develop infrastructure facilities to meet any emergencies involving the chemical units and transportation to hazardous chemicals.

The Board is headed by the Chairman who is an IAS Officer. At the district level, under the control of the Joint Chief Environmental Engineer, Chengalpattu MGR Region, two District Environmental Engineers are functioning. They have two Assistant Environmental Engineers, Assistant Engineers, two Assistant Managers, two Deputy Managers, two Environmental Scientists, and two Field Assistants, under their charge.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB) was established in 1961. It is having jurisdiction over the entire State. The Board is headed by a Chairman non official cadre. The Board implements the following Housing schemes: Low Income, Middle Income and Higher Income group Housing Scheme, Small and Medium Housing Scheme, Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project, Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Rural Housing Scheme, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

Organisation set up in Chengalpattu-MGR District

Two Superintending Engineers are incharge of execution of works in the district. The Superintending Engineer, World Bank Circle, has jurisdiction, over four divisions, while the Superintending Engineer - Chengalpattu Circle has one division under his control. All these five divisions execute various housing schemes in the district. Each division is headed by an Executive Engineer, and he is assisted by Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers. The Executive Engineer is the inspecting officer and the authority incharge of payment of bills. The Assistant Executive Engineers supervise various works, while the Assistant and Junior Engineers assist the Assistant Executive Engineers in the proper execution of works.

In the Chengalpattu-MGR District, from the inception to 30 September 1992, the Board has constructed 56499 plots/houses consisting of 11567 LIG plots/houses, 7052 MIG/HIG plots/houses, 36948 plots/houses for the economically weaker sections, 234 houses for police personnel, and 668 houses under the Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Rural Housing Schemes[18].

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD)

With the financial assistance of the Government of India, the Tamil Nadu Government created the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board during 1971, to execute various water supply and sewerage schemes, in Tamil Nadu. The Board implements these schemes all over Tamil Nadu, except the Madras Metropolitan area.

At the State level, the Board is headed by a non-official Chairman, besides seven Directors including the Managing Director. As regards Chengalpattu MGR district, the Superintending Engineer (TWAD), Poonamallee is incharge of both rural and urban water supply divisions in the district. The Urban Division, Alandur is under the control of an executive Engineer. This Division has further been sub-divided as Ambattur, Tambaram and Guduvancheri sub-divisions. Each sub-division is placed under the control of an Assistant Executive Engineer.

Ambattur Sub-Division looks after the water supply schemes at Minjur, Podatoorpet and also the drainage scheme to the Central Prison, Puzhal. The Tambaram sub-division takes care of water supply to Thirumazhisai, Sriperumpudur Town Panchayat and 22 way side villages and also water supply to Madras Export Processing Zone and Pallavaram. The Guduvancheri sub-division provides water supply to Budur Acharapakkam, Melmaruvathur Nandivaram, Guduvancheri and Maraimalai Nagar. The Assistant Executive Engineers incharge of the sub-divisions are assisted by Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers.

The Rural Water Supply Divisions are located at Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, and Gummidipoondi. The Chengalpattu Rural Division has sub-divisional offices at Chengalpattu, Uthiramerur and Madhurantakam. The Kancheepuram Division is divided into Kancheepuram, Sriperumpudur, Poonamallee and Thiruttani sub divisions. Gummidipoondi division has sub-divisional offices at Gummidipoondi, Ponneri and Red Hills. Each sub-division has further been divided into sections. Normally, a sub-division has four or more sections.

In Chengalpattu MGR district, all the nine municipalities supply protected water. With the World Bank assistance, water supply improvement scheme is under execution for Chengalpattu municipality. Out of the three municipal townships, Avadi Township alone is provided with water supply. There are 26 urban town panchayats in the district of which 16 are provided with water supply. The urban township, Tiruttani, the classified Rural Township Mamallapuram and the only cantonment St. Thomas Mount are provided with water supply schemes. There are 17 rural town panchayats in the district, of which four are rural town panchayats and 13 are classified rural town panchayats. All the four rural town panchayats and two classified rural town panchayats are provided with water supply scheme. Water Supply Schemes for the five town (three urban town panchayats and two rural town panchayats) and for a few institutions, *viz.*, Maraimalai Nagar Phase-II, Central Prison, Puzhal, NH 45 widening, etc., are under execution. For the implementation of these schemes, a sum of Rs.351.50 lakhs has been spent in the year 1992-93.

There are 6,434 rural habitations located in the district, of which 2346 are fully covered with water supply, while 4088 are partially covered[19]. During

1992-93, 404 rural habitations were taken up at a cost of Rs.425 lakhs. From this amount, it is programmed to give full coverage to 262 habitations and partial coverage to 142 habitations. Up to October 1992, 107 habitations have been completed at a cost of Rs.266 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Wakf Board

The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has been constituted under the Wakf Act 1954. The Chairman of the Board is elected from out of the 11 members appointed by the Government and the Secretary is appointed by Government by transfer from Revenue Department in the cadre of Deputy Collector or District Revenue Officer. Now the Board is administered by a Special Officer in the IAS cadre, besides the Secretary.

The term 'Wakf' means permanent dedication of properties for religious and charitable purposes. The aim of the Wakf Board is to ensure that all the Wakf in Tamilnadu State are managed in accordance with the provisions of the Wakf Act 1954. For proper administration of Wakf properties, Tamilnadu has been divided into seven zones and the Chengalpattu-MGR district comes under the northern zone with its headquarters at Madras. Two Wakf inspectors are incharge of field work in the district.

There are 281 Wakf Institutions in Chengalpattu-MGR district consisting of mosques, dharghas, burial grounds, Madras as (Religious Schools) and *ashur Khanas*, (for celebration of Muharram). Inams are granted for religious services in the mosques, ashur khanas, and for Khazi service. Similar charitable institutions are also created for feeding the poor.

In the district, the following three Wakfs derive an annual income around Rs.50,600/-:

1. Hazarath Thameem Ansari Durgha, Kovalam, 2. Jamia Pattivasal, Tambaram, 3. Nawab Jamia Mosque, Chengalpattu, 4. Jumma Mosque, Pallavaram, 5. Poorani Labbai Mosque, Alandur, 6. Jamia Mosque, Tiruvallur, 7. Big Mosque, Poonamallee, 8. Muslim Committee, Red Hills, 9. Thulukkam Chatram Charities, Red Hills and 10. Butt Road Mosque, ST. Thomas Mount.

In order to augment the resources of wakf institution, loans are granted by the Government through the Wakf Board for construction of buildings of permanent nature such as shops, lodgings, Shandi Khanas, etc. Jumma Mosque, Sadras and Jumma Mosque, Thirukazhukundram have been granted such developmental loans[20].

For the renovation and repairs to the wakf buildings, renovation grant ranging from Rs.5000/- to Rs.10,000/- is normally sanctioned under crash programme of Government of Tamil Nadu, through the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board. Many wakf institutions have been benefited by this scheme.

The Board has created a Welfare Fund, from out of the donations received from the public and is providing financial assistance to the poor

and downtrodden hailing from the district on humanitarian grounds for charitable purposes, such as marriage of poor girls. Besides, scholarships are provided to the poor students, from IX std. to XII std., provided they do not get such benefits under any other scheme.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation

Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) a premier national level technofinancing institution, was incorporated 20 years ago to finance and undertake (i) housing and urban development programme (ii) setting up of new or sattelite towns and (iii) setting up of building material industries.

HUDCO has always encouraged projects which provided simple and inexpensive but functionally and aesthetically sound development, incorporate measures to achieve economy in construction, ensure optimum use of land, promote areas like upgradation and basic sanitation and are financially viable, technically sound and legally acceptable.

HUDCO since its inception has adopted a financing policy which favours the poor. Atleast 55 per cent of the finances goes to low and economically weaker section. The lower the cost, the lower the interest, the longer the repayment period and higher the HUDCO'S loan component.

HUDCO - Programmes

HUDCO finances variety of programmes to different borrowing agencies throughout the country. These are urban housing, rural housing, environmental improvement, repair and renewal, social infrastructure, basic sanitation and scavenger liberation, staff infrastructure and skill development.

As part of decentralisation activity HUDCO zonal office was set up at Madras during 1989 which looks after implementation of various programmes in Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar islands. Various housing schemes, urban infrastructure and social infrastructure schemes, have been sanctioned to Chengalpattu-M.G.R. district from the financial year 1974-75 onwards benefiting various income groups.

Through Tamil Nadu Housing Board, HUDCO has sanctioned 27 schemes which enabled construction of 6000 dwelling units, allocation of 8548 plots at a cost of Rs.5921.18 lakhs of which HUDCO's *save through loan* was Rs.2564.56 lakhs. Among the above schemes, one special low cost housing scheme at Kancheepuram was sanctioned during 1974 for construction of 40 houses at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. The scheme has been completed.

One rural housing scheme at Gudalur village for construction of 192 houses was also sanctioned to TNHB during 1981 at a project cost of Rs.7.65 lakhs. The loan assistance was Rs.3.82 lakhs. The scheme has been completed.

Through Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board one Economically Weaker Section (EWS) housing scheme at Tambaram was sanctioned in the year 1986 for construction of 321 houses at a project cost of Rs.37.69 lakhs with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs.33.84 lakhs.

Assistance is provided for rural housing through Tamilnadu co-operative Housing Federation Ltd.

The financing pattern for the rural housing schemes is as shown below:

	Plain areas Rs.	*Hilly areas* Rs.
HUDCO loan	7000	9000
State Government Subsidy	1500	1500
Beneficiary contribution	1500	1500
	10,000	12,000

Recently, the ceiling cost has been increased to Rs.22,000/- per dwelling unit.

Through the taluk level co-operative societies, the composite cash loan / housing schemes are implemented. Loan assistance would be extended to the individual Low Income Group, Middle Income Group and High Income Group beneficiaries direct. Under this scheme, so far, six projects for 1865 dwelling units at the cost of Rs.887.57 lakhs have been sanctioned, of which the HUDCO loan assistance was Rs.654.40 lakhs.

Workshed-*cum*-Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers

The above schemes have been implemented by Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society. Subsidy of Rs.2,500/- each from State Government and Central Government was made available for the construction of workshed apart from the HUDCO loan of Rs.14,000/- for construction of houses. Subsequently, the subsidy has been increased to Rs.5,000/-. Seven schemes, which contained 1066 dwelling units at the project cost of Rs.164.79 lakhs was sanctioned. Of which, the HUDCO Loan amount was Rs.11.57 lakhs.

Schemes in Maraimalai Nagar

Five schemes have been sanctioned to MMDA for construction of Low Income Group and Middle Income Group houses in Maraimalai Nagar Satellite town developed by MMDA, where 1632 dwelling units, 340 plots, at the project cost of Rs.311.23 lakhs, for which the HUDCO sanctioned the loan of Rs.218.12 lakhs.

Urban Employment through Housing and Shelter Upgradation under NRY

Taking up the shelter upgradation schemes for the urban poor is one of the thrust areas under the NRY. This provides for a loan assistance of Rs.3,000, grant assistance of Rs.800 from Central Government and Rs.200 from State Government amounting to a total of Rs.4,000 by which the houses for the urban poor can be repaired/upgraded. The scheme is implemented by the individual municipalities, while Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure and Development Corporation is acting as a nodal agency at the apex level. Details of the scheme sanctioned to each municipality is given below:

	Name of the Municipality/region	*No. of dwelling units sanctioned*	*Project Cost* (Rs. in lakhs)	*Loan Amount* (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Alandur	550	22.83	17.33
2.	Kancheepuram	600	24.90	18.90
3.	Tiruvottiyur	600	24.90	18.90
4.	Avadi Township	600	24.90	18.90
5.	Chengalpattu region	4850	201.28	152.70
6.	Chengalpattu	500	20.75	15.75

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation-*cum*-Scavenger Rehabilitation schemes

This programme aims at removal of inhuman practice of manual scavenging by provision of low cost pour flush latrines on a wholetown basis and rehabilitation of scavengers thus liberated. So far 1400 towns have been identified to be covered under the programme at national level in two phases. The details of the schemes sanctioned in Chengalpattu-MGR district are as follows:

Sl. no.	*Name of the Municipality*	*No. of units*	*ILCS Project Cost* (Rs.in lakhs)	*Loan Amount* (Rs.in lakhs)	*No. of scavengers being liberated*
1.	Ambattur	21155	63.68	42.93	63
2.	Pallavaram	1785	59.53	41.03	100
3.	Alandur	2874	112.45	76.53	60
4.	Tiruvallur	3740	124.18	86.03	52
5.	Tambaram	4643	168.69	116.94	30
6.	Avadi	3810	306.05	199.98	14

Building Centres

As a part of the Government of India/HUDCO programme of National Network of Building Centres (Kattida Maiyam), HUDCO is extending support for establishment of such Kattida Maiyams in the district. These Kattida Maiyams are set up to serve as:

(i) Building technology transfer centre from lab to land, (ii) Skill upgradation and training centre for masons and artisans, (iii) Building material manufacture and outlet centre and (iv) Construction and consultancy agency to take up any government and private housing and building programme.

The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has established a Building Centre at Maduravoyal and the Madras Craft Foundation is also establishing a Building Centre at Muttukkadu. These Building Centres are imparting training to the rural and urban youth in the cost effective technologies and also acting as the production centres apart from taking up Government and private housing and building projects. The HUDCO through the Government of India and KFW assistance is providing grant assistance to an extent of rupees two lakhs and Rs. 6.5 lakhs respectively to the above centres[21].

In addition, for the monitoring and coordination work of the Kattida Maiyams in Tamil Nadu, a State level Kattida Maiyam is proposed to be established in the complex of State Institute of Rural Development at Peramanur in Kattankulattur Block, in the district.

Treasuries and Accounts Department

The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Madras, is the head of the Department. The general administrative control of all the Pay and Accounts Offices, Office of the Regional Deputy Directors of Treasuries and Accounts, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Pension Pay Office, Accounts Officer (Funds), District Treasuries and Sub Treasuries is vested with him. The Director of Treasuries and Accounts is responsible for the proper management and functioning of the Treasury organisation in the State and acts as Advisor to the government on matters relating to accounts and also in the interpretation of the various code rules. He is assisted by two Joint Directors, two Personal Assistants (Administration) and (Treasury control) including one Accounts Officer (Pensioners Grievances). There are six Regional Deputy Directors of Treasuries and Accounts stationed at Madras, Vellore, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. There are four Pay and Accounts Officers and one Sub Pay and Accounts Office (Corporation) in Madras city and one Pay and Accounts Office in Madurai city in this State. The details of number of District Treasuries, Sub Treasuries and other offices attached are District Treasuries 23, Banking Sub-Treasuries 112, Non-Banking-Treasuries 90, Office of the Regional Deputy Directors six, Pay and Accounts Offices five, Sub Pay and Accounts Offices (Corporation) one, Assistant Superintendent of

Stamps one, 73 Assistants Superintendent of Stamps one, Accounts Officer (Funds) one, Pension pay Office one.

At present, there are two District Treasuries in Chengalpattu-MGR district one located at Kancheepuram and the other at Tiruvallur. In the Tiruvallur Treasury accounts have been computerised. The total number of Sub-Treasuries under the control of District Treasuries, Kancheepuram and District Treasury, Tiruvallur, are shown hereunder[22]:

District Treasury, Kancheepuram			*Banking*
1. Sub-Treasury,	Chengalpattu	(Sel.Grade)	Banking
2. Sub-Treasury,	Cheyyar Grade-II		Non-Banking
3. Sub-Treasury,	Kancheepuram	(Sel.Grade)	-do-
4. Sub-Treasury,	Madurantakam	Gr.II	Banking
5. -do-	Sriperumbudur	Gr.II	-do-
6. -do-	Tirukalukundram	Gr.II	-do-
7. -do-	Uthiramerur	SelGr.	Non-Banking
8. -do-	Walajabad	Sel. Gr.	-do-

District Treasury, Tiruvallur			*Banking*
1. Sub-Treasury,	Ambattur	Sel. Gr.	Non-Banking
2. -do-	Avadi	Gr.II	Banking
3. -do-	Gummidipoondi	Sel.Gr.	Non-Banking
4. -do-	Nandanam	Sel.Gr.	Banking
5. -do-	Pallipet	Sel.Gr.	Non-Banking
6. -do-	Ponneri	G.II	Banking
7. -do-	Poonamallee	Sel.Gr.	Non-Banking
8. -do-	Saidapet	Sel.Gr.	Banking
9. -do-	Tiruttani	Gr.II	Banking
10. -do-	Tiruvallur	Sel.Gr.	Non-Banking
11. -do-	Tambaram	Sel.Gr.	Banking
12. -do-	Uthukottai	Sel.Gr.	Non-Banking

Notes & References

1. Notes from the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Madras, dated 25 June 1992

2. Commercial Taxes Department, At a Glance - 1990, Commercial Taxes Department, Madras.

3. Report from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, dated 29 October 1992

4. Policy Note on the Tamil Nadu Fire Service Department, 1962-93

5. Report from the Divisional Fire Officer, Kancheepuram, dated 4 March 1992 and Fire Ambulance Rescue Call Register, Office of the Director of Fire Service, Madras.

6. Report from the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Madras-15, dated 22 February 1993

7. Report from the Chief Engineer, Highways and Rural Works, Madras, dated 14 March 1989.

8. Note from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras-5, dated 6 March 1992

9. Report from the Department of Land Reforms, Madras, dated 27 May 1992

10. Report from the The Director of Rehabilitation, Madras, dated 7 May 1993

11. G.O.Ms.No. 1417 (Education), dated 25 June 1956

12. Report from the Director of Sports and Youth Services, dated 1 March 1992

13. Report from the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Madras, dated 14 May 1990.

14. Report from the Senior Regional Manager, TNCSC, Kancheepuram, dated 9 October 1990.

15. Brochure on the activities of Tamil Nadu Adi-dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Ltd.

16. Report from the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Madras-4, dated 23 May 1992.

17. G.O. Ms. No. 306. (E&F) Department, dated 26 April 1991

18. Report from the Chief Engineer (P), TNHB, dated 20 February 1990 and

    Report from Personnel Secretary TNHB, Madras, dated 20 November 1992

19. Report from the Superintending Engineer, TWAD, Madras - Chengalpattu Circle, at Poonamallee, dated 20 May 1992 and 13 November 1992.

20. Report from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Wakf Board, Madras-4, dated 27 January 1993

21. Note from Sri G.R.Viswanathan, Executive Director, South zone-HUDCO-Madras, dated 31 July 1992.

22. Note from the Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Madras, dated 18 August 1992

CHAPTER - 14

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

It has always been the desire of the people that they should govern themselves. In India right from ancient times, self-governing bodies were functioning more or less independently in smaller divisions called villages of major territories. These village bodies were 'Local Self Government' of ancient times. They were looking after manifold civic, administrative and political needs of citizens in their respective areas. These bodies which were termed as Panchayats later, were called "Village Republics"[1]. In fact, the local bodies served as training ground in the art of self-government so that the people might be fit to shoulder still greater responsibilities and might play their role in the government of their Province and Nation in later years.

The Local bodies had always been functioning as a miniature government for limited local areas for purposes of uniformity, coordination, economy and rapid progress. It is this local initiative that always paved way for the progress of the entire nation. These ancient rural republics which sustained the country for hundreds of years and which endured the village economy for ages were based on two important foundations of common will and natural harmony[2].

The Local Self Government which was otherwise called "panchayat" in ancient days was an assembly of a few members elected by villagers. The panchayats had always been a part of rural cultural heritage of India. They continued to flourish in the medieaval period and also in the beginning of modern period. However, during the early part of the British rule, these institutions began to decay, as a result of ruthless method of revenue collection by British authorities. In the later part of the 19 Century, efforts were taken to set right the situation and "Local Self Government" began to flourish again in the beginning of the 20 Century[3].

In free India, Panchayat Raj is a scheme of local self government introduced as a means of implementing rural development programmes with the active participation of the people. The policy makers evolved two objectives namely, - "Self Government" and "Community Development" for the development of the villages with the participation of the people. It is in this direction that the "Local Self Government" is making greater strides for nation's progress and prosperity.

History of Local Self Government in Chengalpattu-M.G.R. District

Local Self Government is certainly indigenous and it is neither exotic nor foreign to India. Also, it is not an unknown feature to this soil as the Britishers claimed to be. Indeed, Local Self Government is the richest legacy bequeathed to the present generation by their ancestors of the ancient days. To support this statement, many evidences can be shown starting from the Vedic period. The popular Assembly "Sabha" and the Village Commune

"Samithi" were considered to be of divine origin. References to their existence are found in Rig Veda. They seem to have exercised unbound influence upon and moulded the form and character of the most ancient Vedic Government[4].

In ancient times as is evidence from Vedic literature, Village was the basic unit of a province as well as a real centre of social life and the principal nursery of social virtues. The origin and early history of Local Self Government are not clear, but, their general prevalence and development from the eighth to twelfth century A.D., over the whole of Southern India including the Chera, Karnataka and Telugu Kingdoms are evidenced from the numerous inscriptions. The Sangam literary work, Manimekalai gives a rather conventional account of Kanchipuram - the present headquarters of the Chengalpattu-M.G.R. District. The cities as well as the villages of the Chengalpattu region had a simple police and sanitary system, where the watchmen went their rounds, lamps in hand and the streets were kept clean by fresh sand being laid thereon. This type of local administration of the Sangam period seems to have continued during the times of the Pallava rule also in the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries.

About the beginning of the ninth century, the stone inscriptions of the Pallavas are abundant on the subject of Local Self Government. In these inscriptions, interesting particulars of the activities of the Village Sabhas all over the Tamil country and particularly in the Chengalpattu territory are found[5]. A perusal of the stone records of this period relating to these details dated in the years of the later Pallava kings, namely, Nandivarman-II, Dantivarman Nandivarman-III and Aparajita, shows that Adambakkam, Avaninarayana Chaturvedimangalam (Kaveripakkam), Manali, Thiruvothiyur, Kuram, Perumunaiyur, Tiruvipurambedu, Anbil, Venkunram, Uttaramallur, Perunguli, Tirukoilur and Ukkal figure among the large number of places that enjoyed self governing village Sabhas. An inscription of Aparajita refers the exemption of a piece of land from tax and registering a gift in the name of Siva at Tiruttani. Inscriptions of the Chengalpattu territory also indicate that during the ninth Century, different types of village assemblies carried on different kinds of work. One of the most important of these Assemblies was called the Sabhas[6]. These were usually to be found in Brahmadeya villages, where the largest number of shares in the lands were held by Brahmanas. Therefore, the gains of the village were really managed by the Brahmanas. The rules laid down in the Uttaramallur inscription for the membership of the village Assemblies apply in all probability to such sabhas. From these Pallava inscriptions, it may be inferred that these Sabhas looked after the temple and its administration and received the endowments made on behalf of temple services[7]. Besides, many of these sabhas looked after the supervision and repairs to the village tanks which were brought into existence with considerable labour at the instance of the Pallava kings. Some of these large irrigation tanks which must have

engaged the skilled labour of an army of men still survive. These include, the Paramesvara Tataka in Kuram near Kancheepuram, the Mahendra Tataka in Mahendravadi near Arakonam, Tirayaneri Vayiramegu Tataka in Uttaramallur and Chitramegha Tataka in Velleri. The irrigation channels figuring in the Pallava inscriptions include the Perumbidugu Vaikkal, - the Channel excavated from the Palar to Kuram and Vayiramega Vaikkal both probably owe their origin to the Pallava kings bearing these surnames. The supervision and upkeep of these tanks and channels must have involved a great deal of labour and attention on the part of the Village Sabhas. Many of which had a separate Tank Supervision Committee as is evidenced from one of the later inscriptions. The great tank at Uttaramallur owes its origin to one of the Pallava kings by name Vayiramegan and figures frequently in the inscriptions relating to the activities of the Uttaramallur Sabha during the reign of Dantivarman and Vijaya Kampa Varman[8]. Also, Local Assemblies functioned in different forms.

Social and religious gathering of the people in what was known as the 'Manram' (the open space in the centre of the Village where people met under the shade of a tree) appear to have been a regular feature of rural life in ancient times. These Manrams dealt with settlement of a civil dispute, or such as the purchase and sale of land or the punishment of a crime.

There were three types of Village assemblies namely, 'Sabha' (சபா), 'Ur' (ஊர்) and 'Nagaram' (நகரம்)[9]. Specific references to Village 'Sabhas' in Tamil Country are found in the inscriptions of Pandyas and Pallavas, of the eighth Century A.D. The Sabha or Mahasabha was the assembly composed purely of Brahmin Villages which usually had names ending in Chaturvedimangalam. The second type of village assembly was 'Ur', which was the simplest of the above assemblies. Sometimes, the 'Ur' denoted village or town and it also denoted assembly. A few scholars are of the opinion that the above assemblies other than the 'Sabha' are non-territorial bodies. However, the assemblies other than Sabha, composed of members of general public without any caste distinction, conducted general meetings like guilds while military clubs of the ancient days refer generally the meetings of the people for certain specific purposes. In these meetings, rigid caste rules did not play any role. The third type is 'Nagaram' which was confined to mercantile towns only. The 'Nattar' were the people of an administrative division, called "Nadu" which was larger than the Village but smaller than the "Mandalam". This is attested by the Madras Epigraph Report for 1912-13 according to which there were in South India in the tenth Century A.D., Village assemblies which appear to have consisted of all the residents of a village including cultivators, professionals and merchants. Again in another inscription in the Tanjore district of King Rajaraja Chola-I (A.D. 985-1013), mention is made about forty villages where the villagers as a body seemed to have managed their own affairs[10].

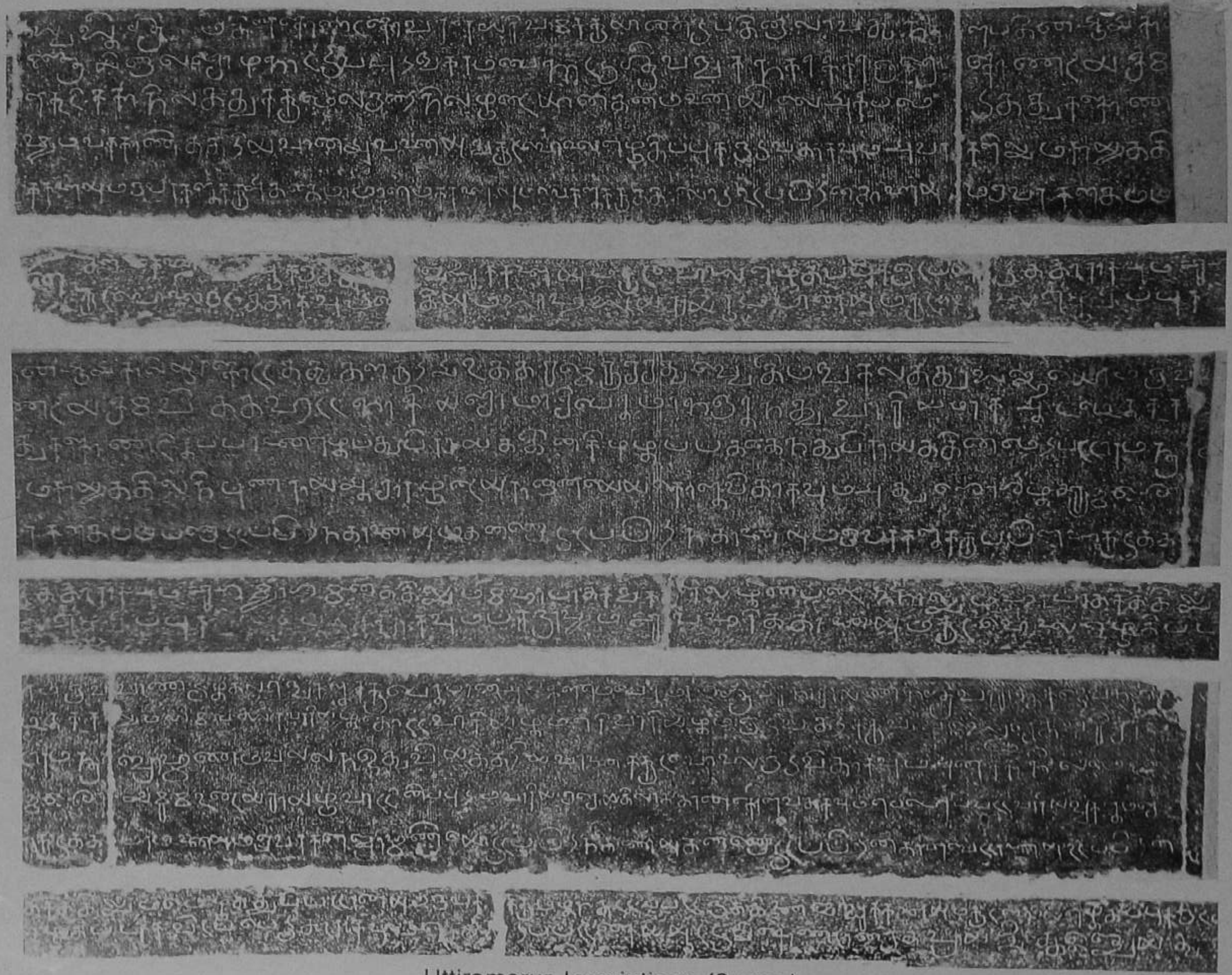
The villages were often divided into 'Seris', streets or quarters and people of each "Seri" formed a group for certain purposes. Uttama Chola appointed the people of two seris of Kancheepuram to take charge of the Uragam temple and manage its affairs. The seris of Utturamerur territory in Chengalpattu M.G.R. district formed the basis of representation on the executive committee of the village assembly as per the constitution framed in the twelfth year of Parantaka-I. the ruling group, sometimes shortened as 'ganam' and sometimes expanded as 'miyalunganam'. The numerical strength of this executive and mode of appointment are not clearly known. Normally, 'Sabha' functioned through its committees called the 'Variyams'. In Tamil the word 'Vari' (வரி) refers to Revenue or income or tax 'Varya' meaning 'selected', 'chosen'. In fact, one inscription employs the expression 'Varanam' for the executive body of the Sabha. And the term 'Variyam' denotes persons employed by the Sabha in specified duties.

The number and description of the 'Variyams' deferred in different Sabhas as also the method of their appointment. Full account of village communities in South India is furnished by the Chola inscriptions of the tenth Century A.D., - the most important being the celebrated Uttaramerur inscriptions in the modern Chengalpattu district. Uttaramerur is a Panchayat Union now still flourishing under the same name in Chengalpattu M.G.R. district preserving many interesting vestiges of its past glory[11]. Also it is clear from the inscription of the Chola period that the functioning of the Local Self Government was efficient during the whole period of the Chola rule. Further, the above systems of Local Self Government seem to have continued almost during the later Pandya period also.

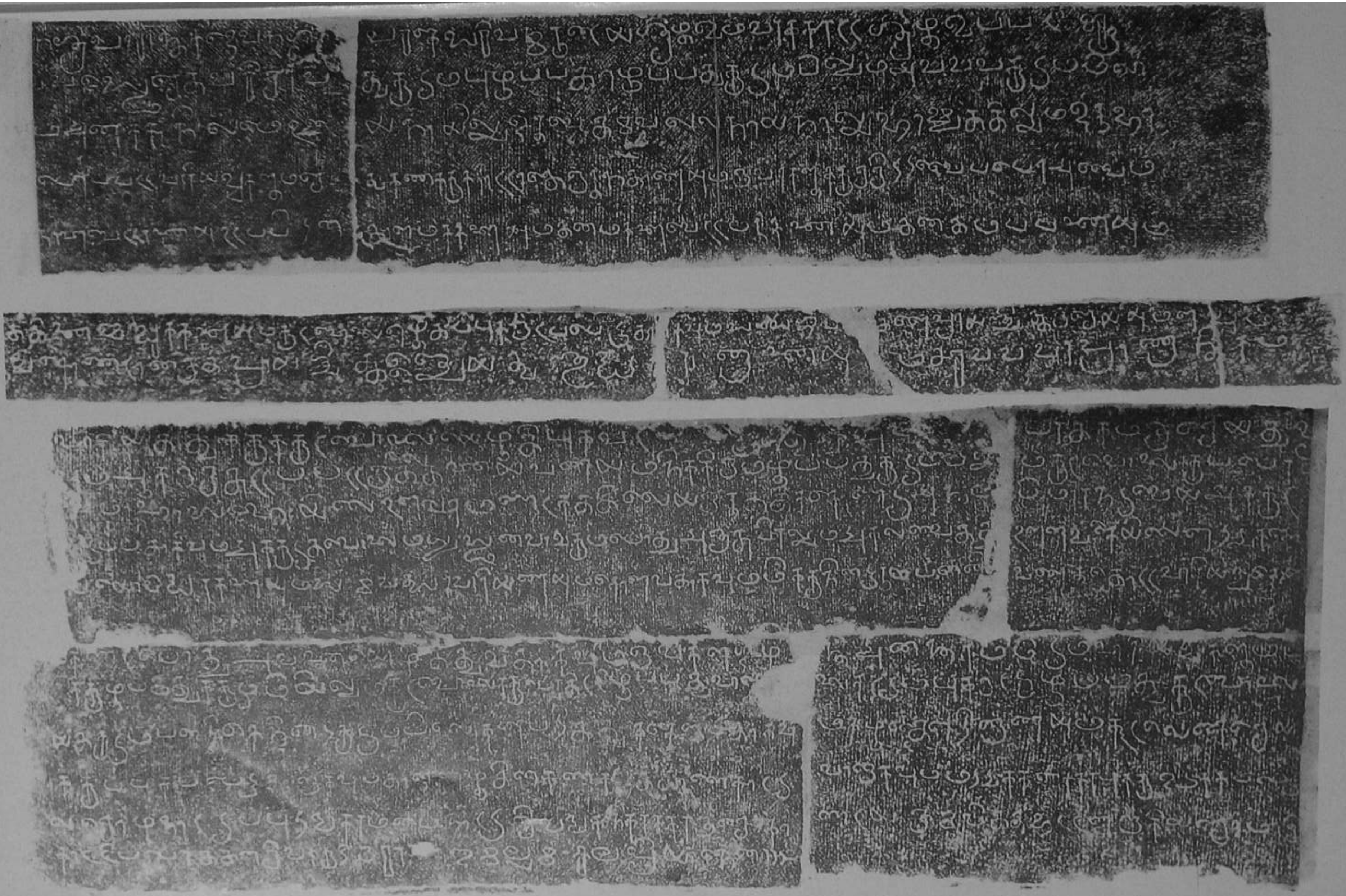
The main feature of Uttaramerur was the existence of several small committees for local administration of the Village. The designation of the following six committees gives an idea of their functions; namely :

Annual committee, garden committee, tank committee, gold committee, committee of Justice and Panhar committee. Among these, the Annual Committee was the most important, since it stipulated previous experience in the committees and pre-eminence in age or learning for its members. The large irrigation tank within a couple of miles on the west of the neatly planned village, a tank which occupied much of the attention of the Sabha in these days and was placed under the management of a special tank committee, is doubtless the celebrated Vairamegha tataka of the Pallava and Chola inscriptions in Uttaramerur[12].

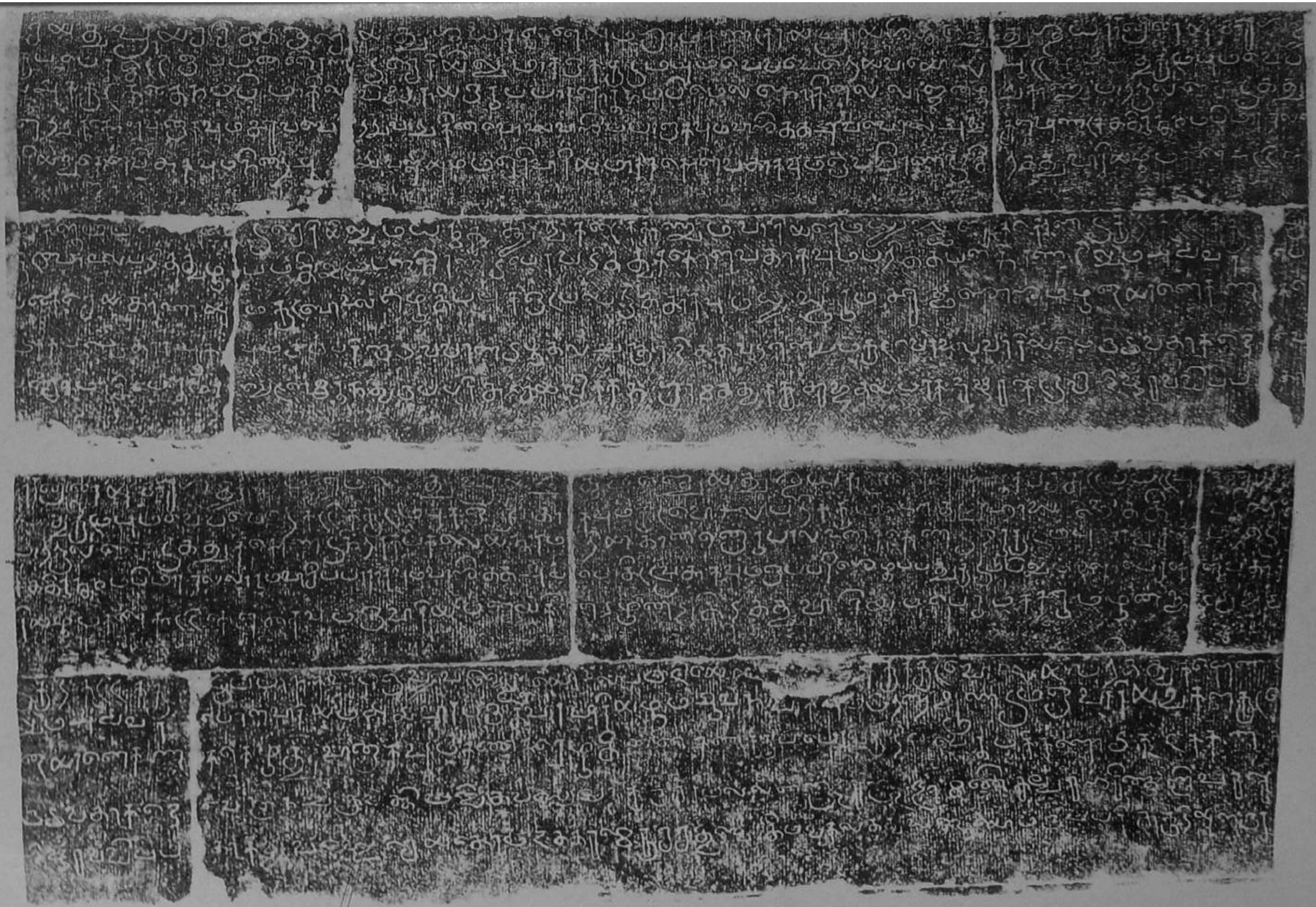
The Uttaramerur inscriptions depict interesting details about the method of casting of lots for electing members to the various committees which was to take place before the full meeting of the great assembly (Mahasabha) including young and old[13]. There was a division of the twelve streets of the village into thirty wards. Bundles of palm leaf tickets with names of the persons chosen for each ward were collected, put in a pot and placed



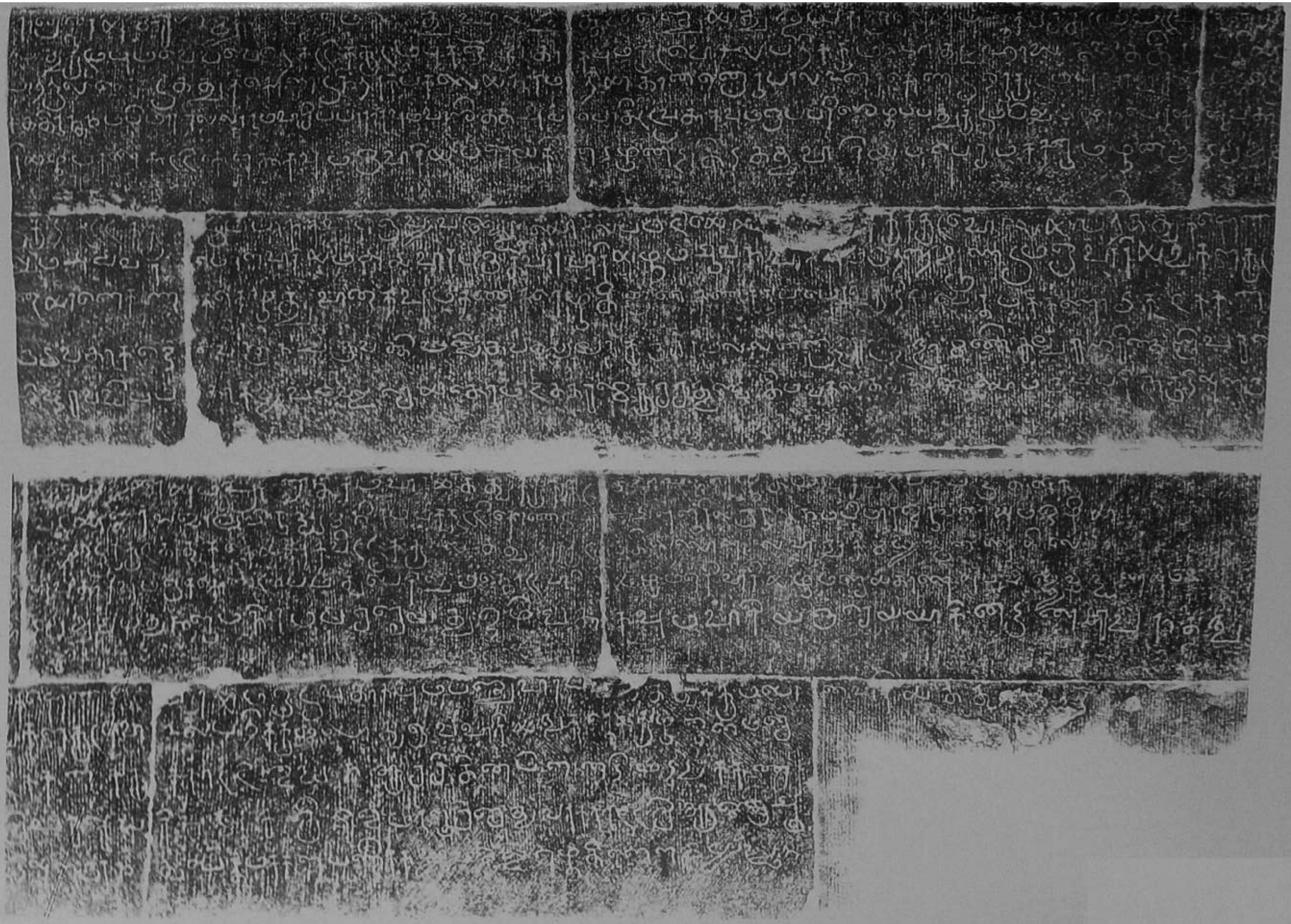
Uttiramerur Inscriptions (9 nos.)



Uttiramerur Inscriptions (9 nos.)



Uttiramerur Inscriptions (9 nos.)



Uttiramerur Inscriptions (9 nos.)

before the general body, the oldest among the priests present stood and invited one of the young boys, who did not know what was inside, to pick out one of the bundles, the tickets of these bundles were put in another pot and shuffled well. The boy took one ticket out of the bundle and gave it to the arbitrator who received it and read out the name which was again read out by all the assembled priests, so that any mischievous misreading might be detected immediately. Thirty names were thus selected for each of the thirty wards. This method was almost practised in all the divisions of the territory which are now comprised in Chingleput district.

Local administration was thus carried on by means of primary assemblies in the villages and towns and representative assemblies in the larger divisions. The Sabha, the 'Ur' and the Nagaram' were in the nature of folk meetings in which everyone who had stake in the locality was entitled to be present. The Assembly leaders of those times aimed at securing the harmony of classes rather than their equality.

The assemblies had power to grant remissions and assess taxes and dues without any reference to the King's Government. Thus, they were independent in the exercise of their own powers. Mostly; they were autonomous in their functions. The 'Ur' of Ulliyur obtained a number of exemptions in perpetuity on behalf of a temple in their hamlet and these were pronounced by the Sabha of Uttaramerur which granted them to be free from interference of all extraneous powers. Between an able bureaucracy and the active local assemblies which in various ways fostered a live sense of citizenship, there developed a high standard of administrative efficiency and integrity, perhaps the highest ever attained by the Hindu State[14].

The decline of the Village Organisation seems to have begun during the Mussulman invasions of the earlier part of the fourteenth Century and in the conquests of the Vijayanagar monarchs in the latter half of the same century[15]. When the Vijayanagar kings entrusted the administration of the Tamil country to the Nayak Generals, the features of local self government continued as before in different divisions of the Tamil Country. The ancient kingdoms of Chera, Pandya, Chola and Pallava fell into the hands of week imbecite monarchs who bifurcated the dominions into fragments and entrusted them to petty Viceroys and Chieftains according to their whims and fancies. They, in turn, created a number of principalities and gave them away to their subordinates in return for military service. These developments took place during the 16 and 17 Centuries and it was during this period that the old institutions lost much of their glory though they did not die out altogether. But ancient community spirit does not seem to have disappeared altogether inspite of many changes even as late as the 18 Century. Also there is an instance of a Village meeting to consider a case of discreation of a village temple in which people of all castes took part in the whole proceedings[16].

At the beginning of the 19 Century, however, the village communities began to disintegrate. But some of the features of local administration were still retained with their original form in the Chengalput territory of the Tamil Country. Later, various economic and administrative changes introduced by the British rule almost hastened the decay of these institutions. It was the inevitable result of the establishment of an orderly government, internal tranquility and suppression of external aggression and the growth of the means of communication that the isolation of the villages was broken and the villages were brought into more direct and intimate contact with the State. Attempts were no doubt made to resuscitate the Village every now and then but the British Rulers were all hesitant, half hearted and halting and it was not before the Royal Commission of Decentralization which issued its report in 1909, that the importance of the Village came to be recognized. Again, it was in 1920 a real beginning was made to revive the Panchayats and the remnants of the ancient Local Administration.

When Madras Presidency was formed in 1801 by the great efforts of the British Governor-General Wellesley, the general administration of the local divisions was toned up. The district administration was placed on a sound basis. The principle of Local Self Government was first adopted in Kancheepuram by the introduction of the Municipal Act of the year 1867. For administrative efficiency, this district was divided into 10 taluks before 1860 A.D. as follows :

	Taluks		*Headquarters*
1.	Karunguli	-	Madhurantakam
2.	Uttiramerur	-	Uttiramerur
3.	Conjeveram	-	Conjevaram
4.	Manimangalam	-	Sriperumbudur
5.	Chingalpattu	-	Tirukalikunram
6.	Tiruporur	-	Tiruporur
7.	Saidapet	-	Saidapet
8.	Ponnamallee	-	Poonamallee
9.	Peddapolliem and Sattiyavedu	-	Tiruvallur
10.	Nayer	-	Ponneri

Later, these taluks were reduced to six as detailed below, with taluk headquarters in the same places:

1.	Saidapet	-	Saidapet
2.	Tiruvallur	-	Tiruvallur
3.	Ponneri	-	Ponneri
4.	Chingleput	-	Chingleput
5.	Madurantakam	-	Madurantakam
6.	Conjeveram	-	Kanchipuram[17]

Kancheepuram with its past glory as a great centre of religions and educational activity played a substantial role in the development of Local Self Government in the Chingleput territory. In fact, many of the features of the Local Self Government found in the Tondaimandalam region are found in Kancheepuram territory also to a greater extent. The villages had a good system of Local Self Government run by Chiefmen and they held good relationship with the governing power also. However, absolute freedom envisaged in the Municipal Act was curtailed since it was subjected to the control of Collector (President) and the Government. Sometimes, a section of the people, raised objection to the additional taxes imposed on them. Whenever the government demanded taxes for construction of roads, conservancy and hospitals, the people resented to this Act declaring that such work was the part of the duty of the State for which tax had already been collected. This situation prevailed almost during the last years of the Nineteenth Century[18].

Local Board

The emergence of the Local Boards in India during the British rule signifies the matured development of political ideas and their fruition. The duties of the Local Boards over most of the activities upon which the essential welfare of the country depends. They are responsible for the public health of the people. They have the care to check factors that are affecting the public health; they control elementary education; they construct and maintain local buildings and communications; they also touch the life of the people at every point[19].

The Chengalpattu-MGR district was for the purpose of Local Funds Act, 1817 (Act IV of 1871) divided into two circles corresponding to the functions of the Collector and Sub-Collector. The former was called the Saidapet circle comprising the taluks of Saidapet, Tiruvallur and Ponneri while the other was called Chingleput circle which included the taluks of Chingleput, Madurantakam and Kancheepuram.

The main objects of the Act IV of 1871 related to construction and maintenance of roads, spread of education by construction and maintenance of schools, construction and repair of hospital, dispensaries, lunatic asylum, choultries, markets, tanks, wells, etc., cleaning of roads and streets, desilting and reclamation of tanks etc., and other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort or convenience of the people.

Under this Act in Saidapet circle, the management of High school and Primary schools at Saidapet fell to the Local Board on its creation in 1871. Saidapet was the only place where a permanent scavenging establishment had been employed. It was represented by two country carts and the necessary attendants who daily removed the night soil and rubbish from the streets. There were two bungalows for travellers both on the Northern Road, one at the Red Hills and the other at Gummidipundi.

In Chengalpattu Circle, levels of the streets of the Wallajabad, Karunguli and Madhurantakam villages had been revised. During 1875-76 Madurantakam, Uttiramerur, Karunguli, Mamandur, Atcheravakkam, Chinglepattu, Tirupporur, Wallajabad and Sriperumbudur were provided with conservancy establishments[20].

The Inspecting School masters alone visited and prepared for inspection of not less than 995 schools. The duties of these officers, to each of whom a taluk was assigned, was to go round the indigenic pial schools, tentatively examine the boys and instruct the school master in the art of tuition. In aid of the primary education, the Circle Board paid Rs. 432- during the year 1874-75. In 1875-76, the opening of 42 Local Fund schools was sanctioned at a cost of Rs.5000/-. Female education in this circle was at its infancy. There were only six such schools in the whole district. The best belonged to the Free Church Mission at Chingleput.

Vaccine department operated successfully and action was initiated by the Circle Board to stimulate the efforts of the Vaccine Staff. The Tahsildars were instructed to help those Vaccine Staff to do inoculation of village children successfully. There were four Travellers' Bungalows in this circle. They were also on the Oscat Southern Road. The first Dispensary was opened in the fort in 1850 at Chingleput. In 1876, another dispensary was opened at Madurantakam. This was considered by the people as a boon for their health[21].

In 1881, the Government of India suggested that the administrative area of each Circle Board should be conterminous with that of a Revenue District[22]. In 1882,-however, this stand was revised and the Government of India recommended the formation of more than one administrative unit in each Revenue District for purpose of Local Administration. To serve the needs of all the parts of the district, the British administrators suggested the constitution of taluk committees in addition to the District Committee. It was felt that the cardinal principle, which was essential to the success of Local Self Government in any shape was that the jurisdiction of the Primary Boards

must be so limited in area as to ensure both local knowledge and local interests on the part of the members. They incorporated this idea of formation of Taluk Boards in the Act IV of 1884. The Madras Act IV of 1884 was brought into force in 54 towns and Kancheepuram in Chengalpattu-MGR district was one among them. Madras Act V of 1884 was brought into force in 21 districts which included the entire Chengalpattu-MGR district[23].

District and Taluk Boards

District Board of Chinglepattu had 288 members on the whole, of whom, 14 were elected. These 14 elected seats were distributed among taluk boards depending on their importance. Chinglepattu Taluk Board had six members, Saidapet taluk Board five and Tiruvallur Taluk Board three members[24].

The new Local Board Act V of 1884 was in force throughout the year. In their Order No.94, Local Fund, (Financial), dated 20 January 1886, Government sanctioned the formation of three taluk boards and 11 L.F. Unions (panchayats) in Chinglepattu. The three taluk boards were Chinglepattu, Saidapet and Tiruvallur. Chinglepattu Taluk Board comprised the revenue taluks of Chinglepattu, Madurantakam and Kancheepuram. Saidapet Taluk board consisted of the revenue taluks of Saidapet and Ponneri while Tiruvallur Taluk board had the revenue taluk of Tiruvallur alone[25].

The Local Fund Unions (Panchayats) comprised in each Taluk are tabled below[26]

Sl.no	*Government taluks*	*Local Fund unions*	*Government or Zamindari villages comprised in unions.*	*Maximum number of members*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	Ponneri	Ponneri	Zemin Tiruvaypadi Zemin Ponneri Zemin Kummangulam	7
2.	Trivellore	Trivellore	Shrothrium Trivellore Perumbakkam Zemin Ayreliagaram Periakuppam	9
3.	Saidapet	Tiruvotiyur	Tiruvotiyur Sathankadu	7
		Saidapet	Saidapet Government Farm Zemin Mambalam	9

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Saidapet - *cont.*	Kunrathur	Kunrathur	7
			Tirunageswaram	
			Mananjeri	
			Venkatapuram	
4.	Conjeevaram	Sriperum	Sriperumbudur	7
		budur	(With 5 hamlets)	7
		Wallajabad	Wallajabad	
5.	Chingleput	Chingleput	Chingleput	
			Gundur	
			Nattam	9
			Malamaiyur	
			Hanumantaputteri	
		Tirupporur	Tirupporur	
			Kannakappattu	
			Kalanakkam	7
6.	Madhurantakam	Uttiramerur	Uttiramerur	
			Kakkanallur	7
			Malliankaranai	
		Madhuran-takam	Madhurantakam	
			Shrothrium	
			Kadapperi	7

There were six taluks namely Chingleput, Madurantakam, Conjeeveram, Saidapet, Ponneri and Tiruvellore. The taluk boards commenced operation from June 1886 and the panchayats soon after.

On the 31 March 1886, the District Board consisted of 27 members of whom six were officials and 21 were non-officials,-the full sanctioned strength being 40. All the members were now appointed by government but under the rules, framed in G.O. dated 28th January 1887, No.196,L.,20 of them would eventually be elected by the taluk boards. The district board held nine meetings during the year,-the average attendance at each meeting being one official and 11 non-officials against two and eight respectively in 1885-86. The increase in the attendance of the non-official members and the interest evinced by them generally in the working of the Act were noted with satisfaction but it was much to be regretted that Sub-Collector who was also vice-president, the Inspector of schools among official members and the Rev.A.Andrew among non-officials did not, however, attend even a single meeting. The taluk boards had their full complement of members *viz.,* 18 represented Chinglepattu Board, 15 the Saidapet Board while, 12 the Tiruvallur Board, proportion of officials on each board being one third of the

total strength. These three boards held 10,9 and 11 meetings respectively during the year, the average attendance at each meeting being 7,8 and 7 members.

The main sources of local fund income, were the land cess which yielded Rs.1,50,647/- and tolls which produced Rs.42,711/-. Compared with the revised estimate, there was an increase of Rs.4,426/- in the total receipts, which occurred chiefly under tolls and House Tax. The percentage of collection was 91 per cent which was considered satisfactory. There were five toll gates located at Red Hills, Maduravoyil, Vandalur, North Bank of Palar and Porur, with the subsidiary at Valasarawakkam in the district, where tolls were levied at half the scheduled rates. Although the tax was introduced in July 1886, 85 per cent of the demand was realised without any difficulty whatsoever. The incidence of Local Fund taxation per head of the population was Annas 3-4 includings tolls and Annas 2-7 excluding tolls against Annas 3-7 and Annas 3 respectively in 1885-86 [27].

It was during the period of Lord Ripon, that the features of Local Self Government were further developed. His resolution on Local Self Government brought about a complete change in the situation and this was referred to a Local Self Government Committee. The Committee agreed with Lord Ripon's resolution. It recommended that training the people in the art of Self Government could be best brought about through the revival of the ancient village community and by making the village the lowest administrative area for the purpose of government. With this object, the committee proposed two kinds of village unions, *viz.*, major unions in villages with a population of more than 5000 and minor unions in smaller villages. Minor unions were in-charge of sanitation, while the major ones would look after education and roads. The second recommendation was that two or more taluks should be combined together to form the next administrative areas. In this, they went against the views embodied in Lord Ripon's resolution. The third and a much more important recommendation was the recognition of the district also as an area in addition to the 'village' and the taluk and the establishment of a 'district' committee over it.

The Royal Commission of Decentralisation in 1909, the Montague Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Resolution of 1918 stressed the need for elected representatives in local bodies. Under the Madras Local Boards Act 1920 (Act XIV of 1920) and the Madras Village Panchayats Act 1920, new village panchayats were constituted and all persons above the age of 25 in the locality were made eligible to vote and elect Panchayat Members. A Registrar General was appointed to supervise and regulate these panchayats. The District Boards, Taluk Boards and the unions had larger proportions of elected members and had exercised greater powers of taxation. The Collectors and the government interferred only at times of emergency[28].

During 1922-23 in Chengleput District, there was one district board, three taluk boards namely (Chengalpattu, Saidapet and Tiruvallur), and 18 union boards, *viz.*, Uthiramerur, Madurantakam, Karunguli, Cheyyar, Tirukkalukkundram, Tirupporur, Wallajabad, Tiruvottiyur, Poonamallee, Sriperumbudur, Sembiyam, Kunnathur, Villivakkam, Tiruvallur, Ponneri, Pulicat, Arani and Nagalapuram[29]. The headquarters of the taluk boards were not altered. All the taluk boards were reconstituted in accordance with the proposals accepted by government in their order No.2549, Misc. (L&M), dated 19 December 1921. For the purpose of election of members, the areas comprised in the jurisdiction of the Taluk Boards were divided into 43 circles. Of these, five circles returned two members each and the others one each.

There were 17 Union Boards at the close of the previous year. On 1 April 1922, a new Union Board *viz.*, Villivakkam was constituted. This union comprised the villages of Villivakkam and Konnur which did not form part of any Union and the village, Kolathur and the hamlet of Melacheri of Ayanavaram village which were excluded from the existing union of Sembiyam and simultaneously included in the new Union. The establishment of Villivakkam union was approved by Government in G.O. No. 713 L&M Misc., dated 25 April 1922. All the Union Boards except Tiruvottiyur, were reconstituted on 1 April 1922. Tiruvottiyur Union Board was reconstituted with effect from 1st August 1922, *vide* G.O.No.890 L&M Misc., dated 20 May 1922. The Ward system of supervision continued to remain in force in all the unions except Villivakkam and its working was satisfactory.

In the case of District Board there was no change either in the sanctioned strength or in the proportion of appointed or elected member. The total strength of the Taluk Boards was raised from 60 to 64 and the proportion of the elected strength from two third to three fourth. The total strength of the Union Boards rose from 140 to 178. During the year, the proportion of the elected strength of all Union Boards except Villivakkam was raised to three fourth. As the Union Board of Villivakkam was newly constituted during the year, all the members were appointed by the President, District Board under Sec.240 of the Madras Local Boards Act 1920. Except to the Saidapet Taluk Board, when Mr.W.H.H. Chatterton, Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet was appointed, no official was appointed to any Board. There continued to be on the District Board, one member of each of the communities of Muhammadans, Europeans and Adi Dravidars. In all the Taluk Boards, there was a member of the Muhammadan Community. In addition to these, the Taluk Boards of Saidapet and Tiruvallur had each an European and an Adi Dravida representative. To the Chengalpattu Taluk Board also, an Adi Dravida member was appointed with effect from 1st April 1922, However, he resigned his seat, subsequently. Except in the case of District Board, where the President was a nominated non-official all the Taluk and Union Boards were presided over by elected non-officials. But the real

draw back of the Act of 1920 was that it gave panchayat no assured income which might serve as a nucleus for their resources[30].

By 1928, the number of village panchayats swelled to 3000 and the Registrar General could not cope with the work. The government, therefore, transferred the panchayats to the control of Collectors. In 1930, the village Panchayats Act of 1920 was repealled by Madras Act XI of 1930 and panchayats were put on the same footing as unions and brought under the purview of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Sometime later, the Unions were converted into Village Panchayats and these infant institutions made as units of Local Self Government. In Chengalpattu MGR district, these steps brought in considerable changes.

In 1934, the Government abolished Taluk Boards since it was felt that there was considerable over lapping of functions between Taluk and District Boards and that there was really no need for two sets of bodies above the village level. Madras Act XII of 1946 sought to take the Village Panchayats away from the control of District Boards, but owing to political changes in the country and the desire to bring in a more comprehensive legislation, the Act was allowed to lapse in 1948. Later, Madras Village Panchayats Act 1950, was enacted constituting a Panchayat for each Revenue Village with a population of 500 and above, with elected members and with a detailed list of civic functions to be handled by them. District Boards had no control over these panchayats, which were administered through the Inspector of Local Boards.

Tamilnadu Panchayats Act 1958

During the period between 1950 and 1958, important changes took place in the development of rural areas. Indeed these changes had a notable impact on the Chengalpattu-MGR district[31]. The National Extension Services and Community Development Projects were organised to cover every part of India. The Community Development Blocks were constituted at the rate of 66000 to 1,00,000 people per block. Integrated Development of the Community as a whole covering its social, economic and cultural needs was sougth to be implemented through the National Extension services and Community Development Programmes. Under these schemes, a horizontally coordinated team of development officers functioned at the block level. The Balwantrai Metha committee on Democratic Decentralisation (1957) advocated the Integration of the Community Development set up with a popularly elected Panchayat Samitis to bring about local participation in developmental activities.

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1958 was thus enacted constituting Panchayats at the Village level and the Panchayat Unions at the Block level. The Panchayat union is nothing but a federation of village Panchayats with the elected presidents of Panchayats sitting as members of the Panchayat

Union Council. The District Boards were abolished and in their place, Advisory bodies called District Development councils were brought into existence. The most significant change brought about by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1958, was the entrustment of production such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, cooperation, Irrigation, village Industries, etc., to the elected local bodies which were all along performing only municipal functions.

Inauguration of Panchayat Unions in Chengalpattu MGR district

According to the Government Order No.2013, (LA), dated 28 November, 1959, first batch of Panchayat Unions were inaugurated on 2 October 1960 in Thirukkalikundram, (Manamathi, Thirukkalikundram and P.V.Kalathur firkas) Uthiramerur [Uthiramerur, Magaral (South) and Salavakkam firkas] Sriperumbudur, (Maduramangalam, Sriperumbudur), (Sarpanjeru and Kunnathur firkas) Poonamallee (Poonamallee) Tiruvallur (Pandur Tiruvallur firkas) and Kadambattur (Mappedu and Pandur firkas). These six are the first batch of Panchayat Unions formed in Chengalpattu district during this period[32].

Second batch of Panchayat Unions were inaugurated on 4 April 1961. They are Uthukkottai (comprising Kannagaipair, Uthukkottai and Valliyur firkas, Madurantakam (Vaiyavur and Madurantakam firkas) St. Thomas Mount (Saidapet and Pallikaranai firkas), Minjur (Minjur, Kattur, Ponneri and Tirupalaivanam firkas), Kattankolathur (Guduvancheri and Chengalpattu firkas), Kanchipuram (Kanchipuram and Magaral firkas), Poondi (Pennalurpet, Velliyur, Tiruvallur and Pandur firkas), Gummidipoondi (Gummidipoondi firkas - Part of Eguvarpalayam firka Madurpakkam firka) and Villivakkam (Villivakkam and Aminjikarai firkas)[33].

The rest of the Panchayat Unions namely Wallajabad, Tirupporur, Acharappakkam, Chittamur, Lathur, Puzhal, Sholavaram, Ellapuram, Tiruttani Tiruvalangadu, R.K.Pet and Pallipet were the last batch of Panchayat Unions inaugurated on 2nd October 1961 [34].

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act enacted in 1958 delineated the powers of the Village Panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils at the Block level. Similarly at the District level, District Development councils were set up under the enactment which was made as an advisory body as recommended by the Balwantrai Mehta Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Collector. The Presidents of the Village Panchayats become members of the Panchayat Union and similarly the Chairman of all the Panchayat Unions became the members of the District Development Council. This wholesome feature was slightly altered when the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1958 was amended later, to provide for the direct election of Panchayat President and Union Chairman.

There are 1192 village panchayats, 47 town panchayats and 27 panchayat unions in Chengalpattu district at present. When the Panchayats in the District were dissolved, the Union Commissioners were appointed as Special Officers of the Panchayats to exercise the powers of the Presidents and perform the functions of the Panchayats.

Chengalpattu Revenue district has two Development District, four Development Divisions *viz.,* Kanchipuram, Chengalpattu, Tiruvallore and Saidapet. Besides, there is a District Rural Development Agency at Kanchipuram, headed by a Project Officer.

Out of 1192 village panchayats, the annual income of 230, panchayats is less than Rs.5000/- and 306 have an annual income between Rs.5000/- and 10,000/- only. 656 panchayats can be said to be viable, their annual income being more than Rs.10,000/-. Chengalpattu-MGR district covers an area of 7920 sq.km. and has a coast-line of 225 km. with the Bay of Bengal. The District Headquarters is at Kancheepuram. The district comprises 13 taluks, 27 blocks and 2227 villages. It also has nine municipal towns and three municipal townships.

The total population of the district is 36.06 lakhs as per 1981 Census of which males constitute 18.45 lakhs and females 17.61 lakhs. The rate of literacy in the district is 48 per cent the rate being higher than males which is 64 per cent and lower than females which works out to 36 per cent. Rural population of the district is 22.08 lakhs suggesting a strong rural orientation of the district economy. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 9,47,789 and 46,050 respectively and both together constitute about 27.48 per cent of the total population[35].

The Panchayat Raj scheme initiated in this state on October 2, 1960, has been successfully carried on since its inception. Many of the initial drawbacks and shortcomings noticed in its functioning have been progressively overcome. The three Tier Local Government institutions-Village Panchayats, Panchayat Union Councils and District Development Councils are also functioning satisfactorily. The financial resources of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have been taken care of by vesting in them the power to levy specific impose to increase their income for discharging their responsibilities and enlarge the developmental activities which are relatively the more important aspects of the scheme of democratic decentralisation which will certainly go a long way to improve the rural economy. Further funds are made available under the "Community Development Programme Schematic Budget" for Blocks, under the broad heads, health, education and medical relief, development of communication, rural industries, housing and the welfare of the socially and economically depressed sections of the population. Special allocations are made for minor irrigation, including digging of wells, provisions of tube wells and soil conservation from the additional grants, besides agricultural development, which is the basic constituent of

rural prosperity and development. In course of time, some panchayats by virtue of their significant development are elevated to the higher categories.

The Panchayats embarked on certain notable development schemes also within their jurisdiction. There has been an increase in the house tax collection by the panchayats which is evidenced by the fact that the house tax matching grant is paid at the rates equal to the tax collected by them. They have also undertaken plantation of fuel and fruit bearing trees as remunerative enterprises to augment their resources.

The last election for the local bodies was held in Tamil Nadu in February 1986. Previously, the Chairmen were elected indirectly by the members of the Panchayat Union Councils. It is in this election, held in September 1986, that for the first time in the history of the Local Bodies Election in Tamil Nadu, the Chairman of the Panchayat Unions were elected direct by the people and the political parties were allowed to sponsor their candidates.

The Village and Town Panchayats are headed by the Presidents. Previously, the Presidents of Village Panchayats were elected by the members of respective panchayats who were elected from their wards. The Presidents are now elected by the people. Since the Election for the Local Bodies held in 1967-Vice-Chairman for each Village and Town Panchayat is elected from among the members of the Council. There are also certain wards reserved in each panchayat for being filled up by members belonging to SC/ST and also by women representatives.

District Development Council

The Madras District Development Councils Act come into force from 1 December 1959. The expansion of rural developmental activities has reached a stage at which the need has arisen for constituting areas smaller in extent than the revenue district immediately for purpose of rural development. The Act provides for representation of every municipal town and every block in the district, including blocks in which the National Extension Service Scheme has not yet been introduced. It is, therefore,necessary that a compact local area within a revenue district has to be delimited as a Development district for the purpose of the Act. The three Revenue districts of Chengalpattu, Kanniyakumari and The Nilgiris have been initially declared to be development district under the Act without any delimitation, while the remaining nine districts delimited into 18 Development districts at the rate of two for every revenue district.[36] Later two District Development Councils have been created for Chengalpattu-M.G.R. district *viz.*, Chengalpattu North and South during 1974.

As per the Act, the following officials and non-officials of the district are the members of the District Development Council of each district in Tamil Nadu.

(a) The District Collector - Chairman, (b) Elected members of the House of People and elected members of the State Legislative Assembly chosen to represent a constituency which consists of or comprises or relates to the district or any portion thereof or who reside in the district, (c) Elected members of the Council of State representing the State of Tamil Nadu, (d) Elected member of the State Legislative Council (e) Nominated members of Parliament of this State and State Legislature who have intimated their desire to serve as a Member of the District Development Council, (f) All Chairman of Panchayat Union and Municipal Councils in the district, (g) Presidents of the Cooperative Central Banks in the District, (i) High Level Officers of the Government connected with planning and execution of development scheme in the district as are nominated by government, (j) The Government may also nominate the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu State Bhoodan Ygna Board, any officials of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, or any other Board or Committee constituted under any law for the time being in force, as member of one or more District Development Councils as may be specified in such notification, (k) The Collector shall by notification nominate before the commencement of each year, a President of a Town Panchayat by rotation as a member of the District Development Council and the member so nominated shall enter upon office on the commencement of the year[37].

If a Parliamentary or Legislative Constituency forms part of more than one Development Council, the Member concerned should intimate his desire to the Chairman as to which of the Development Council he wants to serve as Member.

No elected Member of Parliament or State Legislature shall be member of more than one District Development Council. In case if any elected Member of Parliament or State Legislature or Chairman of any Panchayat Union or Municipal Council or President of any Town Panchayat ceases to hold such office, his membership in the District Development Council also shall stand cancelled.

Functions of the District Development Council

The District Development Council shall advise the government on all matters concerning the activities of Panchayats, Panchayat Union councils and Municipal councils in the district as well as on all matters relating to the development of the economic resources of the district and the services maintained there for promoting the culture and welfare of the inhabitants of the district. In particular, it shall be the duty of the 'District Development Council' to perform the following functions namely:

a) Advising the government on all matters relating to the services maintained by and all development schemes undertaken by all local authorities in the district as well as those agencies in the district which are under the

administrative control of the Government in the following departments, namely Food and Agriculture; Industries, Labour and Cooperation; Public Works; and, Health, Education and Local Administration.

b) Watching the progress of the measures undertaken by the Government, local authorities and department agencies in respect of the services and development schemes.

c) Advising the Government on all matters concerning the implementation of any provision of law or any order specifically referred to by the government to the District Development Council such as, Classification of markets as panchayat markets and panchayat union markets and fixing rates of contribution payable by one authority to other, Classification of fairs and festivals and classification of public roads.

d) Advising the Government on all matters relating to development of road transport.

Conduct of meetings and constitution of various committees

The District Development Council may meet as often as may be necessary, but not more than three months shall elapse between two meetings. In the absence of the District Collector, who is the Chairman of the District Development Council, any member nominated by the Chairman shall preside over the meeting of the District Development Council. All questions at a meeting of the District Development Council shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting and in the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman, of the District Development Council or in his absence, the person presiding shall have a second or casting vote. A member of the District Development Council who is an officer of the government shall have a right to take part in the discussion, but shall not have a right to vote at a meeting of the Council and should not be a member of the Council and should not be a member of the Council for any other purposes.

For purpose of assisting the District Development Council, in discharging the various functions and duties, Standing Committees shall be constituted for dealing with Food and Agriculture; Industries and Labour; Public Works; Education; and Health and Welfare including Prohibition. It may also constitute additional Standing Committees whenever and wherever, necessary. Each such Committee shall elect its own Chairman from among the members who are members of the District Development Council. The members of these Standing Committees nominated, chosen or appointed, shall cease to hold office at the end of each year and the members of the Standing Committees for the ensuing year shall be nominated, chosen or appointed before the expiry of the year but shall not enter upon the office, until the commencement of the ensuing year.

District Development Council in Chengalpattu-MGR District

In Chengalpattu-MGR district, two District Development Councils have been formed *viz.,* District Development Council (North) and District Development Council (South) for which the Collector is the *ex-officio* Chairman. This Council consists of non-Official and Official Members as detailed in foregoing paragraphs.

There are also Standing Committees functioning for Education, Public Works, Health and Family Welfare, Food and Agriculture, Industries and Labour constituted from among the members of the Council. These Committees prepare the issues and agendas in their respective spheres for being discussed in the council meeting. Besides these Committees, other individual members also can place subjects to be discussed in the Council Meetings. The decisions taken in the Council meeting are communicated to the Government as well as to the members. Follow-up is also taken in this regard then and there. In the Council Meetings, the Collector as Chairman of the Council reviews the progress of implementation of the various State and National Development Programmes in the district and issues guiding instructions on the spot, to expedite the remaining items of work in a record time. The views and suggestions of the non-official members at the meeting are given due regard and appropriate decisions taken and implemented.

Panchayat Unions

All the Panchayat Unions serve the people in areas like water supply and drainage, executing communications, public health, education, poverty alleviation programmes such as IRDP, or REP, RCEGP, TRYSEM and J.V.V.T., each Panchayat Union has undertaken and completed lot of works such as construction of roads, group houses, noon-meal centres, sanitary latrine, drinking water wells, causeway, etc. The achievements of the Panchayat Unions under these programmes, number of persons benefitted by these schemes, amount spent on the schemes, and other data are provided in *Appendix-1*.

Financial Resources

The financial resources of the Panchayat Unions are generally house tax, vehicle tax, entertainment tax, local cess surcharge, surcharge on stamp duty, local road grants, local cess and local cess surcharge grants and other special grants sanctioned by Government. The statements are prepared with the help of Hand Book on Basic Statistics, Booklets on Development Works, Budget Performance Notes and reports of the commissioner of the various Panchayat Unions in this district. The statements given in *Appendix-1* highlight the activities of the Panchayat Unions, and their achievments in different fields. Details of income are given in *Appendix-2*.

Town panchayats

Needless to emphasis that Town Panchayats are the bridge between the urban and rural universe. With a view to develop Town Panchayats on sound lines and improve their administrative structure,Government of Tamil Nadu constituted a separate Directorate of Town Panchayats with effect from 7 May 1981 [38]. During 1982-83, district set up in-charge of District Town Panchayat Officer-*cum*-Personal Assistant (Town Panchayats) to Collector for the effective implementation of Self-Sufficiency Scheme, was formed in each district.

Townships and Town Panchayats in Chengalpattu-MGR district

There are four townships and 43 town panchayats in the district. Of the four townships, three are special grade and one is selection grade. Out of 43 town panchayats, 25 fall under selection grade, 13 under 1st grade and 5 under 2nd grade. According to 1981 Census, the total population of all the town panchayats put together is 5,22,717, of which 1,11.,958 belong to scheduled caste and 6,259 are schedule tribes. They are living in the 69 Adi-Dravida group houses. Hundred and thirty five times of revenue fetch regular income to the town panchayats. The average area of each town panchayat is around 141.07 sq.km. The total number of wards in these town panchayats are 549, while the strength of councillors is 538.

There are six cement roads about 0.86 km. in length, 1477 tar roads of 318.89 km. length, 2186 metal roads of 374.96 km. in length, 811 gravel roads of 144.01 km. in length and 943 mud roads of 266.89 km. in length. There are thus 3079 roads and their total length in 1705.61 km. These town panchayats maintain 102 over head tanks, 5526 public taps, 12105 private taps, 221 power pumps, 1325 hand pumps and 930 wells for affording drinking water facility to the people. The town panchayat of Chengalpattu-MGR district have provided 777 sodium vapour lamps, 727 mercury vapour lamps, and 17395 four feet tubelights. The number of drainages in these town panchayats is 617 and their total length being 139.829 metres. There are 123 public lavatories and 114 dust-bins, in these town panchayats. Fifty six carts are utilised for removing drainage water. Also there are 13 tractors and 3 power drillers to keep the environment clean. As regards public health, there are eight hospitals, 28 primary health centres, 58 women and children welfare centres, 43 creches and 228 nutritious noon-meal centres in these town panchayats. They maintain 72 reading rooms, 33 libraries, 116 radiosets, 218 T.V. sets and 51 parks to educate as well as to entertain the people. The total number of bus stands are 17, and the total town panchayat shops are 82. Town Panchayats maintain one daily shandy, six weekly shandies, two cart sheds, 14 slaughter houses and 12 lodges.

Income to these town panchayats derived from taxes in 1989-90 and 1990-91 was Rs.322.68 lakhs and Rs.190.67 lakhs respectively. The income

derived from other sources other than the taxes for the year 1989-90 was Rs.234.60 lakhs and in 1990-91, it was Rs.184.09 lakhs. The expenditure incurred in 1989-90 and 1990-91 was Rs.636.50 lakhs and Rs.662.35 lakhs respectively.

Maraimalai Nagar Township

This Township Committee was constituted by the government on 25 July 1985 [39] and it was later made a special grade township with Chairman, 11 official members and eight non-official members form the Township Committee. The Township provides protected water supply to its people. There are six overhead tanks, five ground level reservoirs, 52 drinking water wells, 60 hand pumps and 25 public fountains to cater to the needs of the people. The residents are having 2150 house connections. Township levies Rs.15/- per month as water charge for each connection. There are 128 black tapped roads of 24.50 km. in length, 262 metal roads of 28.50km. in length, 51 gravelled road of 7.00 km. in length and 15 mud roads of 8.50 km. in length. 117 sodium vapour lamps and 1200 four feet mercury vapour lamps have been provided by the township. It has one market, one community Hall, and one shopping complex to its credit. It maintains 16 km. length of drainage, 11 public latrines, and it has three persons as conservancy staff. The township also maintains 13 parks, 31 T.V. sets, and 17 radios to entertain its people and one public library. One reading room and one adult education centre to educate the people.

127 licences have been issued under D & O Trades and it has derived Rs.55,816/- as income by issuing these licences. The township collects a sum of Rs. 15,82,484/- as house tax, Rs. 1,87,946/- as professional tax and Rs. 4,03,856/- as water Tax[40]. Details of income are given *Appendix-3.*

Mamallapuram Township

This township was constituted on 7 November 1964 [41]. It was upgraded as special grade township of 22 August 1985. There are six wards. This township provides protected water to its residents. It has provided four overhead tanks, 14 drinking water wells, 76 hand pumps and 24 public fountains. It maintains five black tapped roads to the length of 2015 meters, 11 metal roads to the length of 2451 meters, nine gravelled roads to the length of 2585 meteres and two mud roads to the length of 341 meters. There are 109 sodium vapour lamps and 159 four feet mercury vapour lamps in this township. There is one bus stand. Eleven shops with lodging facility of 11 rooms, are other remunerative enterprises of the township.

A Government primary health centre functions in this township. The union maintains one "pay and use" toilet. Nine conservancy staff are incharge of keeping the township neat and clean. Eight T.V.set and three radios, have been provided to entertain the people. The township maintains a library also. Special sanitary arrangements and drinking water supply are made by

the township during Pongal festival celebration for three days every year. Also, the township gets good income from trades. Four hundred and two trade licences are issued under D & O Trades and a sum of Rs. 24,626/- is collected as licence fees each year. The township derives its main source of income from house tax which is levied at 8.5 per cent on annual rental value. Professional tax is levied every half year adopting the slab fixed by government while vehicle tax is assessed at Rupees two for cart and Rs.1.50 for cycle per every half year. Details of Income of the township are given in *Appendix-3.*

Tiruttani Township

This township was constituted as selection grade town panchayat on 1 April 1966,[42] and later it was upgraded as township in 1985 [43]. There are 13 wards in this township. Protected water supply is arranged in the township. 23 drinking water wells, one overhead tank, 52 hand pumps, five power pumps, 187 public fountains and 1500 house connections are provided by the township. It levies 20 per cent of the house tax as water tax per year. There are two cement roads, of 200 meters in length, 52 black tapped roads of 7.426 kilometer, 21 metal roads of 5.335 kilometer length, 3 gravelled road of 1.404 kilometer length and 19 mud roads of 6.650 km. length are maintained by the township. There are 85 sodium vapour lamps, nine mercury lamps, 514 four feet lamps provided in the township. There is one market, one slaughter house and one bus stand well kept by the township. It maintains 13,353 km. length of drainage, 13 public latrines, one "Pay and Use" toilet which are looked after by four conservancy staff. There are two parks, 11 siren, four T.V. sets and eight radios and two libraries to its credit. On the whole, 370 D & O Trade licences are issued and a sum of Rs. 6200/- is collected as licence fee every year. The township levies 10 per cent of half yearly rental value as house tax while 20 per cent of the house tax is levied as water tax. Apart from this, it also collects profession tax and vehicle tax. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.* The township provides sanitary arrangements and supplies drinking water during Adi Kiruthigai festival every year[44].

Thiruverkadu Township

Thiruverkadu consists of seven revenue villages and the township was constituted as selection grade township with effect from 1 July 1979 [45]. There are 13 wards in this township. Besides the Chairman, seven official members and nine non-official members constitute the township committee. There is no protected water supply system in existence in the township. Eight overhead tanks, 42, drinking water wells, 20 ring wells, 52 hand pumps, eight power pumps, 78 public fountains cater to the drinking water needs of the township. There are 31 black topped roads of 10.50 km. length, 46 metal roads of 12.50 km. length, 32 gravelled roads of 7.50 km. length and 3 mud roads of 1.00 km. length in the township. It maintains 52 sodium

vapour lamps, 20 mercury lamps, 501 four feet lamps. One cart stand is also under its care. The length of drainage is 1.00 km. There are two public latrines in this township. Six T.V. sets have been installed by this township to entertain its people, A library is also under its maintenance. Under D&O Trade 239 licences are issued and a sum of Rs.1.13 lakhs is derived as licence fees every year. The house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main source of income of this township[46]. Details of income are given in the *Appendix-3.*

Anakaputhur Town Panchayat

Anakaputhur was constituted as town panchayat in 1954 [47]. It was upgraded as Second grade town panchayat in 1963[48] and it attained the status of First grade on 15 June 1971. Now, it is a selection grade town panchayat. It has 14 wards which include a ward reserved for women. It provides protected water to its people. There is one overhead tank with 5,00,000 litres capacity to meet the local demand. Apart from this, there are 19 drinking water wells, 30 India mark II pumps, 62 public fountains and 787 house connections. A sum of Rs.20.50 is levied per month for domestic water consumption and Rs.40/- per month for commercial uses. 10 black topped roads of 4.60 km. length, 30 metal roads of 6.67 km. length and 50 gravelled roads meet the need of people for communication. Sixteen sodium vapour lamps, 10 mercury lamps, 283 four feet tube lights and 2 focus lights are under the maintenance of this town panchayat. There is one panchayat market, one cart stand and one reading room in this town panchayat. The length of drainage is six k.m., and it is maintained by eight conservancy staff. Hundred and seventy eight licences are issued for 178 D & O Trades and they earn a revenue of Rs. 8399./- by way of licence fees every year. House Tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and water tax are the main sources of income for this town panchayat. Twenty per cent of the house tax is collected as water tax[49]. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Chitlapakkam Town Panchayat

It was constituted as town panchayat on 1 October 1971. It was elevated as grade-I town panchayat on 1 April 1973 and from 24 February 1982 it attained the status of selection grade. There are 13 wards which includes the one reserved for women. The town panchayat supplies protected water supply to its people. It has also provided one overhead tank, eight drinking water wells, 25 hand pumps, three power pumps, 47 public fountains and 850 house service connections to its people- 10 per cent of the house tax is collected as water charge. It has 52 black topped roads, of 10.00 k.m. length, 65 metal roads of 10.00 k.m. length, 38 gravelled roads of 6.00 k.m. length and 150 mud roads of 12.650 k.m. length. It has provided 60 sodium vapour lamps, 20 mercury lamps and 510 four feet tube lights. There is a shopping complex and a public latrine under its care. It maintains a park, three T.V. sets and four reading rooms. Ten conservancy staff is in-charge of

sanitation. Under D & O Trades, 86 trading licences are issued every year and it fetches an income of Rs. 2,721 by way of licence fee. The main source of income is house tax (which is assessed at 10 per cent of the rental value), profession tax, vehicle tax and water tax, 10 per cent of the house tax is levied as water tax[50]. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Chinnasekkadu Town Panchayat

Chinnasekkadu town panchayat was constituted on 1 October 1977[51]. It has been upgraded as selection grade town panchayat from 4 February 1983. It consists of 12 wards, which includes the solitary one reserved for women. There are two overhead tanks, 18 wells, four hand pumps, six power pumps and 42 public fountains, to meet the drinking water needs of its people. The panchayat maintains 29 black topped roads with 5.269 km. length, 16 metal roads with 1.503 k.m. length and two gravelled roads with 0.147 k.m. length. It has provided 14 sodium vapour lamps, 12 mercury lamps and 112 four feet lamps. The total length of drainage in the town panchayat is 2.30 k.m. and there are five public latrines in its limits, nine shops, one park, five T.V. sets and six radios are under the maintenance of the town panchayat. Relief operations are normally undertaken by the public health staff of panchayat union and health staff attached to the primary hospital at the time of epidemic diseases. At times of drought and floods, feeding centres are opened to provided food to the victims. Under D & O Trades, 58 trade licences are normally issued and they fetch Rs.46,300 as licence fees every year. Main sources of income of the town panchayat is house tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and water tax. Twenty per cent on the rental value is levied as house tax[52]. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Kunrathur Town Panchayat

This was constituted as IInd grade town panchayat with effect from 20 March 1945 and from 17 June 1968 it was upgraded as Ist grade[53]. Later from 1 April 1978, it has been elevated to the status of selection grade. There are 14 wards in this town panchayat of which one is reserved for women. It provides protected water supply to its people and it maintains four overhead tanks, 14 drinking water wells, 22 hand pumps, three power pumps, 86 public fountains and 225 house service connections. Rs.20.00 per month per connection is levied as charge for water for domestic purposes and a sum of Rs.40 per month per connection is levied for commercial purposes.

There are 11 black topped roads of 3.00 km. length, seven metal roads of 5.65 k.m. length, 49 gravelled roads of 5.05k.m. length and 24 mud roads of 2.15 k.m. length under the maintenance of the town panchayat. It is provided with seven sodium vapour lamps and 293 four feet lamps. It maintains one panchayat market, one private market, one bus stand, one siren and two radio sets. The total length of drainage in this town panchayat is 1.5 k.m. It is maintaining a "Pay and Use" toilet also. Total strength of the

conservancy staff is 15. During the period of adverse seasonal conditions, additional public fountains, deep wells and hand pumps are provided by the town panchayat to overcome the water scarcity. Under D & O Trades, 240 trade licences are normally issued and a sum of Rs. 28,669 is derived as licence fees every year. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main source of income of this town panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Manali Town Panchayat

This town panchayat was constituted on 1 October 1977 and now it functions as a selection grade town panchayat[54]. It consists of 13 wards of which one is reserved for women. There are 52 drinking water wells, two hand pumps, 10 power pumps, 173 public fountains and 33 house services to quench the thirst of the people. There are 30 black topped roads of 22.853 k.m. length, 60 metal roads, of 4.498 k.m. length, 20 gravelled roads of 3.933 k.m. length in the maintenance of the town panchayat. 80 sodium vapour lamps, 30 mercury lamps, and 458 four feet lamps are provided in this town panchayat. There is one private market, one bus stand, one community hall, one siren and 10 T.V. sets to meet the needs of the people. The total length of the drainage is four km. and there are 10 public latrines also. The total strength of conservancy staff incharge of sanitation is 16. At times of drought and flood it undertakes relief operations by opening feeding centres for the victims. Under D&O Trades, 97 trade licences are issued and a sum of Rs.1,42,452.85 is collected as licence fees every year. House tax (which is assessed at 10 per cent of the annual rental value), profession tax and vehicle tax are the main sources of income of this town panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Maduravoyal Town Panchayat

It was constituted as second grade town panchayat on 29 March 1967. On 1 October 1969, it was upgraded as[55] First grade and on 20 May 1986, it attained the status of selection grade. It consists of 13 wards including the one reserved for women. The town panchayat maintains three over head tanks, two ground level reservoirs, 26 drinking water wells, two hand pumps, two power pumps, 157 public fountains and 142 house service connections to meet the drinking water needs of the people. It charges Rs.10 per month per connection as water tax. There are 37 black tapped roads of 99.41 k.m. length, 84 metal road of 22.811 k.m. length, three gravelled roads of 0.270 k.m. length and 11 mud roads of 2.000 k.m. length in this town panchayat limits. The town is illuminated with 50 sodium vapour lamps, 25 mercury lamps and 530 four feet lamps. It has provided one k.m. length of drainage three T.V. sets and two radios. Under D&O Trades, 147 licences are normally issued every year and it earns an income of Rs. 27073 as licence fees. The main sources of income of the panchayat are house tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and water tax. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Minjur Town Panchayat

Minjur is a selection grade town panchayat from 24 February 1982 [56], and it is divided into 14 wards of which one is reserved for women. There are 14 drinking water wells, seven hand pumps, 12 power pumps, 532 house service connections in the town panchayat to cater to the needs of the people and a sum of Rs.10 per month is levied as water tax. Apart from this the town panchayat has provide protected water supply to the people by constructing four deep tube wells on the lower river side of Gusthalai river. Laying of pipelines and construction of overhead tanks are in progress and this scheme costs Rs.54.50 lakhs[57]. Regarding communication facilities, the town panchayat maintains 26 black topped roads of 5.539 k.m. length, 60 metal roads of 10.150 k.m. length, 76 gravelled roads of 12.148 k.m. length, and 13 mud roads of 2.639 km. length. There are 76 mercury lamps, 705 four feet lamps and 15 two feet lamps in the town panchayat. There is one market, one slaughter house, one siren, one T.V set, and two radio sets and one public library under its care in order to help and entertain the public. The town panchayat has constructed 615 meters length of drainage. Three conservancy staff are in-charge of sanitation. Under D&O Trades, 238 licences are normally issued every year on collection of licence fees of Rs. 11,905. Seven per cent of the rental value is levied as the house tax per half year. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main sources of revenue to this town panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Nandambakkam Town Panchayat

From 1 October 1971, Nandambakkam Town Panchayat was functioning as Grade-II[58] and from 24 February 1982, it was elevated as selection grade town panchayat[59]. There are 13 wards, of which one is reserved for S.C./S.T. and four are reserved for women. The town panchayat is providing protected water supply to its people. There are two overhead tanks, one ground level reservoirs, 12 drinking water wells, 16 India mark IInd hand pumps, four shallow pumps (Hand) five power pumps and 117 public fountains in the town panchayat. The panchayat has laid 36 black topped roads of 9.500 k.m. length, two metal roads of 0.300 k.m. length, and two gravelled roads of 0.400 k.m. length. It has provided 30 sodium vapour lamps, 30 mercury lamps, 285 four feet lamps and 12 focus lamps. The length of drainage is 12 kms. and there are 22 conservancy staff to maintain it. There is a park, a library, two reading rooms three T.V. sets and two radios to educate and entertain the public. Under D&O Trades, 64 licences are normally issued every year on collection of licence fees of Rs. 8,310. The main source of income of the town panchayat is from house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax[60]. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Naravarikuppam Town Panchayat

Naravarikuppam was constituted as town panchayat[61] on 1 April 1961. From February 1982, it is functioning as selection grade town panchayat. According to 1981 Census the population of the panchayat is 14,674. There are 14 wards of which two are reserved for SC/ST and one is reserved for women. The panchayat has erected an overhead tank, 18 drinking water wells, 14 hand pumps, one power pump and 14 public fountains to meet the drinking water needs of the people. There are 46 black topped roads of 6.869 km. length and 20 metal roads of 3.955 km length in the town panchayat. Two mercury lamps and 353 four feet lamps illuminate the town panchayat. There is a bus stand for the convenience of the people. A library and four T.V. sets are there to entertain the people, while a siren to guide them. It has provided 5.305 k.m. length of drainage and 21 conservancy staff are incharge of sanitation. Under D&O Trades, 428 licences are normally issued on collection of licence fees to the tune of Rs.40,000 every year. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main source of income for the town panchayat. Ten per cent of annual rental value is levied as house tax. Details of income of the Town Panchayat are given in *Appendix-3.*

Nandivaram-Guduvancheri Town Panchayat

Nandivaram-Guduvancheri was constituted as Town Panchayat on 19 May 1984[62] and it attained the status of selection grade on 2 January 1990. According to 1981 Census, its population is 11,842. There are 15 wards of which three are reserved for SC/STs while one is reserved for women. This town panchayat is provided with protected drinking water. There are 22 drinking water wells, 13 hand pumps and 24 public fountains. It has laid black topped roads of 7.05 k.m. length, metal roads of 12.70 k.m. length and gravelled road of 5.145 k.m. length. The town panchayat has provided 55 sodium vapour lamps, 29 mercury lamps and 673 four feet lamps in its limits. It maintains a daily market and two parks and it has a shopping complex comprising 24 shops. It has provided one siren, 17 T.V. sets and two radios, to entertain the public. Nine public library and a reading room are run for the sake of the public.

This town panchayat has laid 8.170 metres of drainage. Under D & O Trades, 84 trade licences are issued every year and a sum of Rs.2,999.50 is collected as licence fees. The main source of income of the town panchayat comes from house tax (which is levied at 7.5 per cent of the annual rental value) profession tax, vehicle tax and water tax. Details of income of this town panchayat are given in *Appendix-3.*

Pammal Town Panchayat

Pammal was constituted as IInd grade town panchayat on 1 April 1963 [63]. On 16 June 1967, it became Ist grade. Later, it was upgraded as selection grade from 26 February 1982. The population of this town panchayat

according to 1981 Census is 27,822. It consists of 13 wards which includes two reserved for SC and one for women. Protected water supply is available in the town panchayat and it has provided two overhead tanks, 17 drinking water wells, 71 handpumps, three power pumps, 202 public fountains and 1995 house service connections. A sum of Rs.20.50 per service is assessed as water charge. It has laid 70 black topped roads of 7.630 k.m. length, 120 metal roads of 10.420 k.m. length, 50 gravelled roads of 7,900 k.m. length and 100 mud roads of 8.808 k.m. length. The town panchayat is illuminated with 30 sodium vapour lamps, 80 mercury lamps and 1192 four feet lamps. There are two parks, two T.V. sets, two radios and a public library maintained by this town panchayat. The length of drainage is 2.60 k.m. and there are three public latrines. Twenty six conservancy staff are in charge of sanitation. Under D&O Trades, 336 trades are licenced every year deriving an income of Rs.56,407.50 from licence fee. House tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and water tax are the main sources of income to this town panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appedix-3.*

Perungulathur Town Panchayat

Perungulathur was inaugurated as a first grade town panchayat on 6 May 1968 [64] and was subsequently upgraded as selection grade from 24 February 1982. According to 1981 Census, its population is 6,285. There are 12 wards of which one is reserved for SC/ST and another is for women. Twenty nine handpumps, seven drinking water wells, two power pumps, and 177 public fountains meet the drinking water requirements of the people. The panchayat has laid 80 black topped roads of 6014 meter length, 20 metal roads of 6002 meter length, 26 gravelled roads of 6205 meter length and 5 mud roads of 1104 meter length. The town panchayat has provided 27 sodium vapour lamps, 18 mercury lamps and 383 four feet lamps. Ten streets are provided with drainage facilities and its total length is 1550 metres. There are two public lavataries. Two parks, two T.V. sets and one public library exist in the town panchayat. Under D&O Trades, 76 trade licences are issued every year and a sum of Rs. 2519.00 is collected as licence fees. House tax, professional tax and vehicle tax are the major source of income of the town panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Ponneri Town Panchayat

This town panchayat was constituted as IInd grade town panchayat on 21 February 1952 [65] and it was later upgraded as selection grade town panchayat[66]. Its population according to 1981 Census is 16,021.

There are three overhead tanks, 21 hand pumps, 11 power pumps and five public fountains to quench the thrist of the[67] people. The town panchayat upkeeps two black topped roads of 5.6. km length, five metal roads of 4.6 km. length nine gravelled roads of 15.5 km. length and 20 mud roads of 1.5 km length. Five hundred and seventy five four feet lamps have

been provided in the panchayat. It maintains a market,bus stand, cart stand, a slaughter house, and a siren. Two reading rooms are also under its care. The total length of drainage in this town panchayat is one km. length, and there are three public lavatories maintained by this town panchayat. Sixteen conservancy staff are incharge of sanitation. Under Town and Country Planning construction of "Pay & Use Toilet" at the cost of Rs.1.47 lakhs are constructed for the benefit of the people. Under D&O Trades, 236 licences have been issued on collection of Rs. 12,727.00 towards licence fee. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main sources of income of the town panchayat. Fifteen per cent of the annual rental value of the house is levied as house tax. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Porur Town Panchayat

Initially Porur was constituted as a village panchayat and subsequently it was elevated[68] as town panchayat grade-I with effect from 1 October 1977. Later it was upgraded as selection grade town panchayat from 24 February 1982. As per 1981 Census its population is 8,633. The total number of wards in this town panchayat are 14 of which one is reserved for women.

There are five overhead tanks, 15 drinking water wells, eight hand pumps, five power pumps,and 43 public fountains for providing drinking water to the people. It maintains 32 black topped roads of 12.58 km., 11 metal roads of 8.27 km and 5 gravelled roads of 1.93 km. length. The panchayat has provided 55 sodium vapour lamps, 154 mercury lamps, and 761 four feet lamps. It has installed five T.V. sets and four radios and maintains a park to entertain the public and a library to educate the people. The length of the drainage is 3.50 k.m. and it is maintained with the help of conservancy staff. 137 trades have been registered under D&O trades and licences issued on collection of licence fees of Rs.15,076. The other sources of income of the town panchayat are house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax. House tax is levied at seven per cent of the annual rental value. Details of income are given in the *Appendix-3.*

Puzhal Town Panchayat

On 5 December 1968, Puzhal was constituted as town panchayat. Subsequently, in the year 1982, it was elevated[69] as selection grade town panchayat. According to 1981 Census, its population is 9,262. There are 13 wards, which includes the one reserved for women.

It provides protected water to the people, through 15 drinking water wells one overhead tank, 11 hand pumps, four power pumps 160 public fountains and 150 house service connections. It maintains, 4.010 km. of black topped road, 3.550 of metal roads, 9.930 km of gravel roads, and 3.010 km. of mud roads. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Puzhuthiwakkam Town Panchayat

Puzhuthiwakkam was constituted as town panchayat on 4 November 1984 and later, it was upgraded as selection grade from 18 October 1987. Its population is 8,578 according to 1981 Census. This town panchayat is having 13 wards of which two are reserved for SC/ST and women at one each.

One overhead tank, 11 hand pumps, 26 power pumps and one public fountain are there to meet the water supply needs of the people. Besides these 34 house service connections have also been given. Hundred sixty six black topped roads of 29.13 km., 101 metal roads of 7.45 km., 11 gravelled roads of 5.97 km. and 34 mud roads of 2.88 km. are maintained by the town panchayat. It has provided one sodium vapour lamp and 314 four feet lamps for the benefit of the people. A T.V. set is installed for the recreation of the people. A reading room is also maintained by the town panchayat. The total length of drainage in the panchayat is 2940 metres which is under the care of 10 conservancy staff. Under D&O Trades, licences have been issued for 185 trades, on collection of licence fee of Rs.14,171.25. House tax, profession and vehicle taxes are the main sources of income of this town panchayat[70]. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Poonamallee Town Panchayat

This was constituted as a minor panchayat on 1 September 1876. Later, it became grade-I on 6 July 1948. Subsequently, it was elevated as selection grade town panchayat from 17 June 1968. Its population is 23,667 as per 1981 Census. There are 15 wards of which one is reserved for women. This town panchayat is providing protected water supply to the people. There are two overhead tanks, one at trunk road with the capacity of four lakh litres and other at Pradish Street with the capacity of seven lakh litres. Besides these, there are 19 drinking water wells, 91 hand pumps, 10 power pumps, 149 public fountains and 1102 house service connections to cater to the water supply needs of the people. For each house connection, it levies a water charge of Rs.15/- per month and for commercial connection, it charges Rs.50/- per month. The town panchayat maintains a cement road of 80 meters length, 105 black topped roads of 12635 meters length, 35 metal roads of 7410 meters length and 12 gravelled roads of 1165 meters length. Fifty one sodium vapour lamps, 25 mercury lamps and 404 four feet lamps are under its care. This town panchayat maintains a bus stand, a shopping complex, five T.V. sets, five radios, one slaughter house and a public library for the welfare of the people.

The total length of drainage in the town is 5150 meters and there are two public lavatories and these are under the maintenance of 35 sanitary workers, two supervisors and one inspector. Three hundred and sixty three trades have been registered under D&O Trades and licences issued on

collection of licence fees of Rs.66,798 [71]. Apart from this, house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main sources of income of the town panchayat[72]. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Sriperumbudur Town Panchayat

In 1944, Sriperumbudur was constituted as Grade-I town panchayat. In the year 1983, it was upgraded as[73] selection grade town panchayat. Its population is 10,926 as per 1981 Census. There are 14 wards in the town panchayat of which one is reserved for women.

There is no protected water supply for this town panchayat. But it has provided 31 drinking water wells and eight hand pumps to quench the thirst of the people. There are four black topped roads of 2.693 km., four metal roads of 4.190 km. and 40 gravelled roads of 5.350 km. length. The town panchayat maintains 10 sodium vapour lamps, and 366 four feet lamps. A panchayat market, a bus stand, a park, a siren, 10 T.V. sets, a public library and a reading room are there in the panchayat limits for the benefit of the people. This town panchayat maintains five km. length of drainage and one public latrine with the assistance of 13 conservancy staff. Under D&O trades 136 trades have been issued with licences on collection of licence fee of Rs.2,755. Apart from this, house tax, professional tax, and vehicle tax are the main source of income of the town panchayat. Details of income of the town panchayat are given in *Appendix-3.*

Sholinganallur Town Panchayat

Sholinganallur was constituted as town panchayat on 24 October 1984.[74] Subsequently, is was upgraded as selection grade on 18 October 1987. Its population is 5,749 as per 1981 Census. It consists of 13 wards of which two are reserved for SC/ST, and one is for women.

The town panchayat has favoured its people with protected water supply and it has provided three overhead tanks, 32 drinking water wells, 24 hand pumps, three power pumps and 124 public fountains. There are 25 black topped roads of 12.850 km., 32 metal roads of 4.500 km., 10 gravelled roads of 2.500 km., and five mud roads of 3500 km. length. It has illuminated the town with 50 sodium vapour lamps, five mercury lamps, and 139 four feet lamps. The town panchayat maintains 20 shopping complex 13 T.V. sets and a reading room. It maintains drainage to a length of 200 meter which is under the charge of four conservancy staff.

Under D&O Trades, 28 trades have been issued with licences on collection of Rs.4543.75 towards licence fees. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the important source of income of the town panchayat. House tax is levied once in a half-year at 10 per cent of the annual rental value. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Thiruninravur Town Panchayat

Thiruninravur was constituted as town panchayat in 1 October 1977 and on 25 February 1983 it attained the status[75] of selection grade town panchayat. Its population is 10,227 as per 1981 Census. There are 13 wards in the town panchayat of which 3 are reserved for SC/STs, while one is reserved for women.

There is no comprehensive water supply scheme for the town panchayat. But, the panchayat has provided 19 drinking water wells, 36 deep bore wells, and one power pumps to meet the drinking water requirements of its people. There are 95 black topped roads of 12.50 km, 85 metal roads of 8.50 km., 10 gravelled roads of 2.60 km. and 21 mud roads of 9.60 km. in the town panchayat. Sixty three sodium vapour lamps and 456 four feet lamps are there to illuminate the town. The town panchayat maintains eight T.V. sets and a public library for the benefit of the people. The total length of drainage is 1.5 km. length and there are nine conservancy staff to look after it. The 10 days festival of Bakthavatchalamswamy temple is celebrated here in the month of April every year. During festive occasions, town panchayat provides sanitary and drinking water facilities to the residents and worshippers. Under D&O Trades, 120 trade licences have been issued on collection of licence fees to the tune of Rs.5,450. Apart from this, house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main source of income. Twenty per cent of the annual rental value is levied as house tax. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Thirukalikundram Town Panchayat

Thirukalikundram was made as selection grade town panchayat from 1 July 1971. Its population is 19,804 [76] as per 1981 Census. It consists of 14 wards, which includes the one, reserved for women. Protected Water Supply scheme is extended to the town panchayat. There is a ground level reservoir, 35 drinking water wells, 30 hand pumps and 200 public fountains to meet the requirements of the people. The total number of house service connections are 1315. A sum of Rupees eight per mensem is levied as water charge for domestic consumption, while a sum of Rs.30 p.m. is charged for industries and the charge is Rs.15 p.m. for business premises.

The town panchayat is well linked by roads. There are 16 black topped roads of 2.100 km., 20 metal roads of 10,524 km., 31 gravelled roads of 3.950 km. and 5 mud roads of 4.597 km. length. The panchayat has provided four sodium vapour lamps, two mercury lamps and 452 four feet lamps. The panchayat maintains two markets, two slaughter houses, one bus stand, one park, one siren, three T.V. sets and one radio for the benefit of the people.

The length of drainage is 1.5 km. and there are two public conveniences and one 'pay and use' toilet for the use of the people. They are under the maintenance and care of 10 conservancy staff, employed in the panchayat.

During festive seasons of Arulmigu Vedagireeswarar Temple, the panchayat provides drinking water facilities and special sanitary arrangements to the pilgrims. 320 trades are licenced under D&O Trades and a licence fee of Rs. 7370 is collected. House tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and water tax serve as an important sources of income to the town panchayat. House tax is levied every half year at 10 per cent of the annual rental value. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Valasaravakkam Town Panchayat

Valasaravakkam was constituted as a grade-II town panchayat on 1 October 1977.[77] Subsequently, it was upgraded as grade-I town panchayat from 28 January 1982 [78]. Now, it has attained the status of selection grade town panchayat from 4 February 1983 [79]. According to 1981 Census, its total population is 7,578. There are 13 wards in the town panchayat including the one reserved for women.

The thirst of the people is quenched with two overhead tanks, 16 drinking water wells, two hand pumps, two power pumps, 122 public fountains and 197 house service connections. It charge Rs.10/- per mensem as water charge, for house service connections. The town panchayat maintains 30 black topped roads of 12.10 km., 162 metal roads of 11.93 km., 31 gravelled roads of 4.99 km. and 18 mud roads of 4.31 km. length. It has provided 20 sodium vapour lamps, 121 mercury lamps and 307 four feet lamps. six shopping complex, two community halls, four T.V. sets, one radio, one park, a public library and a reading room are established here by the town panchayat for the benefit of the people. The total length of drainage is 580 meters. A scheme for construction of 407 toilets at a cost of Rs.5.5 lakh for the use of low caste people has been completed here.

Two hundred and three trade licences have been issued under D&O Trades and they have fetched Rs.9480 as licence fees. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the source of income of the panchayat. House tax is assessed every year at seven per cent of the annual rental value while the half-yearly vehicle tax levied is Rupees two for bicycle and Rs.1.50 for cart. Details of income are givne in *Appendix-3.*

Uthiramerur Town Panchayat

Uthiramerur was constituted as town panchayat on 27 September 1967. Subsequently, it was upgraded as selection grade town panchayat from 7 March 1970. Its population is[80] is 19,489 as per 1981 Census. There are 15 wards in the town panchayat of which one is reserved for women.

As regards protected water supply, there are two ground level reservoirs, two overhead tanks, 31 drinking water wells, 26 hand pumps, eight power pumps, 87 public fountains and 1574 house services provided in the panchayat limits. A sum of Rs.10 per mensem is collected as water charge. Black topped roads of 0.610 km., 20 metal roads of 3.225 km., 43

gravelled roads of 12.208 km. and 40 mud roads of 15.403 km. length are under the maintenance of the town panchayat. A panchayat market, a slaughter house, a bus stand, shopping complex comprising 12 shops, besides one park, one siren, two T.V. set, 21 radios and one library have sprung up with the funds of town panchayat for the benefits of the people.

Two hundred and seventeen trade licences have been issued under D&O Trades and they have earned Rs.8493 as licence fee. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the other sources of income. Ten per cent of the annual rental value is assessed as house tax for every half-year, while the vehicle tax levied is Rs.3.50 for cycle per half-year and Rs.4.50 for trycycle/ cart. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Uthukottai Town Panchayat

Uthukottai was constituted as town panchayat on 1 April 1968. Later,[81] it was upgraded as selection grade town panchayat. The total population is 7368 as per 1981 Census. There are 14 wards in the panchayat which includes the one reserved for SC/ST and four for women.

Protected water supply scheme is extended to the town panchayat, and it has provided one overhead tank, 10 drinking water wells, eight hand pumps, four power pumps, 60 public fountains and 446 house service connections for the benefit of the people. A minimum of Rs.8.80 and a maximum of Rs.25.50 is levied as water charge.

Three black topped roads of 4.11 km and 13 metal roads of 3.530 km are maintained by the town panchayat. The town glitters with two sodium vapour lamps and 140 four feet lamps, People are also benefited with five shopping complex, a bus stand, a siren, two T.V. sets two radios and a library. Under town planning a daily market a bus stand at the cost of Rs.14.60 lakhs and Rs.11.00 lakhs are undertaken on this town panchayat. The total length of drainage is 3380 meters which is under the care and maintenance of seven conservancy staff.

Under D & O Trades, 160 trade licenses have been issued which earn an income of Rs.2200/- as licence fees. House tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and water tax are the main source of income of the town panchayat. House tax is assessed every half year at four per cent of the annual rental value. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Walajabad Town Panchayat

Walajabad Town Panchayat was constituted on 1 April 1944 [82]. It was elevated to the status of selection[83] grade town panchayat on 24 February 1982. Its total population is 10,731, as per 1981 Census. There are 14 wards which includes the one reserved for women.

Protected water supply is provided to the people through two over head tanks, 31 drinking water wells, two hand pumps, 60 public fountains

and 700 house service connections. A sum of Rs.10.50 per month is levied as water charge for house service, while Rs.20.50 for industries and other services. The total length of roads is 19.358 km. of which two are black topped roads of 2.000 km., 33 are metal roads of 8.048 km., 34 are gravelled road of 6.310 km. and 27 are mud roads of 3.00 km. length. There are 404 four feet lamps in this town panchayat. The town panchayat maintains a market, two slaughter houses, one bus stand, one daily market, a siren, two T.V. sets, one adult education center and one library in its limits. There are 25 drainages of 2500 meter length and 6 public latrines which are under the charge of 17 conservancy staff.

The town panchayat has issued 211 licences under D&O Trades on collection of licence fee of Rs.12057/-. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the sources of income of the town panchayat. House tax is assessed every half year at 10 per cent of the annual rental value. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Acharapakkam Town Panchayat

Acharapakkam town panchayat was constituted on 1 October 1969 as grade-II town panchayat[84] and subsequently, it was upgraded as grade-I town panchayat from 20 February 1985 [85]. Its population is 7,066 as per 1981 Census. It consists of 13 wards including the one reserved for women.

The people enjoy protected water supply through one over head tank, two hand pumps and 42 power pumps. There are three black topped roads of 1.290 km. length, 20 metal roads of 4.500 km., six gravelled roads of 1.700 km and 25 mud roads of 5.200 km. length. Fifteen mercury lamps and 236 four feet lamps beautify the town panchayat. It maintains 2000 meters length of drainage with the assistance of five conservancy staff. The community hall, one shopping complex, one siren, three radios and one library and one weekly market are maintained by the town panchayat. When epidemic diseases like cholera are in prevalence, the town panchayat takes up vaccination and arranges for other relief operations, without delay. When drought condition prevails, water supply is made through lorries and drinking water wells are dug in specified areas. Under D&O Trades, 113 licences have been issued and a sum of Rs.4,832 has been collected as licence fee. Other sources of income for the town panchayat, and house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax. Ten per cent of the annual rental value is assessed as house tax every half year, while the vehicle tax levied for half year is Rs.1.25 for cycle and Rs.1.75 for cart. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Arani Town Panchayat

Arani town panchayat was constituted on 31 October 1964 and it now functions as 1st grade town panchayat. Its population is 10,481 according to 1981 Census. There are 14 wards in the town panchayat, including the three, reserved for women. The 10th Ward is double-member ward.

Protected Water Supply is arranged with three over head tanks, 11 drinking water wells, nine hand pumps, five power pumps, 90 public fountains and 504 house services[86]. The town panchayat maintains two black topped roads of one km. length, 18 metal roads of 4.40 km., 11 gravelled road of 3.54 km. and mud roads of 0.06 km. length. Hundred and fifty eight four feet lamps and 23 ordinary lamps are provided in this town panchayat. One market, one slaughter house, two shopping complex, one T.V. set, one public library and one adult education centre are under its care. It maintains 300 metres length of drainage with the help of eight conservancy staff. There is one public latrine and one 'pay and use' toilet maintained by this town panchayat. During festivals, the panchayat makes sanitary arrangements up to the satisfaction of the worshippers. Under D&O trades, 229 licences have been issued on collection of licence fees of Rs.11,317.50. Seven and half per cent of the annual rental value is assessed as house tax every half year. Besides house tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and water tax are the main sources of income of the panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Gummudipoondi Town Panchayat

Gummidipoondi town panchayat was constituted as town panchayat - grade - II on 1 April 1968 [87]. From 1 April 1973, it functions as grade - I[88]. Its population is 8,654 as per 1981 Census. There are 13 wards and two of which are reserved for SC/ST and women at one each.

Protected water supply scheme is extended to this town panchayat. It maintains three over heads tanks. Ten drinking water wells, eight hand pumps, one power pump, 52 public fountains and 85 house services. A sum of Rs.10 is collected as water charge per mensem. Six Black topped roads of 655 meters length, 20 metal roads of 1850 meters, 22 gravelled roads of 1451 meters, 14 mud roads of 3030 meters length meet the communication needs of the people. It maintains 2700 meters length of drainage and one public latrine. There are 185 four feet lamps to illuminate this town. The town panchayat maintains a market, a slaughter house, a park, a siren, four T.V. sets and one radio for the benefit of the public. The Government having approved the plan prepared by the Director of Town and Country Planning, Madras, have implemented integrated urban Development project scheme for the construction of daily market in Gummudipoondi town panchayat at the cost of Rs.12.50 lakhs. Hundred and seventy six trade licences fetching licence fees to the tune of Rs.14,695 have been issued uder D&O Trades. Seven per cent of the annual rental value is levied as house tax every half year. Besides house tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and water tax are the sources of income of the town panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Karunguzhi Town Panchayat

Initially, Karunguzhi formed part of Madurantakam municipality[89]. On 23 December 1977, it was bifurcated from Madurantakam and given the

status of town panchayat grade I[90]. Its population is 9,836 according to 1981 Census. The total number of wards in the panchayat is 13.

The people are provided with protected water supply. There are three over head tanks, 23 drinking water wells, 15 hand pumps, four power pumps, 38 public fountains and 373 house services in town panchayat limits. Twenty per cent of the house tax is collected as Water tax. Periodical Chlorination of water sources is done by the town panchayat. Fourteen black topped roads of 3.3 km. length, 15 metal roads of 7.7 km., six gravelled roads of 3.1 km. and four mud roads of 1.9 km. length are under the maintenance of the town panchayat. There are three sodium vapour lamps and 254 mercury lamps in the town. A shopping complex with six stalls, one slaughter house, one public library are there to benefit the people. Length of drainage is 7.8 km. and there are five conservancy staff to maintain the drainage. Primary health centre takes care of the people when epidemic diseases are in prevalence. Public halting places are cleaned regularly. Under D&O Trades, 140 trade licences have been issued on collection of Rs.15,000 towards licence fees. Ten per cent of the annual rental value is collected as house tax for every half year. House tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and water tax are the main sources of income of the town panchayat. Details of income of the town panchayat are given in *Appendix-3.*

Mangadu Town Panchayat

On 1 April 1964, Mangadu was classified as town panchayat[91]. Later, it was upgraded as grade-I town panchayat with effect from 1 April 1967 [92]. Its population is 11,225 as per 1981 Census. There are 14 wards of which three are reserved for SC/ST and one is for women.

To cater to the drinking water needs of the people, one over head tank, 22 drinking water wells, 133 hand pumps, two power pumps and 15 public fountains are provided and 0.25 paise per rupee of house tax is collected as water tax for every half year. The length of black topped roads is seven km., metal roads is 10.8 km. and gravelled roads is 0.8 km. The town panchayat has provided 11 sodium vapour lamps, 20 mercury lamps and 270 four feet lamps. One daily public market, one bus stand, one shopping complex comprising seven shops, one public library, one reading room and two radios are maintained by the town panchayat for the benefit of the people. There are 11 nutrition noon meal centres in the town panchayat. The total length of drainage is 1.6 km. and this drainage and three public conveniences are under the charge of ten conservancy staff. Hundred and eleven trade licences have been issued in the year 1990-91 under D&O Trades and a sum of Rs.9525 has been collected as licence fees. Besides house tax, profession tax, water tax and vehicle tax are the main sources of income of the town panchayat. House tax is assessed for every half year at 10 per cent of the annual rental value while vehicle tax is levied for every half year at rupees two per bullock cart and at Rs.1.50 per cycle. Details of income of the town Panchayat are given in *Appendix-3.*

Madambakkam Town Panchayat

Madambakkam town panchayat was constituted[93] as grade-I town panchayat with effect from 20 December 1989 and its total population according to 1981 Census is 3,488. There are 13 wards which includes two reserved for SC/ST and three reserved for women.

There is no protected water supply for the town panchayat. But the panchayat caters to the drinking water needs of the people through five over head tanks, two ground level reservoirs, 12 drinking water wells, 12 hand pumps, seven power pumps, 50 public fountains and 115 house services[94]. Fifteen black topped roads of 5.5 kms. length, 30 metal roads of 6.2 kms., 12 gravelled roads of 2 kms. and 25 mud roads of 4.5 kms. serve as communications link for the people. Twenty five sodium vapour lamps and 680 four feet lamps beautify the town. The town panchayat maintians seven parks, six T.V. sets and six radios for the recreation of the people. The total length of drainage is 100 metres. There are two public conveniences for use of the public. 15 trade licences have been issued under D&O Trades on collection of Rs.1210 as licence fees. About 1410 people are paying house tax. Eighty one are paying profession tax, 200 are paying vehicle tax and 115 are paying water tax in this town panchayat. The main source of income of the panchayat is from house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Pallipat Town Panchayat

Pallipat town panchayat was constituted on 1 October 1969 and its present status is grade-I. Its total population is 6,395 as per 1981 Census. There are 13 wards in this town of which, four are reserved for SC/ST while three for women.

The water supply requirements are met with one over head tank, 14 drinking water wells, 28 hand pumps and two power pumps. This town is having 56 black topped roads of seven km. length. It maintains five km. length of drainage and two public latrines. There are six conservancy staff. It has provided three sodium vapour lamps and 103 four feet lamps. A market, a bus stand, a shopping complex comprising 12 shops, a siren, a T.V. set, two radios and a public library, are there in the town panchayat for the benefit of the people. The main source of income of the town panchayat is from house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax. Ten per cent of the annual rental value is collected as house tax every half year.[95] Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Podhattoor Pet Town Panchayat

Podhattoor Pet was constituted as town panchayat on 27 November 1936,[96] and later it was upgraded as grade-I town panchayat from 4 September 1968[97]. The total population of the town is 13,128 as per 1981

Census. Total wards comprised in the town panchayat are 13, of which one is reserved for SC/ST and four are for women.

There is an overhead tank, 39 drinking water wells, 29 hand pumps, three power pumps and 45 public fountains to meet the drinking water requirements of the people. Five metal roads of 4.86 km. length and ten mud roads of 4 km. length serve the communication needs of the people. Four mercury lamps, 102 four feet lamps and 28 ordinary lamps are provided in the town. The town panchayat has establised a bus stand, one siren, one T.V. set, two radios and one public library, for the benefit of the people[98]. The total length of drainage is 2628 metres and there are five conservancy staff to see to its proper functioning[99]. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main source of income of the town panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Sembakkam Town Panchayat

From 27 September 1984, Sembakkam town panchayat functions as grade-I town panchayat[100]. Its population is 6,078 as per 1981 Census. There are 13 wards in the town panchayat which includes four reserved for SC/STs and one reserved for women. Protected water supply scheme is extended to the town panchayat and it has erected one over head tank, four ground level reservoirs, 18 drinking water wells, 21 hand pumps, six power pumps and 158 public fountains[101].

There are 69 black topped roads of 11.123 km. length, 165 metal roads of 14.224 km. and 65 gravelled roads of 6.5821 km. length in the town. This town panchayat has provided, 31 sodium vapour lamps, 599 four feet lamps and 13 ordinary lamps. There are three parks, six T.V. sets, and five radios to entertain and educate the people. Two public latrines have been constructed for the use of the people. Under D & O Trades, 65 licences have been issued which fetch Rs.6287 towards licence fees. Forty six food adultration cases were booked in the year 1989-90 and a fine of Rs,564 was imposed on the accused and collected. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main source of income of the town panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Sevilimedu Town Panchayat

Town Panchayat of Sevilimedu was constituted on 1 November 1984 and later it was upgraded as grade-I Town Panchayat from 7 March 1990. Its population is 7,185 as per 1981 Census. There are 13 Wards in the town panchayat, which includes two reserved for SC/STs and one for women.

Protected water supply scheme has been extended to this town panchayat. There are five over head tanks, one drinking water well, 16 hand pumps, five power pumps, 89 public fountains and 700 house services in this town. A sum of Rupees seven per mensem is collected as water charge. The Panchayat has laid four black topped roads of two km. length, 29 metal

roads of six km. 17 gravel roads of two km. length. It maintains 14 sodium vapour lamps, two mercury lamps and 269 four best tube lamps[102]. Under D&O Trades, 34 trades have been issued with licence and a sum of Rs.2,020 has been collected as licence fees. It collects house tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and water charge from the people and these are the main source of income of the town panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Thirupporur Town Panchayat

This town panchayat was constituted on 1 April 1961 and later it was upgraded as grade-I from 15 June 1971. The total population of this town is 6,466 as per 1981 Census. There are 13 wards in the town. There is no protected water supply for the town. But, the town panchayat maintains one A.P. tank, 21 drinking water wells, 18 hand pumps, one power pump and 24 public fountains to meet the drinking water requirements of its people. Three black topped roads of 0.530 km. length and 24 metal roads of 8.530 km. length are under the care of the town panchayat. The panchayat maintains two sodium vapour lamps and 185 four feet lamps. A market, a slaughter house, a bus stand, three shopping complex having 21 shops, two T.V. sets, four radios, one siren and a public library have been established for the benefit of the people[103].

The total length of drainage is 3198 meters. There are three public latrines and the town panchayat has employed six conservancy staff for the maintenance of the drainage and latrines. Under D&O trades, 110 trades have been issued with licence and a sum of Rs.93,668 has been collected as licence fees. Sixteen per cent of the annual rental value is collected as house tax for every half year. Besides house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the sources of income of the town panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Thirumalisai Town Panchayat

On 12 December 1953, Thirumalisai town panchayat was constituted as grade-II town panchayat. Later, it was upgraded as grade-I on 1 April 1963. Its total population is 11,014 as per 1981 census. There are 13 wards of which two are reserved for SC/STs and one for women.

There is no protected water supply for the town. But, there are 22 drinking water wells, 26 hand pumps and one power pump to supply drinking water to the people and 1.7 km. of black topped roads, 7.6 kms. of metal roads, 0.85 km. of gravelled roads and 0.6 km. of mud roads, are under the maintenance of the town panchayat. Three sodium vapour lamps, one mercury lamp and 214 four feet lamps are provided by the town panchayat. Length of drainage is 400 metres and it is under the charge of six conservancy staff.

Under D&O Trades, 130 licences have been issued and a licence fee of Rs.13470.75 has been collected. Nine per cent of the annual rental value is collected as house tax for every half year. House tax, profession tax and

vehicle tax are the main sources of income of the town panchayat[104]. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Thiruneermalai Town Panchayat

This town panchayat was constituted in Thiruneermalai on 27 March 1968,[105] and later it was upgraded as Ist grade with effect from 28 January 1982 [106]. As per 1981 Census, its population is 9,953. There are 13 wards which includes two reserved for women.

The town panchayat is not served with protected water supply scheme[107]. With the two overhead tanks, three ground level reservoirs, 11 drinking water wells, five hand pumps, 82 public fountains and 238 house service, the basic water supply needs of the people is fulfilled. A sum of Rs.103 per mensem is assessed as water charge. There are 14 black topped roads of 5.60 km. length, 62 metal roads of 3.40 km, three gravelled roads of 3.15 km. and five mud roads of 4.90 km length in the town panchayat. The total length of the road is 17.05 km. There are five sodium vapour lamps, 33 mercury lamps. Hundred and eighty five four feet lamps and 15 ordinary lamps in the Town. Five nutrition noon meal centres are maintained by the town panchayat. The total length of drainage is 824 km under D&O Trades, 95 trade licences have been issued and they have derived an income of Rs.5,186 from licences fees. Seven per cent of the annual rental value is assessed as house tax for every half year. Besides house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax serve as important source of income of the town panchayat. Details of income of the town panchayat are given in *Appendix-3.*

Edakalinadu Town Panchayat

Edakalinadu Town Panchayat functions as grade-II town panchayat from 1 November 1984 [108]. Its population is 22.522 as per 1981 Census. There are 14 wards including the two reserved for SC/STs. The town panchayat has provided four overhead tanks, one ground level reservoir, 29 drinking water wells. 136 hand pump and 17 power pumps to supply drinking water to the people. Sixty seven metal roads of 60 km. length, 46 gravelled roads of 35 km. and 98 mud roads of 56 km length provide communication facilities to the people, in the panchayat.

Street lights comprise four sodium vapour lamps, 13 mercury lamps, and 163 four feet lamps. The town panchayat has established a bus stand,. two shopping complex, one T.V. set, four radios and one public latrines for the benefit of the people. There are seven public latrines for the use of the people. Seventy two trade licences have been issued under D&O Trades, which have earned a revenue of Rs.2882.25 as licence fee[109]. Twenty per cent of the annual rental value is levied as house tax every year. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main source of income to the panchayat. The half-yearly vehicle tax is levied at Rs.2.50 per cycle and 3.00 per cart. Details of income of the town panchayat are given in *Appendix-3.*

Peerkankaranai Town Panchayat

The town panchayat was constituted in Peerkankaranai on 24 October 1984 [110]. Later it was upgraded as town panchayat grade-II from 2 November 1984. Its total population is 5,275 as per 1981 Census. There are 13 wards in the town panchayat which includes the one reserved for women. Protected water supply scheme is not extended to this town panchayat. There are two over head tanks, one drinking water well, 30 hand pumps, four power pumps and 121 public fountains to meet the basic water supply needs of the people. Sixty three black topped roads of 12.283 km. length, 29 metal roads of 7.772 km., 30 gravelled roads of 3.454 km. and 7 mud roads of 1.635 km. length in this town serve as the communication link to the people of the town[111].

There are 22 sodium vapour lamps, two mercury lamps and 262 four feet lamps in the town. Two parks and two T.V. sets are maintained by the town panchayat to entertain the people. Five conservancy staff are there to keep the town clean. Under D&O Trades, 83 licences have been issued on collection of licence fee of Rs.6330. Ten per cent of the annual rental value is assessed as house tax every half year. Besides house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main source of income of the town panchayat. Details of Income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Perungudi Town Panchayat

Perungudi is functioning as grade-II town panchayat, from 29 December 1989. Its population is 4,277 as per 1981 Census. There are 13 wards in the town panchayat[112]. Protected water supply scheme is extended to this town with the help of two over head tanks, 11 drinking water wells, four hand pumps, nine power pumps and 182 public fountains. There are 70 black topped roads of 16.00 km. length, 20 metal roads of 6.00 km., 20 gravelled roads of 6.00 km. and 50 mud roads of 3.00 km. length in the town under the maintenance of the town panchayat. The town panchayat has provided 412 four feet lamps in this town. There are two shopping complex, four parks and six T.V. sets for the benefit of the people. Four public convenience are provided in panchayat limits and there are no conservancy staff on permanent basis to maintain them, - instead the conservancy staff are engaged on daily wages. Hundred and thirteen trade licences have been issued under D&O Trades and a sum of Rs.48,595/- has been collected as licence fee.

House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the important sources of income of the town panchayat. Details of income are given in *Appendix-3.*

Pallikaranai Town Panchayat

Pallikaranai town panchayat was constituted as grade-II town panchayat from 28 December 1989.[113] Its population is 3,929 as per 1981 Census. There are 13 wards of which three are reserved for women. There is protected water supply to this town panchayat, through two over head tanks,

28 drinking water wells, 16 hand pumps, two power pumps and 70 public fountains. There are 25 black topped roads of 6.220 km. length, 105 metal roads of 12.740 km. and 18 mud roads of 2.772 km. length. The town panchayat has provided 17 sodium vapour lamps and 228 four feet lamps in the town.

Six public conveniences in panchayat limits are maintained by seven temporary conservancy staff. The town panchayat has established three parks, seven T.V. sets, three radios and one public library to entertain and educate the people. Twenty seven trades in 1989-90 and 40 trades in 1990-91 have been issued with licences which have earned Rs.2,582 and Rs.9,258 respectively as licence fees under D&O Trades. House tax, profession tax and vehicle tax are the main sources of income of the town panchayat.

Meenambakkam Town Panchayat

This town panchayat was constituted on 28 December 1989 as grade-II town panchayat[114]. Its population 3,092 as per 1981 Census. There are five wards in the panchayat including the one reserved for women. The source of water supply is through one over head tank, two ground level reservoirs, five drinking water wells, seven hand pumps, two power pumps and 28 public fountains. The town panchayat maintains four cement roads of 0.750 km. length, eight black topped roads of 1.250 km., two metal roads of 0.750 km. and two mud roads of 0.250 km. length. There are four sodium vapour lamps, two mercury lamps and 30 four feet lamps which illuminate the town panchayat. There are two T.V. sets to entertain the public. Two nutritious noon-meal centres are run by the town panchayat. The total length of drainage is 4 1/2 km. and there are three public conveniences for the use of the public. These are maintained by seven conservancy staff. Twenty two trade licences have been issued under D&O Trades on collections of Rs.2,456/- towards licence fee.

Since the town panchayat had started functioning only from 28 December 1989, its income from house tax, profession tax and vehicle tax for 1989-90 was only Rs.1,880/-. Quinquennial revision of house tax has been proposed to be undertaken in the later half of 1991-92.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Administration

Municipal administration in Tamil Nadu State commenced with the introduction of Improvements in Town Act (Indian Act XXVI 1850). This Act authorised the government to introduce municipal administration in any town in which the inhabitants were desirous of making better provisions for constructing, repairing, cleaning, lighting or watering any public streets, roads, drains or tanks or for the prevention of nuisances or for improving the town in any manner. But, this Act was never enforced. The next step was the passing

of the Town Improvement Act 1865 (Act X of 1865) by which Municipalities were constituted. Funds compulsorily raised under the Act were initially utilised to meet the charges of maintaining police in towns but later, it was extended to cover construction, repairing and cleaning of drains, forming and repairing of roads, maintenance of roads, streets and cleaning of tanks and doing such things as may be necessary for the preservation of the public health.

The District Magistrate who was the ex-officio president appointed the vice-president of all the municipalities in the district. The councils were to consist of not less than five inhabitants of the town appointed by the government. Their term of office was one year.[115] Act X of 1865 was not generally introduced until the end of 1866 at which time it was brought into force in 29 towns. Kancheepuram was the one such oldest municipality constituted on 1 November 1866 with the population of 37,275 according to 1881 Census.

By the Town Improvement[116] Act 1871, additional functions were assigned to municipalities for maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, schools, birth and death registration and vaccination. Many developments took place in Chengalpattu district soon after the introduction of this Act. Further the term of office of the members of the Municipal Council was raised from one to three years. The District Collector was appointed as *ex-officio* President of the Municipal Council. The vice-President was, however, appointed by the government. Provision was made for the election of the councillors by the tax-payers. Provision was also made by the government for appointment of Inspecting Officers to supervise the working of the Act. The municipalities were no longer required to contribute to the police charge. But due to financial constraints, on account of famine at frequent intervals, the government once more switched over to the policy of taxing the people for the maintenance of the town police. Consequently, the Act VII of 1878 required the municipalities to bear 75 per cent of the Police charge.

The Madras District Municipalities Act 1884 (Act IV of 1884) marked an important step forward in Municipal legislation. The government held greater control over the municipalities and the District Collector was vested with emergency powers. The number of municipalities in existence at the end of the official year 1884-85 in the Madras Presidency excluding the town of Madras was 47 and in Chengalpattu district there was only one municipality and that was Kancheepuram and in 1896 Chengalpattu municipality was constituted[117].

Act IV of 1884, was replaced by the District Municipalities Act 1920 (Act V of 1920). According to this Act, the minimum number of councillors was raised to 16. A proportion of not less than three-fourth of the total number should be elected and the remaining members were to be appointed by government. This Act granted larger powers to the Council to levy local

taxes, to open schools and dispensaries and to fix the strength of the staff. Act V of 1920 is still in operation though it has undergone quite a few changes.

Saidapet of Chengalpattu-MGR district was for the first time constituted as municipality with effect from 1 April 1921. The term of the erstwhile Council expired on 1 October 1922 and the Council was reconstituted under section 368(2) of the District Municipalities Act 1920 with effect from 1 October 1922. The municipality was divided into 14 wards for the purpose of holding elections under section 368(2) and this was only a tentative and temporary measure. There was no change in the jurisdiction of the municipality during this year but preliminary notification excluding the race course grounds from the limits of the Saidapet Municipality was published in January 1922 which was afterwards confirmed and a final notification was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22 May 1923.

Administration of this municipality was carried on by 15 elected and five nominated members unlike in the previous year when all the members were nominated by the government. An unique feature of the year's administration was the association of two caste Hindu ladies in the Council[118]. No change was made during the year 1922-23 either in the jurisdiction of Chengalpattu Municipality or in the division of wards. The Ward councillors were attending to the needs of their constituent wards and the system worked out well.

The number of councillors allowed was 16 under sec. 7(V) of the Act with 12 elective seats. There was no change in the year either in the sanctioned strength of the Council or in the proportion of appointed or elected members. Muhammadans, Indian Christians and Adi-Dravidars formed the chief of the backward classes and these classes were also represented in the Council by nomination. In all these three municipalities (namely Chingleput, Kancheepuram and Saidapet),a non-official was elected as Chairman.

The sanctioned strength of members of the councils was 16 in Chingleput of which four were nominated and 12 were elected. In Kancheepuram, total strength was 32, of which , eight were nominated and 24 were elected. In Saidapet, total strength was 20 of which five were nominated and 15 were elected. Three officials for each one of the municipalities were nominated. One from European and one from Anglo-Indians were also nominated in all the three municipalities[119].

During 1924, the Chingleput Municipal Council was contributing one fifth of its net toll receipts to the District Board. Chingleput Municipality agreed to the above decision of the Joint Committee approved by the government in their Order No. 1090, Local and Municipality (MS), dated 20 June 1922. Accordingly, the town continued to get the supply of drinking water form its three tanks and wells. The wells got dried up in May and June. No drainage system was, however, introduced in this Municipality[120]. During 1924, the

jurisdiction of Saidapet Municipality was curtailed by the transfer of a portion of Mambalam to the Madras Corporation.

The Act V of 1930 removed the disqualification of women to stand for election and seats were reserved for specified minority communities and women. The municipal franchise was extended to every person who was assessed to any tax to the Government of India or the Local Government of India or the Local Government or any other local authority in the Presidency. The office of Chairman was made elective without exception[121].

An important amendment to the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act 1920 was made in 1933 when the system of appointing Municipal Commissioner by the State Government as Executive Authority of the Municipality was introduced. The other important amendment introduced to the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act 1920, was the vesting of powers in the State Government to fix or alter the number , designation and grades of officers of the municipalities.

Constitution of Municipalities and Township Committees

The constitution of a town or other local area into a municipality is declared by the Government through notification. The Municipal Council, Municipal Chairman and the Executive authority are charged with responsibility of carrying out the statutory provisions of the Act. With the name of the Municipality, the Municipal Council is a Corporate body having perpetual succession and a common seal. The government have powers under Sec. 7 of the Act to fix the strength of the Council exclusive of its Chairman from 20 to 52 depending on the population. The Chairman and the Councillors are elected direct by the electorate and the vice-Chairman is elected from among the councillors. There is a separate electoral roll for the municipalities. All persons who have attained the age of 18 and who have enrolled themselves as voters in the Municipal Electoral Roll are entitled to exercise their franchise to elect their representatives to the Municipal Councils. Government have recently amended the relevant provisions of the Act, reserving 18 per cent and 15 per cent for scheduled tribes and for women respectively both in the offices of the Chairman and councillors. The Councillors hold their office normally for a period of three years. No salary or remuneration is paid to the Chairman, vice-Chairman or the councillors.

The members of the Council are all elected by the electorate and there is now no provision under the Act for nominating any person though at the earlier stages of the municipal adminstration, the members were nominated by government. The number of councillors in a Municipality is decided on the basis of population as per Sec. 7 of the Act.

All financial matters especially the power to levy taxes and the power to sanction expenditure vest with the Council. Usually, the Council meets more than once a month, though it is obligatory to meet only once a month.

The State Government have powers under the Act to appoint Special Officers for the newly constituted Municipalities till elections are conducted and also in respect of councils dissolved or superseded. These Special Officers are empowered to exercise the powers of the Council, its Chairman and Committees, as the case may be.

In Chengalpattu-MGR district, there are 10 municipalities, namely, Alandur (Selection Grade), Chengalpattu (Selection Grade), Kancheepuram (Selection Grade), Madurantakam (3rd Grade), Pallavapuram (Ist Grade), Tambaram (Ist Grade), Thiruvothiyur (Selection Grade) Tiruvallur (IInd Grade) Ambattur (Selection Grade) and Avadi (3rd Grade) and two townships, namely, Kathivakkam (Selection Grade Township), Madhavaram, (IInd Grade Township).

The Municipal Chairman convenes the meeting of the Council, performs all the duties and exercises all the powers specifically conferred on him under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act 1920.

In general, administration of Municipal Council vests with Council. But, any functions specifically assigned to the Chairman or the Executive Authority under the Act should not be exercised by the Council. A Councillor may call the attention of the Executive Authority to any neglect in the execution of Municipal Work or damage to any municipal property or to the wants of any locality and he may suggest any improvement which may be found desirable. He has the right to move resolutions and interpellate the Chairman on matters concerning the municipal administration. After giving sufficient notice, he can have access to municipal records wherever necessary subject to certain restrictions. The Municipal Council may require the Executive authority to produce any document in his custody. It may constitute committees for exercising such of its assigned powers, as it may delegate to them. It may also appoint individual councillors for enquiry into any matter and report or advice. The municipal Council has to provide basic civic services to the population in the entire municipal area. These functions have been generally classified as obligatory and discretionary functions. The main obligatory functions are maintenance of public roads, education other than secondary education, maintenance of reading rooms, parks, games, play grounds, recreation centres, and public halls, cleaning of streets, drains and scavenging, conduct of exhibitions and fairs, running hospitals and dispensaries, control of epidemic and registration of births and deaths, maintenance of avenues, provision and maintenance of street lights, provision of water supply, public and service connections, construction and maintenance of drainage, town planning and provision of relief during floods, famine, drought or scarcity.

The discretionary functions are imparting of secondary education, maintenance of public libraries and museums, maintenance of poor houses, orphanages and formulation of housing schemes. Thus, municipal councils are bound to provide all civic amenities to the people.

Prior to 1933, the Chairman was exercising the functions of the executive authority. The institution of Municipal Commissioner came into existence in the year 1933. So, by an amendment to the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act in the year 1955, Commissioner of the municipality was made the Executive authority. The commissioner is appointed by the Government and is borne on state government service. The state government recovers the cost of the establishment of the Commissioner from the municipality[122].

In recent times, there is a greater awareness of the role of the municipalities in planning and developing the civic services so as to keep pace with the requirements of a growing urban population. This involves a lot of finance which comes from state government and so it requires supervision and guidance of the state government. The municipalities in Chengalpattu-MGR district function as autonomous and self-controlling units and the State assumes a progressively increasing role in guiding, supervising and controlling the activities to achieve common goals.

Finance

Municipality levies property tax, profession tax, tax on carriages and animals, tax on carts, pilgrim tax and vacant land tax, entertainment tax, surcharge on entertainment tax, surcharge on stamp duty and compensation in lien of motor vehicles fees and tolls are collected by the government and shared by the municipalities.

Apart from these, the municipality receives as grant from the government, contribution of 50 per cent of elementary education tax collected, subsidy to wipe off the deficit under elementary education account, road maintenance *ad hoc* grant, maternity and child welfare grant, and secondary education grant at the rate of 66 2/3 per cent. Drought and flood relief funds are provided to the municipalities by the government during the course of such natural calamities. The government also assist the municipalities by way of loans for implementing town planning schemes. At time of necessity, the government assist the municipality with advances which the municipality has to repay with interest within the financial year.

Inspite of all these financial assistance and grants from the government, the municipalities of Chengalpattu-MGR district are not free from wants. This is mainly due to the fact, that these municipalities have now embanked on major schemes like water supply and drainage from loans obtained through Life Insurance Corporation and government loans. A big slice of their income has to be necessarily diverted towards payment of annuity with interest and also loans. As a result, the municipalities are constantly in search of new avenues for revenue. To streamline the municipal adminstration in the district, government have opened a Regional Directorates of Municipal Administration at Chengalpattu in the year 1986[123]. The Regional Director of Municipal

Administration, - Chengalpattu, is having under his control on five selection grade, two first grade, one second grade and two third grade municipalities and two township councils besides control over municipalities in the South Arcot District.

Alandur Municipality

Alandur Municipality is in Saidapet taluk. It was constituted as third grade municipality on 1 April 1964. Later, it was upgraded on 9 August 1974 as IInd grade municipality. On 26 April 1979, it was further upgraded as Ist grade municipality. It has attained the selection grade status from 7 March 1983 onwards[124]. The total area of the municipality in 19.5 sq.km. Its population as per 1981 Census is 97,449 of which 50,308 are males and 47,141 are females. This municipality has been divided into 32 wards with the same number of councillors. Two wards were reserved for SC/STs and two for women. The redivision of existing 32 wards into 40 wards have been approved by government[125]. Out of total 40 wards, five seats are reserved for SCs and STs while 12 seats for women. The redivision of wards and revised strength of the council will take effect from the next ordinary municipal elections.

Water Supply and drainage

In the year 1983, Palar Water Supply Scheme has been introduced in this municipality. It was initially under the control of Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and on 31 January 1986, it was handed over to this municipality for maintenance. Three hundred and ten public fountains have been erected in municipal limits and 5126 house connections provided through pipe lines to a length of 81.13 km. to supply water to the residents of the municipality. There is a scheme to pump five million gallons of water in this municipality and they are going to have two pumping stations, one at Wallajabad and another at old Seevaram. But at present this municipality is getting 0.71 million gallons of water from the Old Seevaram Water Supply Scheme as against the total allotment of two million gallons of water. A sum of Rupee one lakh has been spent under drought relief scheme in the year 1989-90 towards repairs to deep borewells.

Proper drainage scheme has not been executed in this municipality. There are 10 slums, in Alandur Municipal limits and they are situated in V.O.C Nagar New Colony, Kannan Colony, K.K.Nagar, Parameswaran Nagar, Nehru Colony, Burma Tamil Colony, Madhavaram Colony, Rathinapuram and Raghupathi Nagar. The Slum Clearance Board has taken up the drainage work in these areas. Four dry latrines have been provided in these slums. Besides these, four modern latrines are also maintained by the municipality.

Municipality maintains two lorries, three tractors, one trailor, 18 rubbish carts, five night soil carts and one vehicle for removal of rubbish and nightsoil and for other purposes; five drainage carts and five mini carts are also pressed

into service by the municipality for the disposal of waste and drainage water in the town. There is a compost yard in an extent of 1.70 acres. The receipts received under "drainage" amounted to Rs. 2,86,868, Rs. 3,11,619 and Rs. 2,25,685 for the year 1982-83 to 1984-85. For the same period the expenditure incurred were Rs. 1,05,533, Rs. 1,28,477 and Rs. 1,37,478[126].

Fifty nine scavengers, 145 sweepers, 10 menials for mosquito spraying and two menials in compost yard are the sanitary workers employed in the municipality. They are under the supervisory control of eight sanitary Inspectors and five sanitary assistants. Ten sanitary workers headed by a sanitary inspector are incharge of Malaria Eradication Programme in the municipality[127]. A sum of Rs.1,88,168.65 has been spent towards this programme in the year 1989-90.

Public Health

Family Planning Scheme is successfully implemented in the municipality and it is exceeding the target every year. There are three primary health centres in municipal limits. Another three primary health centres, - one at Adampakkam, other at Palavanthangal and another at Nanganallur were also started later. All these centres are provided with trained staff, headed by a medical officer. Prenatal and postnatal care are provided *inter-alia* in these centres. Under Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Endowment Scheme, each mother is given financial assistance of Rs.200 and under Ramamirutham Ammal Memorial Fund, educated young girls below the poverty line are offered Rs.5000 each to meet their marriage expenses.

Education

During 1989-1990, for elementary education alone, a sum of Rs.31,56,500 was spent and in the year 1990-91, a sum of Rs.35,02,089.55 has been spent and this is 20.7 per cent of the total expenditure. In the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs.3,22,618 was given as subsidy under Sec. 37 of Elementary Education Act. Similarly, in the same year, a sum of Rs.869 was spent for education of each student. In 1990-91 it has been increased to Rs.968 for the education of each student. Total number of pupils studying in municipal high schools are 7717 and the teachers strength in these schools is 261. There is a library in this municipality[128]. The municipality maintains two higher elementary schools and six elementary schools in this town and in that 3645 pupils are studying. There are 138 teachers working in these elementary schools and for each 32 pupils, there is a teacher. For maintenance of school buildings, Rs.1,27,769 has been spent. There are eight-noon meal centres functioning in the primary schools and four-noon meal centres in the elementary schools. Thousand six hundred and thirty seven children are fed in these centres. These 12 centres are functioning from their own buildings[129].

Recreational facilities

For the benefit of public, the municipality has installed three T.V. sets at Masthangori Street, Adambakkam, Maduveenkarai 5th street, Alandur and V.O.C. Nagar, Alandur. Apart from this, it maintains four play grounds which are equipped with necessary amenities. For this, it has spent Rs.50,000 in the year 1989-90.

Roads

Municipality maintains earthern roads of 27.46 km., length metalled road of 58.32 km., black topped road of 44.44 km. and cement road of 0.15 km. The expenditure on roads for the year 1982-83 to 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 10,94,466, Rs. 6,34,335 and Rs. 9,45,225 and per kilometre it works out as Rs. 8,418, Rs. 4,880 and Rs. 7,271[130].

Street lights

The municipality is having 650 two feet tube lamps, 702 four feet tube lamps and 376 mercury vapour lamps, besides 50 sodium vapour lamps. Thus, the total number of lights maintained by this municipality is 1778. This municipality incurred Rs. 6,35,785, Rs. 68,452, Rs. 1,86,024 as expenditure for maintenance of the street lights for the period 1982-83 to 1984-85. The expenditure per light worked out for the same period were Rs. 357, Rs. 38 and Rs. 104[131]. There are roughly 14 lights per km. length of road in this municipality[132].

Financial Resources

House tax, profession tax, vehicle tax, surcharge on stamp duty, licence fees and income from water supply are the main sources of revenue to this municipality. Under prevention of adulteration in Food Act, a number of cases has been booked and penalty of Rs.5600 has been collected. Income details from 1979-80 to 1989-90 are given in *Appendix-4*.

Ambattur Municipality

Ambattur town panchayat was upgraded as Ambattur municipal Township grade-II with effect from 1 July 1971[133]. Subsequently, it was upgraded as selection grade municipal township with effect rom 1 April 1975. It has attained the status of selection grade municipality with effect from 1 November 1990[134]. The population of the town as per 1981 Census is 1,15,901, of which men account for 60,991 and women account for 54,910. The population of this municipality as per 1991 Census is 2,23,332 of which men account for 1,20,281 and women account for 1,03,051. The area of the municipality is 40.36 sq.km. The Collector of Chengalpattu-MGR district was the Chairman of this Township Committee and he is conducting committee meeting every month. No election was, however, held after upgradation of the township as selection grade municipality. The Regional Director of

Municipal Administration, Chengalpattu is having administrative control over this municipality. Since there are no elected member for the municipality, the wards have not been divided.

Water supply and drainage

There is no protected water supply scheme in this municipal area. The well water and supply of water through lorries are the main sources of water supply. Protected water is supplied by TWAD Board for the part of the Town. The area is divided into five divisions and there are five sanitary inspectors for each division. There are 15 sanitary supervisors to supervise the work of 326 sanitary workers. There is only open drainage system in this municipality.

Medical facilities

There is one Allopathic dispensary maintained by this municipality. Four more dispensaries have been started under India Population Project Scheme. Four medical officers together with supporting staff are looking after dispensaries.

Educational facilities

A high school, three middle schools and 17 elementary schools are functioning in this municipality. There are 85 teachers employed in these schools, 5104 pupils are studying in the schools. There is one Government Girls' Higher Secondary School and a few other private schools situated within the municipal limits. The schools were handed over to government from 1 April 1990 and the management of the school is now done by District Education Officers.

Roads

This municipality maintains 6.942 km. of earthern road, 71.696 km. of metalled roads and 87.743 km. of black topped roads. The expenditure on roads are given in the following table[135]:

Year	*Expenditure on roads* Rs.	*Expenditure per km.* Rs.
1982-83	39,22,348/-	27,050/-
1983-84	28,99,748/-	18,828/-
1984-85	22,33,953/-	13,457/-
1985-86	8,45,268/-	2,460/-
1986-87	26,50,568/-	7,557/-
1987-88	29,83,390/-	7,170/-
1988-89	96,29,191/-	23,140/-
1989-90	71,94,615/-	17,289/-
1990-91	88,97,299/-	21,381/-

Street lights

This municipality maintains 4452 four feet tube lights, 672 mercury vapour lights and 255 sodium vapour lights. The expenditure on lights is given in the following table[136]:

Expenditure on lights

Year	*Expenditure on lights* Rs.	*Expenditure per light* Rs.	*No.of lights per km. length of road* Rs.
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*
1982-83	8,41,787/-	292/-	20
1983-84	19,67,846/-	600/-	21
1984-85	9,68,769/-	334/-	17
1985-86	6,48,335/-	224/-	15
1986-87	19,49.302/-	675/-	23
1987-88	16,35,545/-	566/-	19
1988-89	18,28,447/-	633/-	22
1989-90	10,73,656/-	371/-	12
1990-91	14,05,049/-	486/-	17

Remunerative Enterprises

The main source of income of the municipality is property tax, profession tax, entertainment tax, vehicle tax, lease, show tax, surcharge on stamp duty, fees on dangerous and offensive trades, and building licence fees[137]. Details of income of the municipality for the years 1979-80 to 1991-92 are given in *Appendix-4.*

Avadi Municipality

Avadi Town Panchayat in Chengalpattu-MGR district was constituted as Municipal Township on 19 November 1970[138]. Later, it was upgraded as Second Grade Municipal Township from 1 July 1971[139]. It attained the status of selection grade municipal township from 1 April 1975[140]. Now it functions as full pledged municipality with effect from 1 February 1994. It comes under the direct control of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Chengalpattu-MGR district. During 1971, total area of this township was 25.62 sq.km. and its population as per 1971 Census was 77,413 of which 41,338 were males and 36,075 were females[141]. The density of population is 1182 sq.km. But in 1981, its total area has risen to 65.5 sq.km. and its population

as per 1981 Census is 1,24,701 of which males are 66,002 and females are 58699. Its density of population per sq.km. is 1919 as per 1981 Census. This difference in area and population is due to urban agglomeration, which has led to expansion of large number of new residential colonies and industrial houses having sprung up in Avadi[142]. No municipal election has been conducted in this municipality and hence, all its members are nominated by the government. Division of wards in this municipality, has not been taken up.

Water supply and drainage facilities

From 1967, onwards, this township provides protected water supply to its people[143]. Eventhough no regular drainage system has been implemented in this township, five km. of cutcha drains are maintained by the township[144]. There are eight slums in this township, namely, Gowripet Periyar Nagar, Mukthapudupet, Kenambedu, Narayanapuram, Babu Nagar, Dr.R.Nagar and E.S.I.Anna Nagar. These slums are having open drains of 1154 M. long[145]. The municipal township is in possession of a tractor, trailor 12 rubbish carts and a night soil cart for removing rubbish and nightsoil from the town[146]. It also maintains a compost yard[147] in 1.00 sq.metre area. There are two dry latrines and one flush out latrine maintained by the municipal township[148]. There are 163 conservancy staff working in this municipality to maintain cleanliness. Details of receipts and expenditure on 'Drainage' are given in the table below[149]:

Year	*Receipt* Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1982-83	2,31,182	3,55.000
1983-84	1,84,110	4,49,000
1984-85	1,84,467	2,84,000
1985-86	13,27,682	3,42,000
1986-87	8,38,013	4,50,000
1987-88	5,33,554	5,08,000
1988-89	17,26,707	4,54,000
1989-90	....	4,75,000
1990-91	....	3,61,000

Public Health

There is no dispensary or clinic maintained by the municipal township. The Avadi Township has introduced the Antifilaria Scheme also. New Schemes of India Population Project-V has been sanctioned with five Health posts and 20 bed hospital and this is functioning from 1988[150].

Education Facilities

The township runs 13 primary schools and five elementary schools and 238 teachers are working in these schools[151]. There is a library maintained by the local library authority for the benefit of the people. Forty three noon-meal centres in primary schools and 18 centres in the elementary schools are in the municipality and 5028 children are benefited by these centres. These centres are run in their own buildings[152].

Roads

The municipality maintains metalled road for 74.817 km. and black topped roads for 60 km. and gravel road for 3.500 km.[153] The expenditure incurred towards "Roads" are given in the table below:

Year	*Expenditure on roads* (Rs.)	*Expenditure per km* Rs.
1982-83	9,84,105	7,344
1983-84	12,24,216	9,170
1984-85	10,93,462	8,190
1985-86	4,47,000	3,438
1986-87	3,51,000	2,700
1987-88	2,20,000	1,692
1988-89	3,69,000	2,838
1989-90	10,11,000	7,800
1990-91	19,32,000	14,862

Street lights

The municipality maintains 186 sodium vapour lights and 3218 four feet tube lights. Expenditure on lights are given in the table below[154].

Year	Expenditure on lights Rs.	Expenditure per light Rs.	No. of lights per km.length of Road.
1982-83	52,998	24	16
1983-84	4,15,593	176	18
1984-85	2,80,065	99	21
1985-86	1,44,000	51	22
1986-87	1,71,000	60	21
1987-88	1,47,000	52	22
1988-89	3,17,000	112	21
1989-90	3,77,000	110	26
1990-91	3,96,000	115	26

Remunerative Enterprises

The municipality is having a daily market at Avadi and a daily and weekly shandy at Thandurai. It also maintains two slaughter house, one at Avadi and the other at Thandurai. There are two sirens one at Pattabiram and another at Thandurai. The municipality also maintains two T.V. sets and two Radios for the benefit of the public[155].

Avadi municipality comes under the control of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority. Hence, there is no separate Town Planning Scheme for the municipality.

Financial Resources

Property tax and profession tax are the main sources of income for the municipalty. It also collects V. & T.A. tax, licences fees for D & O Trades, fine imposed under Food Adulteration Act, market fees, bunk fees, shandy fees, slaughter house fees, fishery rentals, surcharge on stamp duty and entertainment tax. Details of income from 1979-80 to 1990-91 are given in *Appendix-4.*

Chengalpattu Municipality

Chengalpattu is one of the oldest municipality formed as IIIrd grade municipality in the year 1896. After independence, it was reconstituted on 1 October 1947. It was upgraded as IInd grade municipality on 1 April 1972. Again it[156] was elevated to the status of grade-I from 17 April 1984[157]. Its total area is 60,346 sq.km. The total population as per 1981 Census is 47,329 of which 24,505 are men and 22,824 are women. The municipality is divided into 24 wards of which two seats are reserved for S.C. & S.Ts and three for women.

Water Supply

Chengalpattu Town is provided with protected water supply since 1928. The source of water supply is river Palar. Water is pumped from "Thimmavaram" which is four km. away on the west Chengalpattu Town. It was found inadequate for the whole town and therefore it was decided to pump water from "Vedanarayanapuram", also which is six kilometre. away on the south east of Chengalpattu town under improvement scheme by availing assistance from L.I.C. to the tune of Rs.26.53 lakhs. This scheme started in the year 1971 was completed in 1974 by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and handed over to the municipality for maintenance on 13 August 1975. Even after this improvement scheme, there are still certain areas not covered with regular water supply. Water is distributed daily to such areas and high level areas like Thattanmalai, through lorries owned by municipality. People are also provided with water through 80 single tap public fountains, and 46 double tap public fountains in addition to individual house service connections.

Besides these, the municipality maintains 26 public wells and 23 deep bore hand pumps installed by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board under drought relief scheme. Now, there are 4051 taps serving the public of which 3925 are private taps while 126 are street taps. It charges Rupees two per head as water charge. Forty lakh litres of water is pumped out daily and the municipality supplies 17 litres per head per day. The details of tap rate system per month adopted by the municipality are for the one tap Rupees five for two taps Rupees seven for three taps Rupees nine four taps for Rs.11.25 and for the five tap Rs.13.50.

Drainage

"Partial Drainage Scheme" is in existence in this municipality from 1919 onwards. During 1984-85 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been spent towards this scheme. There are 5,406 houses in this town. But no house service connection is given. The open drain water is disposed through this partial drainage scheme. Under the head drainage this municipality received Rs. 1,38,498, Rs. 1,37,771 and Rs. 1,42,038 through receipts for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85. For the same period the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,40,310, Rs. 1,86,231 and Rs. 1,05,994 for the maintenance of drainage.

There are 12 slums in this town situated in Thatteramalai, Tukumarakuttai, Bharathi Nagar, Murugesan street, Old G.S.T.Road, Housing Board colony,Parameswarapuram, Thimmarajakulam, Hill park, Ramapalayarm, Karunanidhi street and Illupu Thoppu. These slums are having open drains. There is one Municipal Health Officer to supervise the public health activities. Three sanitary inspectors and five sanitary supervisors are engaged in sanitation work. The sanitary workers comprise of 45 sweepers, 45 scavengers, six antifilarial mazdoors, 30 drain cleaners and four compost

mazdoors. Street rubbish and night soil are collected departmentally and taken to compost yard. To transport the rubbish to the compost yard, the municipality maintains one lorry, one trailer, six single bullock cart, one night soil cart, and 10 bulls.

The compost yard is situated at Palaveli in an extent of four acres. There are 6212 houses within the municipal limits. 3460 houses are having latrines. The municipality maintains four dry type latrines and two septic tank latrines. There are two "Pay and Use" latrines also one is located at old bus stand and the other at new bus stand. The municipality has no underground drainage system. The drain water from residental areas in taken through street drains to nearest ponds for disposal. There is no litter free zones within the municipal area[158].

Public Health

Government municipal hospital lies within the municipal limits. Besides this, there are three maternity centres and quite a number of private nursing homes and private clinics. There is, however, no municipal dispensary. Immunisation of eligible children and pregnant women against infectitious diseases are carried out in the municipality. Mass inoculation against cholera and sometimes against typhoid is also done in anticipation of natural calamities and during suspected outbreak. Mass inoculation is carried out during natural calamities as a preventive measure. More details are given about this in the chapter on "Medical and Public Health Services".

Education

There are eight elementary schools and two middle schools, one at Gundur and the other at high school functioning in this municipality. In the elementary schools, 825 boys and 947 girls are studying. Fourteen male teachers and 31 female teachers are working there. These schools are accommodated in their own buildings. In the higher elementary school, there are 407 boys and 303 girls in its enrolment. There are seven male and 15 female teachers working here and this school is functioning from its own building. It has a play ground for the pupils in an extent of one acre. There are 17 noon-meal centres maintained by the municipality and 766 children are fed in these centres.

Roads

About 8.070 km. of c.c. roads, 21.815 km. of black topped roads, 9.727 km. metal roads, 4.352 km. of unmetal roads are maintained by the municipality. The expenditure incurred on road maintenance is given in the table below[159]: This municipality had spent Rs. 1,60,655, Rs. 2,27,877 and Rs. 2,12,228 for the proper upheeler roads in its jurisdiction for the period 1982-83 to 1984-85. It shows that the amount spent for a kilometre of road is Rs. 4,420, Rs. 6,273 and Rs. 5,842 for the same period.

Street Lights

There are 66 sodium vapour lamps, 13 mercury vapour lamps, 1103 four feet tube lights, and three ordinary lights provided by the municipality. For the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 the municipality utilised Rs. 68,954, Rs. 40,326 and Rs. 1,79,193 for the maintenance of the lights in this area. When we calculate the expenditure per light it amounted to Rs. 60, Rs. 37 and Rs. 163 and the number lights per kilometre of road remaining 30 throughout the period[160].

Remunerative Enterprises

The municipality maintains one daily market, one slaughter house, one bus stand and one guest house. Apart from these, the municipality is maintaining 20 bunk stalls in various places and four major commercial complex in different places *viz.*, Anna Salai, G.S.T. Road and Anna Nagar.

There are three radio sets installed at Hill park, Natham Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and Gudur Elementary school. T.V. sets are also installed in Natham Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Gundur Elementary School, Navalar Nedunchezian street, and Ramapalayam Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. There is one electric siren installed in the radio hills and it is operated five times daily *i.e.* at 5.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m., 12 noon, 5.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. A play ground is also maintained by the municipality. There are two parks, one at Radio hills (Hills park) and another at Devaraj Park (G.S.T. Road) under its care.

Municipality maintains two burial grounds and two burning ghats. One is situated within the municipal limits near Gundur in an extent of seven acres. The other one is situated near Palar river bed at Palaveli village. These burning and burial grounds are used only by Hindus. There is a burial ground exclusively for Muslims within the municipal area at Masoothi Malai. The burial ground for Christians is situated near Thimmavaram outside the municipal limits.

Financial Resources

House tax, profession tax, vehicle tax, water charge, entertainment tax and surcharge on stamp duty are the important sources of income of the municipality. Apart from these, rents from the municipal buildings and income from markets are the other sources of revenue to the municipality. Income details from 1979-80 to 1989-90 are given in *Appendix-4.*

Kancheepuram Municipality

Kancheepuram municipality which is one of the oldest municipality was first constituted[161] in the year 1866. In 1947, it was upgraded as first grade municipality. On 3 May 1983, it attained the status of selection grade municipality[162]. The area of the municipality is (4.55 miles) 11.605 sq.km.

According to 1981 Census, the population of the municipality is 1,30,926 of which males account for 66,231 and females account for 64,695. Kancheepuram municipality has varied functions.

There are 36 wards comprised in this municipality. The municipal council with the strength of 32 members for 28 wards was dissolved by the government in 1972. Later, until February 1986, no election were held and the municipality was under the control of the Special Officer appointed by the government to conduct the municipal administration. In February 1986, the government conducted elections to municipalities for 36 seats for the same number of wards. The election of the chairman was conducted on party basis and that of the councillors on non-party system. Out of 36 wards, two are reserved for women and for Scheduled caste @ one each.

Water supply

During the later part of 19 Century, every house in Kancheepuram used the water in ponds, tanks and wells for drinking and other purposes. But the water collected from these sources was not pure and hence, the people were suffering from various kinds of infectious diseases. On the representation of the town authorities to the government, it was proposed to dig tube wells in Vekavathi river to provide pure water to Kancheepuram. Since then, many efforts were taken to provide protected water to Kancheepuram. In July 1897, a head water works on the banks of Vekavathi river at the border of Melpilliarpalayam near Salabokam village was constructed[163]. High level water tanks were installed at Dr. P.S. Srinivasan Park, Gangaikondan Mandapam and bus-stand. In 1961,the scheme was improved further. Lower areas were supplied direct through these water tanks which were fed by Palar. Since the water supply is not sufficient, the Council has recently executed a (water supply) W.S.Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.12 crores with the aid from World Bank and the scheme is completed by 1993. Due to vagaries of monsoon, water is distributed to the town on alternative days and there is no problem on the arrangement and this system works out well[164]. Total number of house service connections so far given are 11,684 while street tap connections are 427.

Drainage

Until 1970, there was no proper development in the drainage system in Kancheepuram. The underground drainage system was taken up in the year 1971 in two stages. The Western Zone was finished in 1979. The cost of the scheme was Rs.1.35 crore. Number of services given till 31 March 1990 were 8516. It maintains a lagoon in 26 acres.

The entire town is divided into six divisions for the clearance of rubbish and sullage daily. The sanitation of the town is under the control of the Municipal Health Officer who is assisted by one selection grade sanitary

inspector, six sanitary inspectors. Two sanitary inspectors are exclusively attending to the work connected with anti-filarial scheme. Other members of field staff are six health assistants and 18 sanitary supervisors. Besides, 242, sanitary workers and 30 sanitary workers for AFS are also in the field. The rubbish is collected through conservancy carts in each division and dumped in a place centrally located. From here, it is transported to compost depot through lorry and tractor. For removal of nightsoil, wheel barrow are provided for each division and the nightsoil is transported after collection through nightsoil lorry to the compost yard. The municipality maintains three 'pay and use' latrines. To arrest the mosquito nuisance separate staff members are placed in charge with the assistance of mazdoors. Spraying of oil is implemented in water stagnated area. Receipts and expenditure and drainage account from 1982-83 to 1989-90 are given in the following table:

Year	*Drainage Account*	
	Receipt Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1982-83	24,431	2,17,800
1983-84	3,82,964	2,27,070
1984-85	3,77,260	2,21,014
1985-86	8,92,167	3,67,508
1986-87	9,38,009	4,68,633
1987-88	12,62,767	5,21,899
1988-89	1,95,209	5,95,465
1989-90	19,25,525	6,29,363
1990-91	20,48,239	8,57,087

Medical

Kancheepuram municipality is running three allopathic dispensaries to treat the patients. Also these dispensaries are provided with sufficient medicines. Each dispensary is maintained by a medical officer, pharmacist, MNO and FNO. Besides, there is a Government Headquarters Hospital with all facilities. The municipality is also maintaining seven maternity and child health centres to conduct delivery cases. Dog catching is done and the animals are destroyed by Cynagas in lethal chamber owned by the municipality.

Food Adulteration

Coffee hotels, eating houses, sweet meat shops and tea clubs are licenced under Sec. 24 of the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act 1920 and they periodically inspected by the sanitary inspectors and the Health Officer with a view to ensure purity of food and drinks offered for customers.

Educational facilities

The municipality is maintaining 20 elementary schools, seven middle schools, two high schools and one higher secondary school. Twenty one schools are functioning in own buildings while the remaining nine schools are in rented buildings. There are 347 teaching staff and 14 non-teaching staff working in these institutions. About 12,000 pupils are studying in these schools. Under Prize scheme for the best performance in 10 and 12 standards in high schools and higher secondary schools, The Chairman Swaminathan Municipal High School, Kancheepuram was awarded the Rolling Shield for having secured 100 per cent results in Xth standard examination in the year 1984 and stood first among municipal high schools[165]. More details are given in the chapter on "Education". Apart from this, it runs two libraries and one reading room.

Nutritious-Noon Meal Scheme

There are 100 child welfare centres and 51 school noon-meal centres functioning in this town. Among these, 29 school centres are under the direct control of this municipality, while education department maintains the other centres. Twenty of the centres of this municipality are functioning from their own buildings and the rest in rented buildings. All but one are provided with kitchen. During school days, 4,975 children of the age group five to nine and 1,555 children of 10 to 15 age group are benefited by this and during holidays 2,115 children in all are fed in this centre. Totally, 6,530 pupils are benefited by these centres[166].

Communications

The municipality maintains 48.553 kms. of metal roads, 1.473 kms. of gravel roads, 23.18475 kms. of black topped surface, and 0.653 km. of concrete roads. The expenditure incurred for maintenance of the roads are given below :

Year	*Expenditure on roads* Rs.	*Expenditure per K.M.* Rs.
1982-83	2,22,000/-	1,150/-
1983-84	1,32,000/-	1,150/-
1984-85	2,22,550/-	1,150/-
1985-86	6,86,632/-	9,155/-
1986-87	5,19,291/-	6,924/-
1987-88	1,49,297/-	1,991/-
1988-89	1,91,644/-	2,555/-
1989-90	5,36,411/-	7,152/-
1990-91	9,42,789/-	12,570/-

It also maintains 14 sodium vapour lights, 2307 tube lights and 138 mercury vapour lamps. Expenditure on lights is given in the following table:

Year	*Total expenditure on lights* Rs.	*Expenditure per light* Rs.	*No.of lights per km. length of road.*
1982-83	1,57,400/-	71/-	30
1983-84	3,62,114/-	165/-	30
1984-85	6,02,604/-	259/-	33
1985-86	7,77,529/-	346/-	33
1986-87	4,11,893/-	183/-	33
1987-88	3,90,889/-	174/-	33
1988-89	5,54,291/-	246/-	34
1989-90	3,56,097/-	158/-	35
1990-91	6,77,649/-	257/-	35

Remunerative Enterprises

The municipality maintains remunerative enterprises. It has got two daily markets, *viz.*, Danse market and Jackson market established in 1907 and 1912 respectively. After independence, the former was renamed as Rajaji market while the latter as Jawaharlal market. For the people of Chinna kanchi, a place in an area of 6057 sq.ft. was purchased at a cost of Rs.36689 for provision of market and it was named after Late Chief Minister, Kamaraj. It maintains a slaughter house and fish market. It is also have a bus stand and a lodge. Besides stalls, bunks are also maintained by the municipality.

Public Entertainments

Apart from these, municipality also maintains six playgrounds, four parks, one siren, two T.V. sets, etc., to entertain the public. Facilities such as burial grounds and burning ghats are provided by the municipality for the disposal of dead bodies of Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

Under Town Planning Schemes, three detailed development plans are in force *viz.*, Bus stand are a D.D.Plan in 58.00 hec.,[167] Vaikundaperumal Koil Extension D.D.Plan in[168] 37.00 hec. and Kailasanathar Temple Area Extension D.D.Plan in 155.92 hec.[169] One master plan for Kancheepuram town and 43 adjoining villages with the consent of government is taken up by the Kancheepuram local planning authority under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Construction of shopping complex at the cost of Rs.6.00 lakhs and 'Pay and Use' Toilet at the cost of Rs.0.50 lakh has also been taken up[170].

Financial Resources

Property tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and watertax are the main sources of income to the municipality besides remunerative enterprises, like leasing of bus stand, markets, lodge, stalls, etc. In 1989-90, number of licences issued under D&O Trades and PFA are 2322 and 1176 respectively. The municipality provides drinking water, sanitation etc., to pilgrims during festive occasions such as Sri Devarajaswamy Brahmmothsavam in April-May every year and in Sri Ekambaranathar Brahmmothsavam in March-April every year. The annual income of the municipality for the years 1989-90 is Rs.2,48,50,625. So, average annual income of the municipality comes to Rs.2,49,00,000. Taxes are collected in the following ration every year.

General one per cent, light 1 1/2 per cent, scavenging 1 1/4 per cent, water five per cent drainage five per cent, education 2 1/4 per cent, and this pattern is followed in levying property tax. The rates determined for vehicle tax are, - Rickshaw Rupees three, Single Bullock cart Rs.3.50, Double Bullock cart Rs.3.50, Truck Rs.10/-, Vehicle Rupees five (and for animals like) Bullock Rs.0.50 np., Horse Rupees two, Dog Rs.0.50 np[171]. The details of income of the municipality for the year 1979-80 to 1990-91 are given in *Appendix-4.*

Kathivakkam Municipal Township

Kathivakkam which was functioning as selection grade town panchayat, was constituted as third grade municipality from 19 November 1970[172]. The municipality has 16 councillors. Later form 1 July 1971, it was upgraded as IInd grade township[173]. At that time, the Township Committee was constituted with 15 members including six official members and all were nominated by government. Susequently, from 1 April 1975 it attained the status of Ist grade township and from 25 June 1983 it has attained the status of selection grade municipal township. Later, a Township Committee was constituted on 9 September 1988 and it started functioning thereafter[174]. The total area of this township is 4.76 sq.km. its total population as per 1981 Census is 22101 of which men account for 11598 while women account for 10503. The density of population per sq.km. is 1643.

Water supply and drainage facilities

There is no water supply scheme extended for this township. In order to provided protected drinking water supply to general public arrangements are made to bring water under Krishna Drinking Water Scheme to this township. Further, the township has to pay for the scheme its share of Rs.9.91 lakhs of which a sum of Rs.5.20 lakh has been paid so far. The remaining sum of Rs.4.71 lakhs is being paid in instalments.

The affluent emitted by E.I.D. Parry India, and Kothari Private Limited companies mingles with the drinking water, as a result , the chloride and nitrate chemicals which are poisonous gets mixed with the drinking water.

So, the people could not consume this type of drinking water. Since, it has become an urgent need to supply drinking water to its people, the township has made arrangements to get Rs.1,00,000 literes of drinking water from Manali daily, fills it up in the plastic tank in township limits and distributes water through lorries to the general public. Besides, the townships maintains five automatic elevator motor pumps, 12 wells, 487 handpumps and 116 drinking water taps for supply of water to the people for their day to day use.

A sanitary officer, a sanitary inspector, five sanitary supervisor and 110 scavangers are incharge of *Sanitation*. Rubbish and litter are removed regularly. Of the 5736 houses in the township, 729 houses are having toilet facilities. Apart from this, the township also maintains public conveniences for the use of the people. It has also provided 16 dry latrines, three flush outs, 14 borewells, 80 W.S.S. taps. Antifilarial campaigns are conducted regularly. There are two slums in the township. The total number of slum population is 7415 and they are provided with regular roads and street lights.

Education

The township maintains seven elementary schools, where 54 trained teachers, six full time ayahs and one part-time ayah are working. Ninety two per cent of the pupils are regularly attending the schools. There is one government higher secondary school for boys and girls in the township. There is a library functioning in the municipal township. Six schools are accommodated in their own buildings while the remaining one in private building.

Noon-meal centres

There are nine noon-meal centres functioning in pre-schools and seven noon-meal centres in the elementary schools. Thousand hundred pre-school children and 1780 elementary school children are fed by these centres. All these centres are functioning from their own buildings.

Roads

The township maintains 7.42 km. of earthern roads, 2.24km. of metalled roads and 8.09 km of black topped roads. The expenditure incurred for road maintenance by the municipal township for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 were Rs. 65,169, Rs. 53,990 and Rs. 4,36,936. Per kilometre the expenditure amounted for Rs. 4,793, Rs. 3,981 and Rs. 24,616 for the same period[175]

Street lights

Nine two feet tube lights, 344 four feet tube lights, 157 mercury vapour lamps, 45 sodium vapour lamps and 78 other lights are maintained by the township. The municipality spent out Rs. 2,72,746, Rs. 91,929 and Rs. 1,55,249 for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 for the up keep of lights within its limits. Per light this worked out as Rs. 547, Rs. 184 and Rs. 281 and the percentage of expenditure on total expenditure were 1.60 per cent,

2.84 per cent and 3.70 per cent. Number of lights per kilometre of roads were 27, 27 and 32 for the same period respectively.

Public Health

There is one allopathy dispensary maintained by the municipal township. It is incharge of a medical officer, with the supporting staff consisting of a mid wife, a sanitary worker and a watchman. About 150 patients are getting treated here every day. There are two maternity and child welfare centres in the township.

Remunerative enterprises

The remunerative enterprises include a daily market, a bus stand, 20 box shops, one slaughter house, four steel bunks, one pay and use latrine and a number of other shops, which bring revenue to township. There are three parks, 13 reading rooms, one LLA library, one play ground and 13 T.V. sets to meet the entertainment needs of the people.

Financial Resources

House tax, property tax and vehicle tax are the main sources of income of the municipality, apart from the government grants and licence fees from the remunerative enterprises. Details of income of this Municipal Township from the year 1979-80 to 1989-90 are given in *Appendix-4.*

Madhavaram Township

Madhavaram was constituted as municipality on 20 November 1970. Later, it was constituted as municipal township grade-III from 1 July 1971 and subsequently, it attained the status of grade-II township from 1 April 1975[176]. It comes under the administrative control of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Chengalpattu-MGR district. The total area of this municipal township according to 1981 Census is 17.10 sq.km. and its population is 47,452 of which, males account for 24,657 while females account for 22,795. The density of population per sq. km. is 2775. Being a township, its members are nominated by the government and there are 14 wards in the township.

Water supply and drainage facilities

There is no protected water supply scheme for the township. Fifty three open wells cater to the drinking water needs of the public besides four open wells with overhead tanks constructed under self sufficiency scheme in the year 1983-84[177]. Receipts under drainage for the year 1982-83 to 1985-86 were Rs. 1,91,745, Rs. 1,77,081 and Rs. 1,91,800 and the expenditure for the same period were Rs. 38,675, Rs. 45,333 and Rs. 52,000.

It maintains eight km. length of S.W.D. and four km. length of cutcha drains in this township[178]. There are 19 slums in the township. These slums are provided with eight dry latrines, two flush outs and 22 bore well taps[179].

Apart from this, it also maintains 44 dry latrines and seven flush outs in other parts of the town. The township maintains 16 rubbish carts, two nightsoil carts, three lorries and two power tillers for removing the rubbish and sullage water[180]. There is one compost yard situated in two grounds and is maintained by the township. Sixty nine sanitary workers, one sanitary officer, one sanitary inspector and four sanitary supervisors, are incharge of sanitation[181].

Public Health

One Maternity Centre and two private hospitals are functioning in the township.

Education

There are four elementary schools with 1361 children on roll of whom 713 are boys and 640 are girls. Three schools are functioning in their own building while the remaining one in a rented building. The total number of teachers are 31 of whom three are males and the rest are female teachers. There is one higher elementary school with a total strength of 795 students of whom 393 are boys and 402 are girls. Of the 11 teachers, two are males and nine are females. This school is functioning in its own building. There is fairly a big play ground in the school to an extent of four acres[182].

Noon-meal centres

There are 11 noon-meal centres functioning in pre-school and five centres in the elementary school. 1200 boys and 1050 girls are benefited by these centres and these centres are accommodated in their own buildings[183].

Roads

The township maintains 11.977 km. length of earthern road, 6.389 km. of metalled road and 6.825 km. of black topped roads. Regarding the maintenance for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 the township spent Rs. 1,70,957, Rs. 83,563 and Rs. 1,85,000. Per km. length of road it works out as Rs. 5,354, Rs. 1,254 and Rs. 5,286 respectively.

Street lights

There are 386 ordinary lights, 149 two feet tube lights, 200 four feet tube lights and 25 mercury vapour lamps in the township. The expenditure incurred by the township on lights for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 amounted to Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 70,942 and Rs. 80,745. Per light Rs. 136, Rs. 97, Rs. 106 were spent on its maintenance for the same period. Throughout this period there were 10 lights per km. length of road.

Financial Resources

House tax, professional tax, surcharge on stamp duty and vehicle tax are the main source of income apart from the grants received from the government and fees for D&O Trades, etc. Details of Income of the township from 1979-80 to 1989-90 are given in *Appendix-4*.

Madurantakam Municipality

Maḍurantakam Municipality was constituted as IIIrd grade municipality on 1 April 1974[184] and it comes under the administrative control of the Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Chengalpattu. Its area is 17.35 sq. km. and its population according to 1981 Census is 22373 of which 11491 are males and 10882 are females. The density of population is 1289 per sq.km. There are 20 wards in this municipality. Of these, two are reserved for SC/STs and one is for woman. The remaining 17 are general wards.

Water supply and drainage

Madurantakam Water Supply Scheme was implemented in the year 1983 at the cost of 29.4 lakhs. The sources of water supply are three infiltration wells at Kiliyur river bed and each is fitted with 10 H.P. turbine electric motor pumpsets. A quantum of 11,00,000 litres of water is pumped by this daily and per capita consumption is 41 litres per day. This town is divided into two zones, *viz.,* low level and high level. These zones get water supply from the elevated reservoirs with the capacity of 1.00 lakh litres each. Water is supplied from 6 to 8 a.m. in the morning and from 4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the evening. The total length of distributing main is 25 km. and the length of pumping main is 2.40 km. and there is no separate feeder line for head works. There are 29 deep bore wells in this town of which one is fitted with power pump. The municipality has provided 315 public fountains and 825 house service connection, for the benefit of the tax payers.

Regular drainage scheme is not implemented in this municipality but cutcha drains however exist to a length of 7.5 km. In 1982-83, cutcha drains were there to the length of five km., later in 1984-85, it was increased to 7.5 kms. There are eight slums in this municipality where it had laid 1.15km. of earthern roads and 2.17 km. of black topped roads. Hundred and twenty four feet tube lights are provided in these slums.

Drainage Account :

Year	*Receipts*
1982-83	Rs. 27,037
1983-84	Rs. 31,341
1984-85	Rs. 28,083
1985-86	Rs. 27,590
1986-87	Rs. 31,260
1987-88	Rs. 45,433
1988-89	Rs. 55,639
1989-90	Rs. 57,421
1990-91	Rs. 64,570
1991-92	Rs. 69,330

Besides one compost lorry, there are three carts, one cesspool cart and one night soil cart in the municipality and these are best utilised in keeping the town clean. There are two compost yards in an area of three acres. A sum of Rs.5,793 has been spent for compost yard during 1984-85. There is one 'Pay and Use" latrine constructed in this municipality and it has earned an income of Rs.832, during 1984-85.

Public Health

Sanitation and anti-filarial measures are carried out with the assistance of 36 workers in this town. There are nine private burial grounds for the disposal of dead bodies.

Education

The municipality runs four elementary schools and the total strength of students is 900, with equal proposition of boys and girls. There are 22 teachers employed in these schools, of whom, nine are male and 13 are female teachers. These schools are functioning in their own buildings. Till 31 March 1990 the schools were maintained by the municipality. From 1 April 1990 onwards, the government have taken charge of the maintenance of the schools.

Recreation

There is a park, a reading room, three libraries and siren for the use of the public. Two T.Vs and one radio are maintained by this municipality for the entertainment of its people.

Roads and Street lights

3.180 km. of earthern roads, 0.98 km.of metalled roads, and 20.14kms. of black topped roads, are maintained by this municipality[185]. The municipality maintains 620 four feet tube lights, 36 mercury lights and two sodium vapour lights. Expenditure on lights is tabled below:

Year	*Expenditure on lights* Rs.	*Expendi-ture per lights* Rs.	*No.of lights per KM length of road*
1982-83	86,899	299	22
1983-84	19,640	51	22
1984-85	1,07,698	284	22
1985-86	----	----	---
1986-87	61,946	157	26
1987-88	2,529	97	26
1988-89	39,570	61	36
1989-90	15,277	23	36
1990-91	88,661	134	37
1991-92	71,268	108	37

Financial Resources

Main source of income of the municipality is from shandies (weekly market)[186], cart stands, bus stands, slaughter house, market shops and petty shops. Apart from this, the municipality is collecting property tax, water charge, licence fees for buildings, profession tax, vehicle tax, entertainment tax and surcharge on stamp duty. Details of income of this municipality from the year 1979-80 to 1991-92 are given in *Appendix-4.*

Pallavapuram Municipality

Pallavapuram was a town panchayat and it was upgraded as IIIrd grade municipality on 17 January 1970[187]. On 10 February 1975, it was again upgraded as IInd grade municipality[188] and now it has attained the status of Ist grade municipality with effect from 9 May 1983[189]. This municipality is divided into 37 wards. In that six are reserved for SC/ST and 11 are reserved for women. The total area of the municipality is 18.00 sq.km. The total population as per 1981 Census is 83,901 of which 43,176 are males and 40,725 are females.

Water supply

Protected water supply is provided in this municipal area. "Alandur-Pallavapuram Combined Water Supply Scheme" has been implemented through 5.0 H.T. The municipality maintains 117 hand pumps, 64 public wells and 104 public fountains.

Drainage and sanitation

The municipality is in possession of lorry, minivan (Mardo), a tractor with trailor, 22 rubbish carts, and 5 B sullage carts to remove the rubbish and other wastes in its limits. It maintains 20 km. length of S.W.D. and 107.72 km. of cutcha drains. Drainage account is given in the following table :

Year	*Receipt* Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1982-83	1,98,375/-	44,486/-
1983-84	2,64,019/-	56,992/-
1984-85	2,01,610/-	57,762/-
1985-86	2,10,374/-	84,234/-
1986-87	2,13,217/-	94,406/-
1987-88	2,20,672/-	1,27,087/-
1988-89	4,24,009/-	1,37,878/-
1989-90	6,49,032/-	1,65,488/-
1990-91	7,05,823/-	1,50,712/-

Road

Pallavapuram Municipality maintains 25.048 km. of earthern roads, 53.100 km. of metalled roads and 48.581 of black topped roads. Expenditure on roads is given in the following table :

Year	*Expenditure* Rs.	*Expenditure per km. of road* Rs.
1982-83	5,85,574/-	4,921/-
1983-84	2,85,032/-	2,300/-
1984-85	5,68,691/-	4,478/-
1985-86	2,58,807/-	7,609/-
1986-87	4,55,714/-	3,616/-
1987-88	8,82,441/-	7,003/-
1988-89	8,27,715/-	6,569/-
1989-90	8,80,272/-	6,243/-
1990-91	12,71,098/-	9,014/-

Street lights

The municipality maintains 2285 four feet tube lights, 117 mercury vapour lamps, and 53 sodium vapour lights. Expenditure on lights is given in the following table[190]:

Year	*Expenditure on lights*(Rs.)	*Expenditure light*(Rs.)	*No.of lights per km. length of road*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1982-83	1,39,151/-	96/-	12
1983-84	48,372/-	33/-	12
1984-85	1,16,810/-	70/-	13
1985-86	3,39,400/-	213/-	12
1986-87	2,18,540/-	137/-	12
1987-88	1,10,593/-	69/-	12
1988-89	1,66,675/-	101/-	12
1989-90	1,24,911/-	50/-	17
1990-91	2,27,284/-	92/-	17

Medical

There are two health centres maintained by the municipality under India Population Project Scheme-V.

Educational Institutions

There are four elementary schools, three middle schools and one higher secondary school run by this municipality.

Remunerative Enterprises

Ten cement bunks at G.S.T. road, five Bunks at Work road, seven bunks at station road, 32 steel bunks at Station road, eight bunks at Bashyam street, 12 bunks at Bharathi street, besides 11 shops are the properties of the municipality. The income from these bunks and shops are mostly utilised for development schemes. Remunerative enterprises fetch more income to the municipality. Particularly rents from bunks and shops is a substantial income to the municipality.

Financial Resources

Under direct taxes, the municipality levies property tax, profession tax, vehicle and animal tax. Under indirect taxes, it levies entertainment tax and surcharge on stamp duty. Licence fees on D&O Trades, P.F.A. licence fees, building licence fees, and encroachment fees yield a fair income to the

municipal government grants and levies, are other sources of income to the municipality. As regards town planning and public health, this municipality come under the control of M.M.D.A. Details of Income of the municipality for the year 1979-80 to 1990-91 is given in *Appendix-4* [191].

Tambaram Municipality

Tambaram was constituted as third grade municipality with effect from 1 April 1964 [192]. Later, it was upgraded as IInd grade municipality with effect from 4 April 1970[193]. Subsequently, it attained the status of grade-I municipality with effect from 1 April 1976[194]. Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Chengalpattu is having administrative control over this municipality at the regional level. There are 32 wards in the municipality including two for women and two for SCs. The total area of the municipality is 20.72 sq.km. Total population is 9,953 of which 5,098 are men and 4,855 are women. Municipal election was held in February 1986.

Water Supply and drainage

This municipality has provided protected water supply from 1967 and is thus catering to the drinking water needs of the general public. This municipality maintains 4.35 km. of length of S.W.D. and 82 km. of cutcha drainage. Sanitation work is attended to by 193 sanitary workers. The Pay and Use latrines are maintained by municipality. Night soil are collected and transported by the bullock cart to compose yard. The receipts on drainage for 1982-83 to 1984-85 were Rs. 1,07,741, Rs. 97,242 and Rs. 1,21,566. Expenditure for the same period were Rs. 25,095, Rs. 36,096 and Rs. 35,697 [195].

Medical facilities

Under India Population Project Scheme-V (I.P.P.V.) Programme, this municipality has three health officer post with full grant from government. In regard to public health, all hygiene and sanitation works are carried out by the public health establishment.

Educational facilities

The municipality is running a high school and five elementary schools. All the schools are functioning in their own buildings. Total number of pupils studying in the municipal schools are 1624. There are two government aided libraries and 10 reading rooms are there for the benefit of the public.

Roads

Tambaram Municipality maintains 0.212[196]km. of earthern roads, 13.559 km of metalled roads, 77,298 km of black topped roads and 0.685 km. of cement roads. The expenditure incurred for the upheep of road for 1982-83 to 1984-85 were Rs. 7,07,625, Rs. 8,18,460 and Rs. 9,66,997 respectively. When we calculate the same for a kilometre of road for the same period it was Rs. 8,449, Rs. 9,633 and Rs. 11,381.

Street lights

This municipality maintains 3107 (40 W single) tubelights, 78 sodium vapour lamps and 31 mercury vapour lights. For its maintenance this municipality spent Rs. 1,10,000, Rs. 765 and Rs. 1,36,721 for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85. Per light the maintenance amount were Rs. 50, Rs. 0.31 and Rs. 50. There were 29 lights per kilometre length of road throughout the period.

Remunerative enterprises

Under remunerative enterprises rents on bunks, lands, market, bus stand and slaughter house are the main source of revenue. Average annual rents on bunks and lands amounts to Rs.3,82,000.00. Market rent is Rs. 10,07,000/-, rent from bus stand is Rs.3,74,000/- and from slaughter house is Rs.3,000/-. A market and a bus stand are maintained by this municipality.

Financial Resources

Taxes, fees, remunerative enterprises, loans and miscellaneous revenue are the main source of income. The details of income of the municipality for the year 1979-80 to 1987-88 are given in the *Appendix-4* [197].

Thiruvothiyur Municipality

Thiruvothiyur is situated eight km. away towards Paris Corner of Madras city limits. This municipality was started on 1 October 1958 as a third grade municipality[198], and it was reclassified as second grade municipality on 25 May 1966[199]. It attained the status of first grade municipality on 8 July 1974[200]. It has been elevated as selection grade municipality from 14 December 1988[201]. It consists of three revenue villages namely, Thiruvothiyur, Sathangadu and Ernavoor. It lies in Saidapet taluk of Chengalpattu-MGR district. Its area is 21.42 sq.km. Its population according to the census of 1981 is 1,34,014. Of these, 69,929 are males and 94,085 are females. In Thiruvothiyur municipality, Special Officer was appointed in the year 1958. No election was, however, held for this municipality till 1964. Only in 1964, election was held. Thereafter, the council assumed charge. Later in 1976, the Council was dissolved and the Special Officer was again appointed to look after the municipal administration.

Water supply

Protected water supply scheme exists in this municipality. Water is tapped near seashore in Thiruvothiyur, stored in the overhead tank and distributed to the general public through public fountains. In order to expand the water supply system a sum of Rs.8.72 lakhs has been spent which has brought water from Panjetti for the immediate relief[202].

In 1958, when this municipality was constituted, there was only a limited number of house service connection and mostly well water was used by the public, from the 11 wells then in existence. Eversince the municipality was constituted as and when drought conditions prevailed due to adverse seasonal conditions, more hand pumps were installed and the wells deepened. But in 1983, permanent drought relief scheme was introduced. An estimate of Rupees six lakhs for the relief operations was prepared and thereafter, the public wells were often cleaned and deepened; taps were repaired. In 1984, a sum of Rs.2,78,912.56 was spent on water supply. As this area lies in the sea shore, plenty of ground water is availabel[203] At present, there are two pumpsets of capacity of 12.5 H.P., 656 domestic connections, 73 non-domestic connections, 92 public fountains, 75 single taps, 17 double taps and 24 public wells functioning in this municipality. The number of houses served by public fountains is 9500. Besides, 9500 houses are having water connection. 40 paise is charged for 1000 litres of water for domestic consumption and for non-domestic, Rs.1.50 is charged.

Drainage and sanitation

There is proper drainage schemes in the municipality and the scheme covers the entire area, by providing service connections. The drainage system is functioning in the municipality from 20 January 1991 onwards. There are 4149 drainage connections in the area.

This town is divided into five sanitary divisions for the upkeep and maintenance of sanitation. Each divisions is under the supervision of a sanitary inspector. He is assisted by a Sanitary Supervisor. There is a selection grade sanitary inspector to assist the municipal health officer, on all matters relating to public health[204].

At present, 261 sweepers are engaged in the removal of garbages and rubbish besides 10 sanitary supervisors under the supervision of one selection grade sanitary inspector and five sanitary inspectors. One tractor with trailor and four lorries and 40 rubbish carts are engaged for the removal of rubbish and carbages. Ten lorries with tanker are utilised for the removal of sullage water.

There are 37 public latrines and two 'pay and use' latrines in this municipal limits. The night soil is collected in drums and transported to the compost yard by double bullock carts. For this purpose, this municipality is in possession of 150 dust bins. Hundred night soil drums, 48 bullock carts five night soil carts, one rubbish lorry, one rubbish tractor, one cesspool lorry, two cesspool tractors and one power tiller.

The sanitary workers are afforded with several facilities. They are all granted with house rent allowances. Male sanitary workers are provided with fee supply of Khakki uniforms, while female sanitary workers are supplied with three sarees and three blouses per year. A cake of lifebouy soap and

300 grams of coconut oil are supplied to all the sanitary workers every month free of cost. Under the drainage head this municipality derived Rs. 4,15,269, Rs. 3,35,657 and Rs. 5,00,800 as income for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85. For the same period the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 6,872, Rs. 1,87,255 and Rs. 1,80,600.

Medical and public health

According to World health organisation, health is the state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity[205]. The municipality runs an allopathic hospital in its own building and it offers free medical treatment. The hospital is under the charge of a medical officer who is assisted by a pharmacist and a male nursing assistant.

Before 1976, there was no regular maternity centre in this municipal limits. The nurses of the municipal hospital used to attend the delivery cases in the residence of the mothers. In 1976, the municipality constructed a maternity centre near the municipal hospital. The expenditure towards medicines for the hospital as well as maternity centre are borne by the municipality. The Government of Tamil Nadu grant loans to this hospital. Sometimes, government aid is also available. In this centre, milk is supplied to children of weak constitution and pregnant women as well. Children below five years of age are, however, given skimmed milk. The municipality also runs a family planning centre from 1978 onwards.

The maternity centre treats the mothers and children as well. It is headed by a woman Medical Officer who is assisted by a child specialist, four maternity assistants and four maternity ayahs. The municipality has a medical officer and three sector health nurses appointed by Government exclusively for providing medical care to the children studying in municipal school and all recognised schools within Thiruvothiyur town, under the School Medical Inspection Programme.

Educational Facilities

There are six elementary schools run by this municipality. They are situated at south Tiruchinakuppam, Thiruvothiyur Railway Colony, Thiruvothiyur Kuppam[206], Kasikoil Kuppam, Ramanathapuram and Sathiamoorthy Nagar. Among these, the school in Sathiamoorthy Nagar was established in 1980, while all the other schools are functioning from 1958. The municipality is collecting 2 1/2 per cent as educational tax on the property of the people. The teachers appointed in the municipality are all trained. They are getting all the benefits enjoyed by government teachers. In all, there are 120 teachers working in these schools. The number of school going children in this municipality is 22773, of whom boys account for 11,956 and girls 10,817[207].

The school children are provided noon-meal under Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme. This scheme is in force in this municipality in 100 centres and 7852 children are benefited by this scheme. This scheme is under the immediate care of the Project Officer, Social Welfare Department with one full time medical officer. Of the 100 noon-meal centres, 97 are functioning in the buildings owned by this municipality and three in private buildings. Classes for children are also held by this municipality. The children between the ages of six months and two years are given milk and noon-meal in the children centres. In these centres, the children between three and six years are all given proper medical care[208].

Roads

The length of municipal roads under the control of Thiruvothiyur municipality is 61.409 km.[209] There are four types of roads in the municipality *viz.,* cement concrete roads to a length of 0.111 km., tar roads to a length of 27.955 km., rubbish and blue metal road to a length of 13.589 km. and other roads for 19.754 km. length. The important and well maintained roads in Thiruvothiyur municipal area are Thiruvothiyur Girmani (Metal) Road, Birbailwan Darga (tar) Road, Thiyagarayapuram (tar) Road, Egavalliamman Koil (tar) Road, Sathangadu Cheri (tar) Road, K.C.P.D. (tar) Road, Balakrishna (tar) Road, Ennore Power Station Road, Kaladipet North Mada Street, Sannadhi Street, Kaveri Street and Ellaiamman Koil Street[210]. The roads are often cleaned and repaired. Pavements have been constructed on both sides of these roads[211]. In order to widen the roads, lands have been acquired from private parties[212]. For the maintenance of roads for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 were Rs. 10,57,035, Rs. 9,37,829 and Rs. 5,34,605. Maintenance charge per kilometre of road for the same period amounted to Rs. 17,213, Rs. 15,272 and Rs. 6,706 [213].

Street lights

Prior to 1960, only a part of this town had been electrified. In most of the places, kerosine lamps were used. In 1977-78, almost all the places were given power supply. In 1973-74, there were 1408 tube lights, eight mercury lights, two ordinary lamps, 233 gas lights and 364 focus lights[214]. In 1983-84, the number of tube lights has been reduced to 1170, the focus lights increased to 148, and the mercury lamps also increased to 139, besides introduction of the sodium vapour lights, which are 21 in number. At present the municipality is having 1340 (1x40 Watts) tube lights, 96 focus lights, 437 mercury-vapour lamps and 39 sodium vapour lamps. This municipality was spending Rs. 91,293, Rs. 1,09,963 and Rs. 2,00,000 for the upkeep of lights for the years 1982-83 to 84-85. Per light it spent Rs. 65, Rs. 79 and Rs. 137. For the same period it was maintaining 23, 23 and 24 lights per kilometre length of road[215].

Remunerative Enterprises

The municipality is having a municipal market and it maintains a slaughter house also. There are three burial grounds for Hindus, Christians and Muslims.

The municipality is maintaining 13 parks at Kaladipet, Thiruvothiyurkuppam, Sathangadu Mettu Street, Poongavanapuram, Thiruvothiyur, North Mada Street etc. The Narayanaswamy park, Mallikapuram park, N.A. Chinnaswamy park and Shanmugam park are the most beautiful and well maintained. These parks are illuminated at periodical intervals. There are radio rooms in these parks. There is a proposal to keep television set also in the parks to entertain the general public[216].

Municipality having owned many buildings in its limits has leased some of them. While it collects rent from rest of the buildings shops and markets.

Fairs and Festivals

Every year during the month of January and February, the Brahmotsavam of Arulmigu Thiyagarajaswamy temple is held and it is attended by thousands of devotees from the surrounding area. During festive occasions, the municipality provides temporary sanitary arrangement well up to the satisfaction of the visiting public[217].

The municipality is taking active steps to prevent food adulteration. Samples are taken random from the shops to check adulteration in the food stuff. In 1982, 17 samples were taken and sent for testing. Among these, three were proved to be adulterated, Food adulteration cases were filed, the accused, convicted and fines collected from them[218].

The town of Thiruvothiyur is included in the Madras Metropolitan area. So, the town planning of the municipality is looked after by metropolitan authority. In 1971-72, 13 schemes were introduced. At present, Town and Country Planning Department has undertaken the construction of shopping complex at the cost of Rs.10.86 lakhs. There are some areas which have been included in special and hazardous industrial zone as per Master Plan of M.M.A.[219].

Financial Resources

The main sources of income of this municipality are from property tax, profession tax and the government loans and grants[220]. The main expenditure of this municipality are on public works, education and on general administration. The details of income of the municipality from 1979-80 to 1988-89 are given in *Appendix-4*.

Tiruvallur Municipality

Tiruvallur Municipality is situated in Tiruvallur Taluk. In the year 1948, it was constituted as 3rd grade municipality. On 9 May 1983, it was upgraded

as 2nd grade municipality[221] and it continues as such till date. It consists of 20 wards. The strength of the council is 20 of which two seats are reserved for SC/STs and one seat is for woman. The Council meets once in a month on the date fixed by the Chairman of the municipality. The area of the municipality is 14.78 sq.km.[222]. According to 1981 Census, its total population is 32156 of which, 16284 are males and 15872 are females.

Water Supply and drainage

Tiruvallur Water Supply Scheme has been introduced in this municipality at the cost of Rs.18 lakhs on the river Kussasthala in the year 1965. Apart from this, there are 10 bore wells, two open wells, 56 hand pumps and 126 public fountains to supply water to the people. Normally two lakh litres of water is pumped per day and 65 litres of water is provided per individual per day. Thousand five hundred house service connections exist in this municipality[223].

The muncipality also maintains three km. length SWD and 2.7 km. length of cutcha drains[224]. Five maistries, 353 sweepers, 36 scavengers, one cart driver, one lorry tractor driver, one cleaner and 77 scavengers are in charge of sanitation[225]. One tractor, one trailor, one sewage and sullage tanker, two rubbish carts, two other carts are maintained by this municipality. There are one dry type public latrine and one 'pay and use' latrine in this municipality for the use of the people. Rs.10,000 is collected as income from 'pay and use' latrine[226]. The amount derived as revenue under drainage for the years 1982-83 to 84-85 were Rs. 81,578, Rs. 84,875 and Rs. 81,037. The expenditure for the same were Rs. 39, 944, Rs. 58, 431 and Rs. 50,427[227].

Public Health

The municipality runs an ayurvedic hospital. Besides this, there is also a government hospital for allopathy treatment, functioning in municipal limits. The municipality maintains a maternity and child welfare centre and a family welfare centre for the well being of its people[228]. The maternity assistants and three maternity ayahs are working in the maternity and child welfare centre.

Education

There are three elementary schools with a total strength of 335 pupils, of whom 171 are boys, and 164 are girls. The strength of the teaching staff is 16[229]. There are five higher elementary schools with 2794 pupils of whom 1377 are boys and 1417 are girls with 82 teachers[230].

Noon-meal Programme

There are 11 noon-meal centres, three schools feed 1010 children and eight elementary schools feed 1600 children in this municipality[231].

Roads

The municipality maintains 0.258 km. length of earthern road, 0.722 km. length of metalled road, 17,087 km. length of black topped road and 0.531 km. length of cement roads. The expenditure incurred for the maintenance of roads during 1982-83 to 1984-85 were Rs. 54,375, Rs. 24,094 and Rs. 51,050. The expenditure per kilometre for the same period amounted to Rs. 3,940, Rs. 1,417 and Rs. 2,759 respectively[232].

Street lights

The municipality has provided 420 two feet tube lights, 103 four feet tubelights, 12 mercury vapourlights and 11 lights of other types. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,606, Rs. 9,241, and Rs. 98,980 for the maintenance of lights for the years 1982-83 to 84-85. For the same years this municipality maintained 45, 32, 30 lights per km. length of road. Each light required Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18 for its upheep for the above years[233].

Recreation

There are three park and one library to cater to the needs of the people[234].

Other facilities

The municipality maintains a burial ground to dispose the dead[235].

Financial Resources

The main source of revenue for this municipality is property tax, water charge, building licence fees, profession tax, vehicle tax, entertainment tax and surcharge on stamp duty. Details of income of the municipality from the year 1979-80 to 1988-89 are given in *Appendix-4.*

The role of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority in shaping the Chengalpattu M.G.R.District.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA) is a statutory body constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1974. The authority was initially set up as on adhoc body in 1972 and it acquired statutory status in 1975. It comes under the administrative control of Housing and Urban Development Department of the Govenment of Tamil Nadu.

The main objectives of the authroity are planning for physical, infrastructural and economic development of the Madras Metropolitian Area, Implementing the Master Plan for MMDA and enforcing the Development Rules framed under the Master Plan and Formulating, coordinating and implementing projects for metropolitan development. Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has jurisdiction over Madras Metropolitan Area covering 1174 square meters which includes five municipalities, four

townships, 27 town panchayats, 213 villages in 10 panchayat unions and contonment of Chengalpattu MGR district in addition to Madras city.

Master Plan

The first Master Plan for the Madras Metropolitan Area was prepared in the year 1975 under section 17 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971. It has yet to be revised. Development plans for Ambattur, Avadi, Alandur, Minjur and Tambaram-Pallavapuram Urban nodes were formulated and sent to government.

Area Development Projects

Madras Metropolitan Plan 1971-91 initially approved by government, envisages a strategy of development of Area Development Projects-six urban Nodes *viz.*, Manali, Minjur, Ambattur, Avadi, Alandur and Tambaram (within MMA) and three New Towns *viz.*, Gummidipoondi, Tiruvallur and Sengundram (Maraimalai Nagar). Of these, Manali and Maraimalai Nagar were taken up initially in the year 1976.

Maraimalai Nagar New Town

This new town envisages organisation of a new town at Maraimalai Nagar, 43 km.away from Madras to accommodate an ultimate population of one lakh over a period of 20 years. This is an integrated township with economic development as well as corresponding housing and other activities. The project would provide fully serviced industrial plots and organised neighbourhoods. All services include roads, water supply, sanitation, stormwater drains and security lighting and community facilities.

This project commenced functioning form 1976. The cost of the project being Rs.3100 lakhs, a sum of Rs.2774.93 has been incurred till 31 March 1992. An extent of 548 hectares of land, has been acquired for this project is that an extent of 331 hectares of lands has been developed and serviced. Hundred and thirteen hectares are used for residential purposes while 248 hectares for industrial purposes. So there are 2704 ready built houses in the project, besides 1445 service plots and 178 industrial plots. About 3000 families live in this new town. The local township has taken charge of the town in 1986.

Manali New Town

This new town is located 23 kilometres to the north of Madras between Thiruvothiyur and Minjur on Madras-Ponneri road. It is being developed to accommodate a population of 75,000. The project envisages development of balanced housing services to cater to the needs of the industries already functioning in the area. Housing neighbourhood with full range of physical and social infrastructure as also of community facilities have been organised.

This project commenced functioning from 1976. As against Rs.3237 lakhs being the cost of this project expenditure incurred till on 31 March 1992 comes to Rs.1617.79 lakhs. Land acquired for the project is 198 hectares and the entire land has been developed. There are 1760 ready built houses and 8724 service plots in the project. The land has been handed over to the proposed Madras Refineries Ltd. Further development work will be taken up after the completion of land acquisition process. About 2500 families live in this newly developed area. Since 1986, MMDA in order to fulfil its objective to implement projects for metropolitan development, formulated the following special projects.

Koyambedu Wholesale Market Complex

In order to provide a first class market for the wholesale trade in perishables (flowers, fruits and vegetables) and other commodities like foodgrains, textiles, etc., a modern and spacious market is being organised at Koyambedu, about ten kilometres away from the city. The project aim is to decongest the Central Business District by relocating the markets to Koyambedu. As a first phase, construction of perishables' market was taken up. The project having commenced in 1986-87 has been completed in 1993-94. The total cost of this project is Rs.5038 lakhs and the expenditure incurred upto 31 March 92 works out Rs.4482.82 lakhs. The extent of land so far acquired for the project is 189.36 acres as against the proposed acquisition of 295.82 acres. An extent of 63 acres has been allowed for perishable market for the location of 456 shops for flowers, 1422 shops for vegetables and 432 shops for fruit.

Sathangadu Iron and Steel Market

The project envisages organisation of a market with all amenities and modern facilities for wholesale trade in iron and steel at Sathangadu by way of relocating the one now concentrated in George Town in Madras City limits. The site is located in Thiruvothiyur municipality close to Manali industries, 20 kilometres from Madras. The project comprises land development and provision of serviced plots. The project was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Tamilnadu on 8 March 1991. The project commenced on 1986 and was completed on 1987. The total cost of the project is Rs.1708 lakhs and total expenditure incurred upto 31 March 92 comes to Rs.1513.71 lakh. An extent of 83 hectares of land has been acquired. While the total number of plots comprised in the project is 850, total number of plots allotted is 717. Of the 33 plots auctioned, 15 are commercial plots.

Madhavaram Bus and Truck Terminal

In order to relieve traffic congestion within the city (especially in Central Business District) and for planned disposal of traffic comming into and originating from the city, it is proposed to organise Bus and Truck terminals at Alandur, Koyambedu and Madhavaram along the three major traffic

corridors radiating out of the city. To start with, work on Madhavaram terminal was taken up. It is located at the junction of 11/6 kilometre of G.N.T. Road (NH5) and kilometre 11/6 of Inner Ring Road (I.R.R.)

This project commenced during 1988-89 and it is expected to be completed on December 1992. As against the total cost of the project which works out to Rs.606 lakh expenditure incurred up to 31 March 1992 comes to Rs.480.43 lakhs. Land so far acquired is 32 hectares which comprises of 185 plots of various sizes. Number of built up space is 28 while the number allowed is 25.

Two more new schemes have been taken up by MMDA. They are namely Land Assembly and Development scheme along I.R.R. (Inner Ring Road) and Tiruvallur New Town Scheme. Madras Metropolitan Development Authority plays vital role for coordinating and monitoring implementation of the World Bank assisted multisectional urban development projects.

Madras Urban Development Projects

Two projects (MUDPI and MUDPII) were implemented during 1977-87 covering Madras City and parts of Madras Metropolitian Area.

About 30,000 EWS (Economically Weaker Section) families were provided sites under services schemes in Arumbakkam, Villivakkam, Kodungaiyur, Mogappair (East and West) Maduravoyal and Manali (Phase I and II) and about 85,000 slum families were benefited through slum, improvement programmes. 17.5 kilometres of Inner Ring Road (I.R.R.) was constructed and 14.5 km. MTH Road was improved.

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project

The third large scale project covers in TamilNadu's ten largest Urban Agglomerations was taken up in September 1988. About 30,000 plots have so far been provided in the sites and services schemes in Amabattur, Avadi, Tirur, Thirukatcher, Velachery, Gummudipoondi, Madhavaram and Kakkalur. About 45,000 slum households are expected to be benefited, through Slum Improvement Programme. Extension of Inner Ring Road, financial assistance to local bodies for service and other remunerative schemes are also carried out.

Thiruvothiyur, Alandur, Pallavaram, Tambaram and Ambattur municipalities, Kathivakkam, Madhavaram, Avadi and Thiruverkadu townships Naravikuppam, Manali, Chinnasekkadu, Puzhal, Porur Maduravoyal, Valasaravakkam, Nandambakkam, Anakaputhur, Pammal, Chitlapakkam, Thiruneermalai, Perungalathur, Thiurninravur, Thirumazhisai, Poonamallee, Mangadu, Kunnathur, Minjur, Ullagaram, Puzhitivakkam, Peerkankaranai, Sembakkam, Sholinganallur, Meenambakkam, Pallikkarani, Perungudi and Madambakkam town panchayats and panchayat unions Puzhal, Villivakkam, St. Thomas Mount, Poonamallee, Kundrathur, Sriperumbudur, Sholavaram,

Minjur, Kattankolathur and Tiruvallur and St. Thomas Mount *cum* Pallavaram contonment are placed under the control of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

Town and Country Planning in the District

Urban development has assumed a new diversion all over the country with the advent of Independence and subsequent national policy of industrialisation. There has been rapid urbanisation by steady growth of industrialisation through five year plans.

The realisation of the importance on physical planning has resulted in the preparation of Master Plans, Regional Plans for the important municipal towns under the State Five Year Plans. To control the town development, necessary provisions were made in Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 which is a comprehensive Act. The Town and Country Planning Act 1971 provides for the declaration of Local Planning Area and Constitution of Local Planning Authority. Under the Act, provision is made for preparation, sanction and implementation of Master Plans and power for acquisition and disposal of land for planning purposes.

Tamil Nadu State is divided into nine regions in which Chengalpattu and South Arcot districts form as one regional office functioning at Chengalpattu. The districts are bounded by the Revenue District boundaries. The Regional Office is headed by the Deputy Director who is supported by sufficient Technical and Administrative staff. The main function of the District Office is to guide the local bodies in development of physical and infrastructure facilities.

Master Plans

On behalf of local planning areas Master Plans are prepared by the Director of Town and Country Planning and got approved by government for various municipalities and local bodies. Four municipalities, 16 town panchayats, three townships and 17 panchayat unions in Chengalpattu M.G.R. district come under the control of the Deputy Director of Town and Country Planning, Chengalpattu. They are Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Madurantakam, Chengalpattu municipalities, Maraimalainagar, Mamallapuram, Tiruttani townships, Nandivaram, Guduvancherri, Ponneri, Sriperumbudur, Thirukkalikundram, Uthiramerur, Uthukkottai, Walajabad, Acharapakkam, Arani, Gummidipoondi, Karunguzhi, Pallipattu, Podhathurpet, Sevelimedu, Thirupporur, Edakalinadu, town panchayats, Kancheepuram Walajabad, Uthiramerur, Thirupporur, Thirukkalikundram, Madurantakam, Acharapakkam, Chithamur, Lathur, Gummidipoondi, Kadambathur, Ellapuram, Poondi, Tiruttani, Thiruvalangadu, Ramakrishna Rajapet and Pallipet, Panchayat Unions.

Master Plans have been prepared for all the municipalities besides Gummidipoondi and Pulicat local planning areas by doing study on the physical structure of the Town as it exists which is essential for the preparation of future structure of the urban area. Planning process begins with a study of the different land uses in the Town and its vicinity which forms planning area. The Master Plans are prepared anticipating the future pattern of development, adopting latest technique for the development of area. Masterplan controls the land use of the Town thereby keeping the entire town to develop systamatically.

Detailed Development Plans

Detailed Development Plans are prepared to a part of Town, after detailed study of the area and by selecting a smaller area of a town, so that special attention may be given by, laying out or relaying out of land as building sites, construction, diversion, extension, demolition and alteration of roads and bridges, and acquisition of immovable property etc.

Detailed Development Plans are proposed to provide transport facilities, watersupply, lighting, drainage inclusive of sewage disposal, reservation of land for public purposes, demarcations of places or objects of archaeological or historical interest, natural scenic beauty, imposition of conditions and restrictions in regard to the character, density, and architectural features of the area etc.

Declaration of Industrial Area

Under Public Health Act, Industrial areas are declared in consultation with local bodies and public health authorities, thereby curtailing mushroom growth of industries. By declaring industrial area,there is a vast scope to start the industry in that area by utilising all available infrastructure facilities.

Under Panchayat Building Rules, layouts and subdivision of single plot are given technical approval by the regional office, thereby regulating the price of land with necessary infrastructre facilities. Individual building appeal cases referred by local bodies are scrutinised in the regional office for onward submission to Director of Town and Country Planning with necessary remarks.

The regional office is coordinating with the local bodies to obtain financial assistance for their development programme, such as construction of bus stand, construction of shop and mundies etc., under Integrated Urban Development Programmes.

The regional office co-ordinates with local bodies by helping the local bodies for locating the site, to obtain release of amount for the project, and monitoring projects by organising Local Monitoring Committee meetings.

The Government in G.O.Ms.No.25, Housing and Urban Development Departments, dated 5 January 1990 have accorded approval of 28 of the Town and Country Planning Act for master plan of Chengalpattu Town[236].

APPENDIX - 1

Panchayats Unions Progress in the Chengalpattu District Population, Grade, Area etc.

Name of the Panchayat Union	No. of panchayats	No. of town panchayats	Total population	Men	Women	SC	ST	Literate	Area sq.km.	No. of habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Kancheepuram	43	1	95,668	48,117	47,551	29,492	1,558	3,064	696.26	196
2. Walajabad	61	1	1,05,004	52,745	52,259	32,408	1,271	34,500	345.00	382
3. Uthiramerur	73	1	1,21,802	61,453	60,349	33,997	1,954	16,515	406.11	340
4. Sriperumbudur	59	1	83,306	41,765	41,541	27,479	688	50,163	370.26	173
5. Poonamalle	28	3	1,01,701	51,975	49,726	32,243	504	53,495	165.96	325
6. Kundrathur	44	2	1,13,983	57,779	56,204	46,759	1,155	—	137.60	239
7. Kattankolathur	39	1	1,19,080	61,375	57,705	40,222	2,205	66,312	193.90	266
8. Thirupporur	50	1	97,156	49,029	48,127	38,210	988	44,145	141.81	290
9. Thirukalikundram	54	1	1,35,243	69,165	66,078	33,661	1,668	14,070	131.11	312
10. Maduranthakam	58	1	1,06,211	53,875	52,336	44,479	1,946	15,470	54.39	519
11. Acharapakkam	59	1	94,762	48,287	46,475	30,210	1,249	44,859	351.10	300
12. Chithamur	43	1	91,324	46,008	45,316	41,299	934	27,400	172.00	124

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

No. of wards	*Seats reservation (Women)*	*Seats reservation (SC/ST)*	*Fiscal classification of the Panchayat Union*
12	*13*	*14*	*15*
116	—	—	IV
239	55	68	IV
189	14	—	IV
147	—	—	III
121	—	—	VI
195	42	5	IV
—	—	—	IV
578	133	—	IV
—	—	—	IV
—	—	—	IV
—	—	—	IV
—	—	—	IV

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Name of the Panchayat Union	No. of panchayats	No. of town panchayats	Total population	Men	Women	SC	ST	Literate	Area in sq.km.	No. of habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Lathur	41	—	69,000	34,686	34,314	27,705	916	48,300	254.56	152
14. St. Thomas Mount	29	10	1,77,605	91,465	86,140	37,963	1,355	1,06,296	147.80	247
15. Villivakkam	17	3	87,671	44,935	42,736	27,438	333	42,270	91.63	154
16. Puzhal	15	4	65,736	33,940	31,796	24,111	941	42,500	252.2	90
17. Minjur	57	2	1,45,016	73,634	71,382	52,398	2,282	32,717	495.59	407
18. Sholavaram	39	1	86,594	44,003	42,591	24,803	1,304	18,623	296.60	201
19. Gummidipoondi	61	1	1,21,937	61,933	60,004	30,322	2,965	65,156	296.60	336
20. Thiruvallur	38	—	77,782	39,375	38,407	32,881	704	35,576	94.67	164
21. Kadambathur	43	—	83,566	41,946	41,620	25,151	1,280	45,961	85.59	127
22. Poondi	49	—	81,958	41,376	40,582	25,694	1,898	2,580	113.85	620
23. Ellapuram	52	1	95,674	48,611	47,063	29,077	1,956	46,858	260.54	220
24. Tiruttani	27	1	78,375	39,805	38,520	14,611	2741	49,855	183.23	—
25. Tiruvalangadu	42	—	68,302	34,489	33,813	20,228	1,855	44,151	97.44	197
26. Ramakrishnapet	38	—	69,861	35,414	34,447	102	397	27,944	179.75	—
27. Pallipet	33	2	75,372	38,690	36,682	734	4,656	—	67.76	167

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

No. of wards	Seats reservation (Women)	Seats reservation (SC/ST)	Fiscal classification of the Panchayat Union
12	*13*	*14*	*15*
—	—	—	IV
—	—	—	VI
129	61	1	V
126	56	-	VI
614	160	17	III
—	—	—	IV
294	166	18	IV
189	105	2	VI
195	42	5	IV
—	—	—	VI
260	71	—	IV
125	3	—	IV
—	—	—	IV
139	—	29	IV
149	35	18	V

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Water Supply

Name of the Panchayat Union	*No. of over head tank*	*No. of hand pumps*	*No. of ground level tanks*	*No. of automatic pressure tanks*	*Wells*	*Power pumps*	*Deep bore wells*	*Tanks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
1. Kancheepuram	96	193	16	12	—	—	—	—
2. Walajabad	91	212	—	8	242	109	—	—
3. Uthiramerur	54	212	12	—	—	50	—	—
4. Sriperumbudur	43	—	—	—	157	—	100	17
5. Poonamallee	45	136	12	11	—	71	—	—
6. Kundrathur	95	175	10	2	—	95	—	—
7. Kattankolathur	—	256	5	19	—	64	—	—
8. Thirupporur	39	177	—	8	—	—	—	—
9. Thirukalikundram	64	242	1	7	—	—	—	—
10. Madurantakam	90	247	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acharapakkam	26	355	2	13	—	59	—	—
12. Chithamur	46	190	4	5	—	—	—	—
13. Lathur	23	172	3	8	—	—	—	—
14. St. Thomas Mount	17	284	4	4	164	27	—	—
15. Villivakkam	59	141	—	—	134	58	—	—
16. Puzhal	28	54	—	6	—	31	—	—
17. Minjur	88	162	45	—	133	139	131	—

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Name of the Panchayat Union	No. of over head tank	No. of hand pumps	No. of ground level tanks	No. of automatic pressure tanks	Wells	Power pumps	Deep bore wells	Tanks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18. Sholavaram	—	196	10	8	—	94	—	—
19. Gummidipoondi	83	126	14	—	106	90	—	—
20. Tiruvallur	87	118	13	26	128	2	—	—
21. Kadambathur	85	176	10	2	—	—	—	—
22. Poondi	74	74	14	20	—	86	—	—
23. Ellapuram	98	84	31	16	—	132	—	—
24. Tiruttani	—	225	—	—	—	79	—	—
25. Tiruvalangadu	76	142	9	—	—	97	—	—
26. Ramakrishnapet	86	358	3	—	166	68	—	—
27. Pallipet	50	269	18	5	197	—	—	—

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Communication

Name of the Panchayat Union	Village Panchayat Maintenance Road				Panchayat Union Maintenance Road						
	Mud road in km.	Gravel road in km.	Metal road in km.	Black topped road in km.	Gravel road in km.	Metal road in km.	Black topped road in km.	Cement road in km.	Mud road in km.	No. of villages provided with town bus facilities	Street lights
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Kancheepuram	11.00	12.10	21.80	0.40	24.10	53.00	3.20	—	—	78	—
2. Walajabad	4.40	52.80	22.00	—	32.70	60.30	7.80	—	21.40	85	2230
3. Uthiramerur	9.80	81.00	89.60	13.00	77.00	11.00	0.80	—	20.40	102	—
4. Sriperumbudur	—	—	—	10.60	81.75	69.00	—	10.60	—	44	160
5. Poonamallee	—	1.20	13.40	—	7.00	65.30	8.4	—	5.60	—	—
6. Kundrathur	1.60	12.00	1.60	5.00	113.20	60.4	5.00	—	20.6	56	2241
7. Kattankolathur	31.80	28.80	—	—	10.5	84.7	—	—	7.28	40	—
8. Thirupporur	159.10	62.90	—	—	32.30	103.50	—	—	2.90	40	3524
9. Thirukalikundram	42.20	—	5.00	—	—	78.80	—	—	68.60	57	—
10. Madurantakam	14.00	—	—	—	103.60	117.40	22.60	—	—	60	—
11. Acharapakkam	1.40	43.40	10.00	—	63.30	98.00	11.50	—	—	46	—
12. Chithamur	120.00	—	—	—	80.00	130.00	7.40	—	—	5	—
13. Lathur	2.00	9.40	—	—	—	46.30	15.00	—	57.00	76	—
14. St. Thomas Mount	92.70	10.10	79.00	44.40	4.00	18.20	20.00	—	5.30	35	—

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Name of the Panchayat Union	Village Panchayat Maintenance Road				Panchayat Union Maintenance Road						
	Mud road in km.	Gravel road in km.	Metal road in km.	Black topped road in km.	Gravel road in km.	Metal road in km.	Black topped road km.	Cement road in km.	Mud road in km.	No. of villages provided with town bus facilities	Street lights
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15. Villivakkam	8.00	11.50	18.10	36.50	—	47.68	1.00	3.50	—	25	2799
16. Puzhal	5.00	4.56	7.00	24.74	7.20	39.50	25.30	2.00	—	—	—
17. Minjur	55.5	32.20	—	—	113.64	90.8	—	—	94.5	71	6583
18. Sholavaram	89.05	21.05	5.00	5.50	41.50	78.00	20.28	—	—	65	—
19. Gummidipoondi	—	18.96	44.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
20. Tiruvallur	12.00	—	134.00	—	—	108.10	29.60	—	50.00	32	2070
21. Kadambathur	1.60	12.00	1.60	5.00	5.00	136.80	7.4	—	15	221	
22. Poondi	40.60	1.50	18.60	—	180.50	400.00	220.00	—	107.00	12	—
23. Ellapuram	8.60	30.00	121.40	93.80	42.00	2.60	—	—	—	21	15.20
24. Tiruttani	—	26.40	70.20	—	13.00	17.80	—	—	—	34	1105
25. Tiruvalangadu	34.50	19.50	64.60	6.00	27.00	69.70	—	—	—	16	—
26. Ramakrishnapet	—	—	—	—	16.6	13.8	1.9	—	2.00	21	1123
27. Pallipet	20.40	7.20	8.40	—	—	105.40	—	—	—	24	1492

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Public Health

Name of the Panchayat Union	Rural dispensary	Primary health centre	Maternity centres	Siddha rural dispensary	Ayurvedic rural dispensary	Government hospital
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
1. Kancheepuram	2	1	24	—	—	—
2. Walajabad	—	1	24	2	—	—
3. Uthiramerur	5	4	10	—	—	—
4. Sriperumbudur	1	1	8	—	—	1
5. Poonamallee	1	4	5	—	—	—
6. Kundrathur	4	1	5	—	—	—
7. Kattankolathur	—	5	9	—	1	—
8. Thirupporur	3	3	61	1	—	—
9. Thirukalikundram	—	5	—	—	—	—
10. Madurantakam	—	2	8	—	—	—
11. Acharapakkam	3	1	1	—	—	—
12. Chithamur	—	4	5	—	—	—
13. Lathur	—	2	5	—	—	—
14. St. Thomas Mount	2	2	9	—	—	—
15. Villivakkam	1	3	3	—	—	—

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Name of the Panchayat Union	Rural Dispensary	Primary health centre	Maternity centre	Siddha Rural Dispensary	Ayurvedic Rural Dispensary	Government Hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Puzhal	16	2	—	—	—	—
17. Minjur	2	4	8	—	—	—
18. Sholavaram	1	3	4	—	—	—
19. Gummidipoondi	2	1	16	—	—	—
20. Tiruvallur	—	1	4	—	—	—
21. Kadambathur	1	3	20	—	—	—
22. Poondi	3	1	3	—	—	—
23. Ellapuram	1	3	—	—	—	—
24. Tiruttani	—	3	5	—	—	—
25. Tiruvalangadu	2	4	19	—	1	—
26. Ramakrishnapet	2	3	4	—	—	—
27. Pallipet	1	3	—	—	—	1

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Education

Name of the Panchayat Union	No. of Primary schools	Middle schools	High schools	Higher Secondary schools	Social Education centres	Adult Education centres	Libraries	Noon-meal centres	Total no. fed in these centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Kancheepuram	74	24	5	2	61	100	2	78	29501
2. Wallajabad	80	96	—	12	61	—	6	194	5898
3. Uthiramerur	105	15	6	5	73	—	4	112	9401
4. Sriperumbudur	72	15	7	1	30	100	18	72	5867
5. Poonamallee	57	17	7	6	28	35	4	78	19129
6. Kundrathur	58	19	7	—	—	43	5	67	6589
7. Kattankolathur	69	18	5	2	39	—	2	80	9051
8. Thirupporur	71	12	75	1	30	100	3	91	8063
9. Thirukalikundram	77	17	6	—	54	—	4	—	—
10. Madurantakam	83	21	10	2	—	100	5	115	7072
11. Acharapakkam	76	13	6	1	58	46	4	99	16543
12. Chithamur	61	11	3	2	43	100	2	165	15012

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

No. of SC boys fed	No. of SC girls fed	Adi Dravidar Welfare centres	Fair price shops	No. of family Card holders	Agri-culture Sale depots	Primary agri-culture Co-operative Credit societies	Agriculture godowns	Veterinary dispensaries	Milk Producers societies
11	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
1715	1619	—	115	19135	2	2	2	2	33
2021	1803	6	110	20869	2	16	2	2	23
1661	—	—	117	30582	3	20	4	2	68
1452	1495	—	81	18016	2	—	12	1	35
4896	4949	—	60	22785	—	8	2	1	12
1974	1863	—	86	35000	3	14	3	2	3
2385	2407	—	96	23996	—	13	10	1	13
2594	2657	—	85	28133	2	17	4	3	16
—	—	—	102	30794	2	14	4	2	13
—	—	—	112	26010	2	24	4	2	64
4969	3314	—	91	12021	3	16	3	2	29
4076	3626	10	88	17623	2	18	1	1	24

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Agriculture Information centers	*No. of T.V. sets*	*No. of radios*	*Biogas plants*	*Chulahs*	*Markets*	*Youth clubs*
21	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*
—	50	173	38	300	—	—
2	70	61	24	1250	—	—
—	115	132	132	2250	2	3
1	55	117	43	350	—	—
2	—	—	147	650	—	—
3	149	136	12	1853	—	15
1	43	76	32	300	—	—
2	51	74	47	167	6	—
—	102	151	77	1350	—	—
2	50	43	100	900	—	—
1	68	201	33	905	—	—
2	13	82	65	700	—	—

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Name of the Panchayat Union	No. of Primary schools	Middle schools	High schools	Higher secondary schools	Social Education centres	Adult Education centres	Libraries	Noon-meal centres	Total no. of children in these centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Lathur	39	14	2	1	41	6	2	75	5657
14. St. Thomas Mount	42	18	11	1	34	4	—	56	2107
15. Villivakkam	45	15	4	—	18	6	18	77	4666
16. Puzhal	26	6	1	5	15	60	3	62	21321
17. Minjur	24	25	—	7	57	—	1	107	10580
18. Sholavaram	53	10	2	2	4	100	2	70	5122
19. Gummidipoondi	94	19	4	2	61	90	2	111	12312
20. Tiruvallur	45	18	3	5	38	—	2	72	12312
21. Kadambathur	59	19	—	7	43	83	5	67	7472
22. Poondi	70	11	—	1	49	100	3	114	12002
23. Ellapuram	83	13	—	—	49	—	2	75	3917
24. Tiruttani	79	9	2	5	20	—	5	93	5996
25. Tiruvalangadu	83	8	2	—	42	120	97	14	14099
26. Ramakrishnapet	85	9	5	4	38	—	5	103	2630
27. Pallipet	75	10	2	2	30	—	5	146	—

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

No. of SC/ST boys fed	No. of SC/ST girls fed	Adi Dravidar Welfare centres	Fair price shops	No. of family Card holders	Agri-culture Sale depots	Primary agri-culture Co-operative credit societies	Agriculture godowns	Veterinary dispensary	Milk Producers societies
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1281	1428	—	95	8360	2	12	2	2	7
642	593	—	129	40876	2	5	2	1	8
1250	1050	—	13	5263	1	1	—	3	4
595	465	—	21	21350	2	1	1	3	3
5200	2451	—	103	44220	2	10	2	2	5
1245	1213	—	76	17641	2	8	2	2	3
3712	3610	—	79	34225	2	12	2	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1868	2316	—	65	67700	2	12	2	2	16
1856	1614	—	54	20684	3	9	3	1	12
1800	1010	—	176	60100	3	11	3	1	17
594	518	—	34	18097	1	—	8	1	9
1496	1965	—	29	16580	3	14	3	1	7
970	951	-	35	11090	2	10	2	2	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	18

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Agriculture Information centers	*No. of T.V. sets*	*No. of radios*	*Biogas plants*	*Chulahs*	*Markets*	*Youth clubs*
21	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*
—	21	16	36	750	—	
2	18	128	41	700	—	
2	66	71	83	250	—	
1	49	37	21	2160	—	
47	53	149	97	1200	3	48
—	99	160	82	260	—	—
2	130	36	64	500	—	—
—	94	81	34	766	—	10
2	139	136	12	1853	—	5
1	35	91	25	750	—	1
—	60	140	25	750	—	—
1	74	91	35	720	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	34	109	41	1790	—	—
1	39	92	15	450	—	—

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Kancheepuram Division contains Kancheepuram, Walajabad, Uthiramerur, Sriperumbudur, Poonamallee and Kundrathur blocks

Chengalpattu Division has Acharapakkam, Chithamur, Lathur, Madurantakam, Kattankolathur, Tirukalikundram and Thirupporur blocks

Saidapet Division includes St. Thomas Mount, Villivakkam, Puzhal, Sholavaram, Gummidipoondi and Minjur Panchayat Unions

Tiruvallur Division is made up of Tiruvallur, Kadambathur, Ellapuram, Poondi, Tiruttani, Thiruvalangadu, R.K. Pet and Pallipet blocks

IRDP - Integrated Rural Development Programme

NREP - National Rural Employment Programme

JVVT - Jawahar Velai Vaipu Thittam

TRYSEM - Training for Rural Youth Self Employment

RLEGP - Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

Total Number of various categories and the amount spent under IRDP

Year	*Name of the Division*	*Amount spent* (Rs. in lakhs)	*No. of beneficiaries*	*SC*	*ST*	*OC*	*Women*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
1985-86	Kancheepuram	44.10	4338	—	—	—	—
	Chengalpattu	51.45	5061	—	—	—	—
	Saidapet	44.10	4338	—	—	—	—
	Tiruvallur	58.80	5784	—	—	—	—
1986-87	Kancheepuram	80.44	6067	3212	—	—	—
	Chengalpattu	70.97	5248	2416	—	—	—
	Saidapet	56.70	4655	2352	—	—	—
	Tiruvallur	58.37	4211	2187	—	—	—

Year	Name of the Division	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	SC	ST	OC	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1987-88	Kancheepuram	55.80	4389	1996	—	—	1505
	Chengalpattu	71.62	5784	2936	—	—	1832
	Saidapet	49.57	4021	1946	—	—	1246
	Tiruvallur	79.37	6376	2768	—	—	1790
1988-89	Kancheepuram	69.80	3515	1788	—	—	1183
	Chengalpattu	77.59	4593	2361	—	—	1541
	Saidapet	49.66	3074	1547	—	—	1046
	Tiruvallur	80.07	4887	2516	—	—	4686
1989-90	Kancheepuram	65.60	3216	1287	—	—	966
	Chengalpattu	78.93	3898	1560	—	—	1170
	Saidapet	56.57	2902	1160	—	—	871
	Tiruvallur	75.60	3602	1449	—	—	1081
1990-91	Kancheepuram	64.86	2151	1132	—	—	507
	Chengalpattu	67.81	2571	1340	—	—	404
	Saidapet	51.63	1977	1037	—	—	482
	Tiruvallur	70.73	2658	1493	—	—	656
	For Town Panchayats	56.25	2215	1147	—	—	799
1991-92	Kancheepuram	77.677	4021	1364	44	934	1679
	Chengalpattu	85.184	4709	1378	49	1337	1945
	Saidapet	51.875	3173	934	48	890	1301
	Tiruvallur	80.904	5021	1280	124	1472	2145
1991-92	Village Panchayats	295.640	18182	5458	274	5041	7409
	Town Panchayats	25.889	1258	502	9	408	339.

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Progress under N.R.E.P.

Year	*Name of the Divisions*									
	Kancheepuram		*Chengalpattu*		*Saidapet*		*Tiruvallur*		*Town Panchayat*	
	No. of benefi-ciaries	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*No. of benefi-ciaries*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*No. of benefi-ciaries*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*No. of benefi-ciaries*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*No. of benefi-ciaries*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*
1985-86	466	61.35	797	152.86	370	79.48	489	66.68	—	—
1986-87	689	96.52	956	128.28	676	92.26	1021	137.21	112	22.05
1987-88	905	130.73	767	151.62	853	129.63	1156	174.97	398	53.83
1988-89	1369	181.81	1407	207.76	1254	165.86	1541	220.27	300	60.09

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Physical and Financial targets achieved under J.V.V.T. Scheme

Year	*Name of Division various purpose*	*No. of beneficiaries*	*Amount Spent* (Rs. in lakhs)
1989-90	Kancheepuram	2417	361.872
	Chengalpattu	2813	409.847
	Saidapet	1999	328.420
	Tiruvallur	2524	380.854
	Rural Town Panchayats	492	70.380
	Urban Town Panchayats	508	51.909
	For Agricultural Engineering Works	50	61.500
1990-91	Kancheepuram	1658	351.904
	Chengalpattu	2138	423.586
	Saidapet	1372	302.432
	Tiruvallur	1644	352.077
	Town Panchayats	1010	160.800
	Minor Irrigation Works PWD	168	110.00
	Percolation Ponds	50	70.500

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Various Works carried out under J.V.V.T.

Year	*Name of the Division Village panchayats/ Town panchayats/ Other description of works*	*Group Houses*	*Physical Nos. School Building*	*Panchayat Office Building*	*Noon-Meal centres*	*Black Topped roads*	*Km.*	*Finance (Rs. in lakhs)*
1991-92	Kancheepuram	878	12	29	3	61	78.40	339.089
	Chengalpattu	1045	12	18	10	53	75.70	346.223
	Saidapet	730	12	3	15	70	82.11	298.812
	Tiruvallur	655	5	13	7	57	58.90	235.704
	Village Panchayats	3618	43	74	43	262	319.21	1328.03
	Town Panchayats	562	—	—	—	—	93.35	—
	Percolation Ponds	—	—	—	—	—	142.750	—
	Minor Irrigation Works PWD	—	—	—	—	—	92.000	—

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Number of persons trained and expenditure incurred under TRYSEM (Training for Rural Youth Self Employment)

Year	*Name of the Division/ varied activities*	*No. of persons trained*	*Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)*
1985-86	Kancheepuram	193	5.28
	Chengalpattu	233	5.32
	Saidapet	165	3.21
	Tiruvallur	268	5.48
1986-87	Kancheepuram	199	3.80
	Chengalpattu	221	4.57
	Saidapet	184	4.02
	Tiruvallur	249	5.74
1987-88	Kancheepuram	133	2.92
	Chengalpattu	209	5.13
	Saidapet	94	2.70
	Tiruvallur	242	5.96
	Training Programmes carried out at Avadi, Ambattur Institutions	153	7.08

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Number of persons trained and expenditure Incurred under TRYSEM (Training for Rural Youth Self Employment)

Year	*Name of the Division/ varied activities*	*No. of persons trained*	*Expenditure incurred* (Rs. in lakhs)
1988-89	Kancheepuram	220	5.06
	Chengalpattu	245	5.27
	Saidapet	225	5.33
	Tiruvallur	280	7.08
1989-90	Kancheepuram	206	3.31
	Chengalpattu	236	3.95
	Saidapet	189	2.60
	Tiruvallur	224	4.06
	Other Training Programmes	56	0.40
1990-91	Kancheepuram	283	5.56
	Chengalpattu	215	3.83
	Saidapet	183	2.79
	Tiruvallur	264	6.23

For the year 1991-92 the target fixed for Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu, Saidapet and Tiruvallur were 220, 227, 190 and 443 respectively and it was achieved in all the divisions.

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Progress of Social Forestry under N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and J.V.V.T.

Year	*Name of the Divisions*							
	Kancheepuram		*Chengalpattu*		*Saidapet*		*Tiruvallur*	
	Physical No. of seedlings planted in lakh	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Physical No. of seedlings planted in lakh*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Physical No. of seedlings planted in lakh*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Physical No. of seedlings planted in lakh*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
1985-86	30,000	9.405	35,400	10.624	30,000	9.328	40,000	12.107
1986-87	7,270	20.640	8,880	24.080	7,270	20.640	40,310	27.520
1986-87 RLEGP	17,685	12.402	19,400	14.469	12,290	12.402	17,135	16.530
1987-88 NREP	3,092	21.623	3,760	16.428	3,310	22.957	5,290	22.513
1987-88 RLEGP	2,108	13.506	3,898	15.080	1,800	9,507	3.764	16.140
1988-89 NREP	11,297	33.036	13,388	29.857	6,369	26.134	7,303	26.310

APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

Year	*Name of the Divisions*							
	Kancheepuram		*Chengalpattu*		*Saidapet*		*Tiruvallur*	
	Physical No. of seedlings planted in lakh	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Physical No. of seedlings planted in lakh*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Physical No. of seedlings planted in lakh*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Physical No. of seedlings planted in lakh*	*Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
1988-89								
RLEGP	2,766	9.889	2,119	9.140	2,884	8.451	1,465	8.917
1989-90								
JVVT	18,690	24.995	22,230	26.461	5,880	7.891	7,074	15.723
1990-91								
JVVT	8,762	20.874	10,187	20.120	3,757	9.164	4,027	12.565
1991-92								
JVVT	9,404	26.006	5,824	15.747	4,378	11.238	5,394	14.562

APPENDIX - 2

Details of Income of the 27 Panchayat Unions in Chengalpattu-MGR District

Sl. no.	Name of the Block	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
1.	Kancheepuram	751.5000	442.7000	392.5000	411.0000	346.0000	216.5000
2.	Walajabad	119.7100	480.3940	305.6450	398.4450	368.2560	267.1530
3.	Uthiramerur	29.8250	284.0950	66.5740	300.5540	68.6940	31.6180
4.	Sriperumbudur	103.9450	55.3650	33.8080	87.9790	55.0390	75.5890
5.	Poonamallee	319.7360	221.9510	191.9840	319.4670	200.9940	359.2030
6.	Kundrathur	201.2410	102.6800	91.0130	79.9000	177.9760	114.9860
7.	Kattankolathur	53.7300	27.4800	41.2700	56.3500	54.1100	59.4700
8.	Tirupporur	32.2300	56.7600	43.7500	31.8300	43.6100	49.0100
9.	Thirukalikundram	66.7900	65.7200	48.2000	52.4200	31.0400	42.3600
10.	Madurantakam	108.6300	50.1400	48.2800	44.5500	41.5500	51.7400
11.	Acharapakkam	69.3500	46.0300	31.2500	30.4900	44.8700	52.4800
12.	Chithamur	41.7400	30.4900	15.4200	31.3700	34.5400	47.9900
13.	Lathur	44.9200	30.7000	25.0900	31.0200	22.5400	19.6100

S.no.	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*
1.	241.0000	505.0000	435.5000	533.0000	214.7250	183.8200
2.	365.0050	304.9680	285.5530	386.3870	251.9750	171.3960
3.	133.6460	55.7200	90.7540	227.3280	369.1320	163.8400
4.	72.5350	61.4400	183.8150	160.2170	247.3900	167.1140
5.	231.1950	283.6320	319.5130	469.3290	702.3350	663.5200
6.	92.6400	93.0710	144.1500	191.0360	395.8290	367.2000
7.	57.7000	83.9900	50.0300	68.0500	813.8000	750.4860
8.	98.1300	98.1300	80.3200	109.6900	989.0000	885.2800
9.	46.4100	105.5800	42.3700	133.0700	541.5000	195.1590
10.	55.2100	64.3200	46.7100	71.5900	473.5000	172.2410
11.	46.2500	67.8000	41.6800	67.8900	357.2000	324.2000
12.	33.7200	30.0600	28.3400	46.0400	557.6000	101.1950
13.	34.6400	19.0300	23.7400	90.8300	314.3000	128.6100

Sl. no.	Name of the Block	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
14.	St. Thomas Mount	758.0650	576.0360	632.0430	697.0760	842.3530	810.6380
15.	Villivakkam	215.6270	302.0500	246.5460	240.1990	329.8540	335.4530
16.	Puzhal	169.5000	187.6500	139.4900	154.2000	141.1500	175.7400
17.	Minjur	331.1010	359.3590	415.1440	509.6240	352.5620	60.1602
18.	Sholavaram	212.7200	236.2000	319.1700	285.4300	317.6700	34.487
19.	Gummidipoondi	364.9000	219.6000	276.2000	367.6000	356.3000	371.2000
20.	Tiruvallur	30.1315	32.3189	32.7238	26.5940	24.6459	25.3750
21.	Kadambathur	41.7658	33.3760	46.8127	48.9446	38.5304	39.8920
22.	Ellapuram	15.4405	57.1763	23.7069	110.4549	83.0843	118.8294
23.	Poondi	21.9839	07.5012	23.3111	39.5422	27.7164	107.4777
24.	Tiruttani	29.9727	29.9727	46.9327	55.0056	39.5875	40.2207
25.	Tiruvalangadu	50.6054	70.8569	105.7156	74.6291	80.2708	65.0620
26.	Ramakrishna Rajupet	10.5567	32.2684	42.7989	52.2176	48.5352	53.4838
27.	Pallipet	00.1648	00.9995	00.6122	05.5330	02.7350	00.6741

S.no.	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
14.	94.34240	150.04000	108.59020	158.59000	183.96000	133.30600
15.	30.76510	72.07670	52.44220	88.32760	103.27620	98.10070
16.	18.37900	17.60100	23.72600	28.79700	10.84470	9.48880
17.	61.38400	67.80600	56.92140	97.89680	77.69020	99.97990
18.	47.81700	45.46000	34.61600	61.19800	64.15000	17.64850
19.	64.00000	48.27000	54.98000	65.33000	53.36000	42.30390
20.	0.97840	5.85346	4.26754	8.18138	17.01000	9.07750
21.	2.88655	16.86958	7.29866	9.45164	88.85000	64.29500
22.	0.15996	15.28930	2.50568	11.81511	39.39000	33.48700
23.	0.34026	9.07412	5.41552	6.00247	19.88000	10.68490
24.	6.17153	1.02690	3.84619	0.38471	13.94000	11.42000
25.	12.47304	11.19252	11.54646	13.63692	10.38000	10.32700
26.	10.39976	8.33639	12.62330	11.81627	11.81000	24.02890
27.	0.07506	0.05856	0.01707	0.09097	31.45000	10.93480

APPENDIX - 3

The Total Income of Each Town Panchayat / Township

(In Rs.)

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Maraimalai Nagar Township*	*Mamallapuram Township*	*Tiruttani Township*	*Thiruverkadu Township*
1.	1979-80	-	1,61,776.00	4,04,468.00	-
2.	1980-81	-	3,09,503.00	7,83,327.00	3,81,399.00
3.	1981-82	-	3,15,869.00	5,36,273.00	6,06,890.00
4.	1982-83	-	21,17,085.00	9,47,312.00	6,24,091.00
5.	1983-84	-	4,34,025.00	12,66,383.00	9,40,107.00
6.	1984-85	-	4,82,772.00	17,75,709.00	12,11,847.00
7.	1985-86	3,40,836.00	5,25,705.00	16,63,691.00	16,13,143.00
8.	1986-87	15,63,114.15	11,95,315.00	16,88,319.00	16,65,434.00
9.	1987-88	27,78,705.40	20,19,739.00	18,16,137.00	19,40,516.00
10.	1988-89	49,32,486.00	18,73,265.00	19,99,795.00	23,98,728.00
11.	1989-90	41,67,865.10	11,99,971.00	23,77,952.00	39,18,865.00

APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Anakaputhur Town Panchayat*	*Chitlapakkam Town Panchayat*	*Chinnasekkadu Town Panchayat*	*Kundrathur Town Panchayat*	*Manali Town Panchayat*
1.	1979-80	1,46,587.00	2,60,343.00	1,48,965.00	3,57,062.00	8,12,423.00
2.	1980-81	1,64,383.00	3,47,909.00	1,36,168.00	2,16,654.00	6,87,694.00
3.	1981-82	1,86,854.00	5,15,240.00	2,66,429.00	1,95,533.00	8,52,814.00
4.	1982-83	3,53,110.00	3,66,767.00	2,10,247.00	2,03,918.00	8,40,859.00
5.	1983-84	3,16,618.00	4,55,900.00	3,36,304.00	2,56,797.00	9,39,472.00
6.	1984-85	3,94,321.00	4,87,984.00	5,54,068.00	2,71,067.00	10,15,381.00
7.	1985-86	3,29,495.00	7,17,970.00	5,26,383.00	3,77,075.00	14,07,910.00
8.	1986-87	3,04,034.00	15,81,250.00	5,23,774.00	4,08,957.00	16,22,765.00
9.	1987-88	4,57,858.00	14,86,191.00	6,67,796.00	4,40,646.00	26,71,236.00
10.	1988-89	5,38,711.00	29,57,300.00	6,50,930.00	5,54,256.00	31,58,577.00
11.	1989-90		28,95,100.00	7,50,810.00	8,19,059.00	38,04,837.00

APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Maduravoyal Town Panchayat*	*Minjur Town Panchayat*	*Nandambakkam Town Panchayat*	*Naravari-kuppam Town Panchayat*	*Nandivaram Guduvancheri Town Panchayat*
1.	1979-80	1,42,550	1,56,926	4,39,470	4,32,066	-
2.	1980-81	1,85,678	2,15,441	9,36,044	4,69,070	-
3.	1981-82	2,75,190	1,99,426	4,50,075	5,03,450	-
4.	1982-83	4,92,413	2,54,346	6,28,133	5,25,790	-
5.	1983-84	13,76,177	3,79,099	7,10,225	6,13,241	-
6.	1984-85	13,96,769	6,92,757	8,47,173	6,62,432	2,02,844
7.	1985-86	9,94,307	6,47,939	7,87,605	7,41,117	6,11,190
8.	1986-87	19,48,587	9,94,757	15,25,161	6,85,600	8,21,838
9.	1987-88	31,94,990	14,77,648	8,66,675	10,99,000	9,02,877
10.	1988-89	35,79,169	19,49,664	8,46,179	11,75,179	17,55,331
11.	1989-90	29,21,546	16,46,705	16,14,536	13,92,718	24,03,635

APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Pammal Town Panchayat*	*Perungulathur Town Panchayat*	*Ponneri Town Panchayat*	*Porur Town Panchayat*	*Puzhal Town Panchayat*
1.	1979-80	7,42,542	4,75,431	4,24,791	7,95,947	2,64,026
2.	1980-81	7,75,239	3,00,192	5,29,096	12,16,227	2,76,888
3.	1981-82	10,81,899	3,57,189	6,05,859	18,52,390	2,45,005
4.	1982-83	12,89,597	4,19,488	5,82,608	11,58,174	3,74,739
5.	1983-84	13,94,329	5,14,401	5,41,997	13,31,234	6,21,943
6.	1984-85	15,29,784	6,15,892	5,19,026	19,78,479	6,34,768
7.	1985-86	32,42,490	6,08,471	7,59,683	25,34,929	3,42,667
8.	1986-87	38,43,716	11,25,293	6,45,710	22,67,698	9,72,400
9.	1987-88	16,80,266	7,60,497	8,45,102	19,38,322	14,46,405
10.	1988-89	24,98,881	14,51,804	10,93,897	30,49,703	16,49,515
11.	1989-90	51,93,764	8,34,757	---	35,41,095	27,55,925

APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

Sl. no.	Year	Puzhidhivakkam Town Panchayat	Poonamallee Town Panchayat	Sriperumbudur Town Panchayat	Sholingar Town Panchayat
1.	1979-80	-	8,47,044	1,97,011	-
2.	1980-81	-	8,62,674	4,22,974	-
3.	1981-82	-	8,86,133	2,99,354	-
4.	1982-83	-	7,84,732	3,85,165	-
5.	1983-84	-	10,76,569	4,49,719	-
6.	1984-85	3,83,843	9,60,171	4,66,121	7,28,226
7.	1985-86	8,53,330	15,00,754	5,07,036	7,94,286
8.	1986-87	16,93,263	20,68,154	6,26,469	4,33,473
9.	1987-88	21,51,280	25,29,020	3,43,437	7,16,790
10.	1988-89	20,92,835	19,93,878	6,97,222	15,26,566
11.	1989-90	31,07,269	46,85,121	7,71,346	15,89,484

APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Thiruninravur Town Panchayat*	*Thirukalikundram Town Panchayat*	*Valasaravakkam Town Panchayat*	*Uthiramerur Town Panchayat*
1.	1979-80	3,13,809	5,82,225	4,11,940	3,19,986
2.	1980-81	2,90,862	5,82,347	4,72,769	2,97,767
3.	1981-82	3,32,856	97,82,012	6,29,245	4,58,664
4.	1982-83	3,35,241	7,02,451	10,22,796	3,94,642
5.	1983-84	5,14,873	12,20,330	16,20,025	5,07,685
6.	1984-85	7,05,259	9,69,188	26,55,925	3,75,163
7.	1985-86	7,31,073	14,04,017	29,99,710	5,28,555
8.	1986-87	10,22,401	18,73,512	19,75,780	6,47,681
9.	1987-88	13,55,587	36,03,129	40,84,776	7,19,785
10.	1988-89	16,42,421	18,54,225	35,29,019	8,89,603
11.	1989-90	24,91,827	13,79,616	45,83,075	9,74,696

APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Uthukottai Town Panchayat*	*Walajabad Town Panchayat*	*Acharapakkam Town Panchayat*	*Arani Town Panchayat*	*Gummidipoondi Town Panchayat*
1.	1979-80	1,97,584	2,75,280	94,433	1,94,100	1,70,780
2.	1980-81	2,32,601	2,88,009	1,48,336	11,37,955	18,851
3.	1981-82	9,72,274	3,69,046	1,44,692	2,68,975	1,72,526
4.	1982-83	8,12,488	3,78,779	1,34,669	4,24,233	2,04,598
5.	1983-84	1,72,298	4,60,869	1,92,102	2,72,865	3,19,779
6.	1984-85	1,98,237	3,62,353	1,62,141	2,75,274	2,98,443
7.	1985-86	4,41,609	4,51,159	2,22,761	3,43,237	3,31,901
8.	1986-87	8,71,251	5,40,765	2,39,986	5,74,747	6,95,898
9.	1987-88	8,61,371	5,30,113	3,91,876	6,26,342	4,43,196
10.	1988-89	4,78,297	5,39,488	2,47,755	7,00,487	1,94,440
11.	1989-90	5,36,272	10,38,777	2,91,409	4,24,854	11,89,051

APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Karunguzhi Town Panchayat*	*Mangadu Town Panchayat*	*Madambakkam Town Panchayat*	*Pallipattu Town Panchayat*	*Padhatturpet Town Panchayat*
1.	1979-80	1,21,199	1,76,494	-	82,864	68,840
2.	1980-81	1,71,037	1,94,488	-	1,45,258	68,357
3.	1981-82	1,63,602	1,82,071	-	1,53,646	53,476
4.	1982-83	2,15,647	3,51,599	-	1,39,696	91,782
5.	1983-84	2,51,054	2,44,076	-	1,90,529	1,96,905
6.	1984-85	2,58,944	5,50,833	-	1,62,384	1,19,232
7.	1985-86	3,54,078	4,28,453	-	3,58,841	1,98,014
8.	1986-87	3,40,019	4,59,117	-	3,17,232	2,12,991
9.	1987-88	4,28,565	5,18,875	-	3,55,040	2,87,491
10.	1988-89	4,04,027	6,40,746	10,49,998	3,48,918	4,11,143
11.	1989-90	4,51,410	9,37,432	11,50,391	7,28,526	3,85,878

APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Sembakkam Town Panchayat*	*Sevelimedu Town Panchayat*	*Thirupporur Town Panchayat*	*Thirumalisai Town Panchayat*	*Tiruneermalai Town Panchayat*
1.	1979-80	-	-	76,873	1,35,216	1,17,314
2.	1980-81	-	-	1,12,360	1,80,829	1,82,614
3.	1981-82	-	-	1,56,388	1,90,588	1,76,191
4.	1982-83	-	-	2,01,470	1,51,031	2,59,471
5.	1983-84	-	-	2,78,115	2,32,961	2,51,614
6.	1984-85	3,83,028	1,61,521	1,82,129	2,05,386	5,88,208
7.	1985-86	7,09,989	1,95,106	2,15,000	2,42,265	4,48,768
8.	1986-87	10,64,439	3,068,14	2,56,406	2,36,653	4,46,860
9.	1987-88	1075524	4,84,670	3,34,538	4,96,705	5,24,442
10.	1988-89	1166005	5,09,631	3,10,110	4,43,704	5,07,335
11.	1989-90	1639205	7,98,542	9,73,528	5,86,238	8,90,216

APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

Sl. no.	Year	Edakalinadu Town Panchayat	Peerkankaranai Town Panchayat	Perungudi Town Panchayat	Pallikaranai Town Panchayat	Meenambakkam Town Panchayat
1.	1979-80	-	-	-	-	-
2.	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-
3.	1981-82	-	-	-	-	-
4.	1982-83	-	-	-	-	-
5.	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-
6.	1984-85	13,899	1,11,241	-	-	-
7.	1985-86	2,00,774	2,91,834	-	-	-
8.	1986-87	2,25,600	4,18,272	5,93,030	-	-
9.	1987-88	2,74,687	3,53,352	8,31,250	-	-
10.	1988-89	3,94,170	4,80,433	12,93,558	-	-
11.	1989-90	2,00,765	6,98,095	12,87,128	-	-

APPENDIX - 4

The Total Income of each Municipality / Township

(Income in Rs.)

Sl. no.	Year	*Alandur Municipality*	*Thiruvothiyur Municipality*	*Avadi Township*
1.	1979-80	---	7235560	5447343
2.	1980-81	6561207	9271317	8191578
3.	1981-82	7076619	10878306	8171219
4.	1982-83	7579962	13338267	9446802
5.	1983-84	8067093	9993785	14459780
6.	1984-85	9864601	12036759	15781626
7.	1985-86	17878550	13293748	15596940
8.	1986-87	15644238	9973646	17421100
9.	1987-88	14644366	16358462	11038646
10.	1988-89	24194050	22959043	14292000
11.	1989-90	27572159	---	22945327
12.	1990-91	---	---	17080069

APPENDIX - 4 *(Contd.)*

The Total Income of each Municipality / Township - *(Contd.)* (Income in Rs.)

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Kancheepuram Municipality*	*Thiruvallur Municipality*	*Madurantakam Municipality*
1.	1979-80	8464550	2452943	927130
2.	1980-81	10288274	2533490	1364114
3.	1981-82	11818467	364970	1179448
4.	1982-83	10358137	5519192	1521869
5.	1983-84	17497929	5807633	1993320
6.	1984-85	12568355	5461238	1586627
7.	1985-86	13682241	5733500	2680144
8.	1986-87	15681579	6490830	2732479
9.	1987-88	20008363	7264372	4753141
10.	1988-89	23315436	7428098	3745405
11.	1989-90	29216240	---	3990590
12.	1990-91	30978139	---	3740375
13.	1991-92	---	---	6266909

APPENDIX - 4 - *(Contd.)*

The Total Income of each Municipality / Township - *(Contd.)*

(Income in Rs.)

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Madhavaram Township*	*Kathivakkam Municipality*	*Chengalpattu Municipality*
1.	1979-80	---	---	553796
2.	1980-81	1678257	2825107	5828838
3.	1981-82	2553020	4933673	6740100
4.	1982-83	3347903	4760500	7094842
5.	1983-84	3439253	4171200	7468255
6.	1984-85	3658520	6456734	8851223
7.	1985-86	5909849	9622212	9597438
8.	1986-87	6271866	5812286	7924359
9.	1987-88	5194585	8930429	9047502
10.	1988-89	6264738	10172147	13178900
11.	1989-90	9929400	13548619	12268678
12.	1990-91	---	---	-

APPENDIX - 4 - *(Contd.)*

The Total Income of each Municipality / Township - *(Contd.)* (Income in Rs.)

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Tambaram Municipality*	*Pallavaram Municipality*	*Ambattur Municipality*
1.	1979-80	3608062	5030145.22	547400
2.	1980-81	5517712	5244260.00	875700
3.	1981-82	5100063	5891479.45	1843600
4.	1982-83	6667642	7974539.28	1188400
5.	1983-84	4692822	9197296.65	1919200
6.	1984-85	6187983	9881595.30	1415300
7.	1985-86	7952820	10012296.65	1742900
8.	1986-87	7576302	13937444.33	1719400
9.	1987-88	7950871	17929966.11	2172600
10.	1988-89	-	186884720.08	2998500
11.	1989-90	-	17929966.00	35244683
12.	1990-91	-	18684720.00	30067813
13.	1991-92	-	-	52762500

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222. Report of the Municipal Commissioner, Tiruvallur, dated 14 June 1990
223. Report of the Municipal Commissioner, Tiruvallur, dated 14 June 1990
224. *Ibid.*, p.508
225. *Ibid.*, p.302
226. *Ibid.*, p.317
227. Municipal Directory, *op. cit.*, p.170
228. *Ibid.*, p.326

229. *Ibid.*, p.178

230. *Ibid.*, p.184

231. *Ibid.*, p.347

232. *Ibid.*, p.210

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CHAPTER - 15

EDUCATION

Tondaimandalam, an ancient political division of Tamil Nadu which included the area of the present Chengalpattu-MGR District was at the pinnacle of the educational glory in the past. Poetess Avvaiyar, while versifying the distinct features of the Tamil polities, distinguishes Tondaimandalam as the land of erudite scholars (தொண்டைநாடு சான்றோருடைத்து)[1]. Kancheepuram, the headquarters of the district, shone as an illustrious learning centre in the past, is comparable to the ancient towns of Taxila and Nalanda.

Kancheepuram had academic link with the Nalanda University, established in 425 AD in (modern) Bihar[2]. Dinnaga and Dharmapala, who had their education in Kancheepuram were two eminent scholars associated with the history of the University of Nalanda. Dinnaga hailed from a subrub of Kancheepuram flourished as an eminent teacher of the University from its very inception[3]. He was invited there by the University, to deliver a lecture on Buddhism[4], impressed by his performance, Dinnaga was offered a lecturership by the University to teach 'Abithamma'. Dharmapala was the son of a high official of Kancheepuram. He was a famous Buddhist scholar who held the Chancellorship of this University during the early part of the seventh Century[5].

Kancheepuram flourished as a learning centre of religious philosophies of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. The spiritual education was imparted in Kancheepuram and other parts of the district thanks to the preachings of Sri Adhi Sankaracharya, who established a mutt in Kancheepuram which still keeps its tradition and also Sri Ramanuja of Sriperumbudur.

For the development of ancient Tamil literature, the contribution of the district was munificant. Sekkizhar, the author of Periyapuranam which describes the lives of ardent Saivites, belonged to Kunrathur of the district. Pukazhendhi, another celebrated Tamil poet, was born in Ponvilaindha-kalathur near Thirukkalukundram. Some other Tamil Poets from the district lived in the 17th and 18th Centuries, who rendered invaluable services to the cause of Tamil language and literature, were Kalandhai Kumaran of Ponvilaindhakalathur[6] Andhakakkavi Veeraraghava Mudaliar of Selai, a hamlet near Tiruvallur, Manonmani Ammaiyar of Mannivakkam near Kunrathur, Vijayaranga Mudaliar of Pammal, Kandhappaiyar of Tiruttani, Thandavarayar of Villiampakkam[7], Poyyamozhiyar of Vayirapuram,[8] Erattai Pulavar (Twin Poets) of Kancheepuram, Nerkundranar of Nerkundram and Kandan Madhavan of Kulathur[9]. Many places in the district were sung in the hymns of 'Devaram' and 'Nalayira Divya Prabandham' which reveal that the Nayanmars (Saiva Saints) and Alwars (Vaishnava Saints) had itinerated in the district, spreading the divine messages and spiritual education.

History of Education from ancient period to 17th Century

Since Education is an integral part of one's life, the history of education is so old as that of mankind. Kancheepuram was a seat of higher learning even from the 2nd Century AD as Patanjali, the most respected Sanskrit grammarian of the period observed that the name 'Kancheepuram' might have been coined from the root word *Kanchipuraka* which means Sanskrit learning. According to Sangam classics, *Aravana Adigal.* a Buddhist scholar taught Buddhist philosophy at Kancheepuram. *Appar* has versified that the educational eminence of Kancheepuram has no bounds[10].

Education under the Pallavas

The Pallavas, one of the ruling dynasties of Tamil Nadu during the ancient period with Kancheepuram as their capital were the patrons of arts and learning. They had enormous aesthetic sense for which there are standing proofs in the forms of Mamallapuram *Radhas*, sculptures and numerous temples all over the district. Mahendraverma Pallava, (AD 615-630) a scholar by himself had authored a book *Mathavilasa Prabhasanam* in Sanskrit.

During the reign of the Pallavas, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain educational institutions flourished at Kancheepuram although the latter were located in different parts of the Pallava Kingdom[11]. Scholars from all over India studied in the Hindu educational institutions patronised by the Pallavas. Though these institutions existed from time immemorial, they received a fresh impetus only during the rule of the Pallavas. The official language of the government as well as the medium of higher edcuation was Sanskrit.

Ghatikas of Kancheepuram[12]

The *Ghatikas* or Sanskrit College at Kancheepuram played an important role from 4th Century A.D. onwards, particularly in promoting Kancheepuram as a cultural centre during the Pallava rule[13]. Dr. C. Minakshi, who did an extensive research on this institutions observes that this ghatikas were obviously different from the one in the capital city of Pallavas at Kancheepuram which must have had some hundreds of scholars hailed from higher castes[14]. The ghatika offered critical study (pravachanam) of very high order in Vedas and its branches. The ghatika at Kancheepuram is compared to the Tamil Sangams of Madurai. The former did its valuable services to the cause of the Sanskrit language and literature, while the latter did the same for Tamil[15]. The ghatika was politically also powerful and had received royal patronage with due reciprocation. The inscriptions in the Vaikundhaperumal temple which say that the ghatika members were partly responsible for electing Nandivarman Pallavamalla (then only 12 years of age) to the Pallava throne, bear ample testimony to the political role of the ghatika.

Temples as Educational Institutions

The supreme importance of the South Indian temples as an agency advocating education and a centre of allround culture during the later part of the Pallava dynasty can hardly be exaggerated[16]. The temple provided an excellent career not only to the architects, the sculptors and the painters but also encouraged the activities of the dancers, the musicians, the students of higher learning and philosophy and the poets as well, thus gathering within its precincts the best talents in the country. The temple during the Pallava days was a veritable store house of public documents and it acted as a centre of royal archives in the state carving on stone and copper, the numerous endowments granted by the kings, public bodies and private citizens. Inscriptions, sculptures and paintings in the temples of the Pallava period are the best specimens for the study of an ancient calligraphy and engineering skill of Thondaimandalam[17].

An inscription of Veera Rajendra Chola (1063-1070AD) at Thiramukkadal temple near Kancheepuram speaks of the functioning of a centre of higher learning in the temple. The chola King, according to the inscription, distributed free food, dress etc., to the scholars of the institution[18].

Religious Mutts

Vaishnava and Saiva Mutts located near the respective temples provided free boarding and lodging to scholars and teachers, besides the devotees. They seem to have played a vital role in the propagation of religious and philosophical studies. Sri Sankara Mutt at Kancheepuram and similar mutts in other parts of the district disseminated spiritual, vocational and theological learning right from their establishment, and hence their services to education are invaluable.

Kancheepuram *(A Cosmopolitan Learning Centre)*

In the history of ancient education of the district an interesting point observed is that Kancheepuram town was cosmopolitan in learning as it shone as a centre of higher learnings of Hindu Vedas, Buddhist-Principles and Jain Theology.

Education of the general public

Though admission to the high learning centres was restricted to a few, the common people who were desirous to learn, pursued their education under Gurus. The Gurus were granted lands by the government to teach a certain number of pupils. There is an inscription in the Vedanarayana Perumal Temple of Amur village of the district, which belongs to 999AD, says that a piece of land was gifted by the Mahasabha of Aniyur in *Kalattur-Kottam* as *bhattavritti* (educational grant) to a brahmin of the village (Amur) who was well versed in the Vedas Panini's grammar and Mimisa etc. The gift was assigned to the donee in recognition of his teaching these subjects to four pupils and also feeding them daily[19].

About the system of education in South India, in general between sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries, K.A. Nilakanda Sastri writes:

> ....We get more positive information on higher studies in Sanskrit than on popular education. While the former formed subject of liberal endowments recorded in inscriptions of considerable length, we have to make inferences about the latter from the mention of the village teacher and his share in the arable land of the village and also occasional direct endowments as for the teaching of Tamil, Marathi and Prakrit in the schools in Kuntala. What we shall now call technical or vocational training was a private affair, the father brought up his children in his calling and learning went side by side with doing"[20].

The three 'R's' were usually taught in the village schools. The students assembled under the shade of a tree or in verandhas of temples and the village teacher was one among the other village officials who held assignment of lands from the village on condition that they should fulfil specified duties.

This system of education continued under the Vijayanagar rulers without much changes (14th to 17th Centuries)[21]. The Vijayanagar kings being themselves renowned scholars were patrons of education and educationists. Many poets adorned their courts. It was during their period that the Christian Missioneries came to South India and served for the causes of education with the royal permission.

Educational condition of the district on the eve of the advent of the British

When the British emerged as a ruling power in the South, "every village" had a school, though there was no uniform organisation, administration and syllabus[22]. These schools mostly functioning in the pials of the houses of the teachers, under the shade of trees or in the local temples. But a study of the palm leaf records of Thondaimandalam reveals that Nattarasanpattu, a village in the Chengalpattu-MGR District had a house recorded as Pallikoodam in the 18 Century. The school building incidentally had a covered an area of 1925 sq. yards and a backyard extending over 442 sq. yards[23]. Similar to Nattarasanpattu, many villages in the district might have had separate buildings for schools.

On the condition of the education in the Madras presidency before the advent of the British, C.D. Maclean observes as follows:

"Indigenous education was universal in this presidency as in other parts of India, long before the commencement of the British rule. In every Hindu mutt or monastery and in every large town and village with Brahmin residents, instruction in some branches of Sanskrit learning or in Tamil

Classics and Puranas has been from time immemorial a recognised feature; while almost every village large or small had from very early date its village school. The description of such education at the present day (1885) is equivalent to describing what it was a century or two back for no change is perceptible"[24].

Curriculum of Indigenous schools

'Sadagoba Nilayam' at Kancheepuram was one of the five indigenous learning centres of high order, in the Presidency, during the early eighteenth Century. The masters of the Sanskrit schools were called priests or tamboorans. The students were grown up young men. They had to pay no fee and they were also offered free food and shelter. They studied Tamil Sangam Literature, Grammar, Vedas, Upanishadas, logic, philosophy, Panini's grammar, rhetoric, epics, Kalidasan dramas, Hindu laws, etc.

Village schools

There were teachers or pandits in every village who regarded teaching as a noble profession. The only payment the students made as *Guru Dakshina* or presents, was according to their means and mainly in kind. The students also rendered personal services to the teachers. These schools were also called pial schools as the school was actually held in the 'pial' (low platform on both sides of verandha of the teachers' houses). The teachers were duly respected by the society and presents on the Hindu festival days were offered to them. Admission of a pupil in a school was celebrated as a ceremony. In a school where the number of students is high, the teacher would appoint a monitor or pupil teacher among the brightest students to assist him.

In the schools managed by the Muslims, no monthly fee was demanded by the teacher except the presents, the pupils would make, whenever a new chapter of Koran was commenced. The pupils gave presents amounting to four annas to four rupees, according to the means of the family. Such presents were also made during Muslim festivals and on the completion of the teaching of Koran.

The syllabus of the Hindu pial schools consisted of reading, writing, arithmatic and exercise in memorisation of Tamil and Sanskrit verses. Thirukkural, Athisoody, Krishnan Thoothu, Panchatantram, Ramayanam, Nannool and Nigantu were Tamil texts taught in the schools. In Muslim schools, Arabic language and Koran were taught besides religious instructions.

The pupils wrote on the sands while learning alphabets and as they were progressing in their studies they began to write on the cadjan leaves with styles or with a reed on paper. Beyond the subjects above noted, comments a British administrator of ninteenth Century, nothing was taught but matters connected with religious ceremonies, the calendar of festivals and auspicious and inauspicious days.

Education and Early British Administration

By 1760, the British had become the rulers of the Jahir, as the Chengalpattu-MGR district was called then and their interest was different largely of mercantile, technological, political and expansion of territories. They did not evince much interest on religion, philosophy, scholarship and the spread of education[25].

It is also laid that the British initially did not encourage indigenous education which had an adverse effect on the literacy of the country. Gandhiji, while addressing a meeting at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London in 1931, had spoken "that today India is more illiterate than it was fifty or hundred years ago and the British administers instead of looking after education..... began to root them out"[26].

But Sir Philip Hartog, a British educationist who headed many Commissions on Education in India set up by the British, wanted Gandhiji to withdraw the statement as in his opinion, the British administration did no harm to the indigenous education. He insisted Gandhiji to prove his view on education. According to Hartog, Gandhiji in an interview to him had said that he did not accuse the British Government of having destroyed the indigenous schools but they had let them die without due encouragement. The above statement of Gandhiji was commented by Hartog that 'the institutions were let to die because they were not worth keeping[27].

Initial Efforts of the British in the Educational Reforms

The British Parliament for the first time, provided an annual allotment of one lakh of rupees to be spent for the promotion of learning in India, when it passed the Charter Act, 1813, renewing the Charter of the East India Company[28]. The amount remained unspent due to other political preoccupation of the British in India.

For the first time, Sir Thomas Munroe, the then Governor of Madras initiated an educational enquiry in 1822 in order to find out the actual state of indigenous education in the Madras Presidency[29].

On 25 June 1822, Munroe issued his minute on education which said that much had been written both in England and in the country about the ignorance of the People of India and the means of disseminating knowledge among them[30]. He regretted that there were no survey reports to explain the actual state of education in the presidency. He conveyed his desire through the minute to conduct an educational enquiry. He was also cautious to say that it was not his intention to recommend any interference in the native schools. He directed the officials not to interfere with the native schools but to leave them to be managed as they had been. The survey was conducted to bring about educational reforms and to utilise the amount sanctioned by the British Parliament for the purpose.

On 2 July 1822, the Secretary to the Revenue Department conveyed the views of the Governor to the Board of Revenue[31] and on 25 July of the same year, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue issued communication to all the Collectors of the Presidency to furnish statistics on the native education[32].

Report of the Collector of the Chengalpattu District

In response to the Munroe's educational enquiry, S. Smalley, the then Collector of Chengalpattu district wrote to the Board of Revenue on 3 April 1823 that there were no colleges properly, so called, but there were a few places in which the high branches of learnings were taught to a small number of pupils. The text of the letter is given in *Appendix-1*. He further reported that there were village schools and a village school master earned from Rs.3 1/2 to 12 per month and the scholars were subsisted in their own houses and they attended the school during a part of the day and mostly their attendance was very irregular. On the competency of the school masters, he had conveyed his view that a few of them were acquainted with the grammar of the language which they professed to teach and neither the masters nor the students understood the meaning of the sentences[33].

About the royal patronage of these institutions, the Collector observed that he could not notice payment of any allowance by the Native Governments for education in the district but in some villages, there were trifling grants or *maunium* ranging from a quarter of a *Kani* to two *Kanis* of land for theological teachers. He also stated that it was let known to the people that there was no intention on his part- to interfere with the people in the mode of education and that no change was contemplated except the fact that it was to aid the institutions then in existence. He concluded his letter with his personal opinion that education could not well, in a civilized state, be on a lower scale than it was and he much feared that there did not exist the same desire for improvement as was reported of the natives of Bengal[34].

The Collector also furnished the statistics stating the actual state of education which is reproduced in the *Appendix-2*. As per the statistics, there were 508 schools attended by 6729 boys and 116 girls of all classes of society and there were 51 Sanskrit schools which had on their roll 398 Hindu boys only.

By 1825 in the entire Madras Presidency, there were 12669 schools and colleges[35] of indigenous education attended by 162626 pupils and the approximate school pupil ratio had been 1:10 while for Chengalpattu district it worked out to 1:13. The total population of the Presidency then was roughly 12850941. For every thousand people, there was one village school and out of the total population, the pupils constituted 1.26 per cent. The total population of the Chengalpattu district then was 363120, of which only 1.99 per cent were pupils attending indigenous schools.

Munroe's Minute

The educational enquiry conducted by Sir Thomas Munroe, revealed the unsatisfactory condition of education at that time and accordingly he proposed certain measures to improve it. He issued his famous Minute of 10 March 1826 in which he had proposed the establishment of a school at the Presidency for the purpose of training and educating teachers to be employed in Government schools and suggested that two principal schools should be founded in each collectorate, one for Hindus and the other for Muslims and an inferior school eventually in each taluk.

A Committee of Public Instruction was formed to carry out Sir Thomas Munroe's scheme. The functions of the Board were to inform themselves fully of the state of education to convert measures, to improve education and to direct and supervise public education. The Board established a school at Madras for training the teachers, which was the nucleus for the Presidency College. The Board also started 14 Collectorate schools and 81 Taluk school in 1826. By a despatch of 1828, the court of Directors also gave concurrence to the Munroe's scheme. But, the Collectorate and the Taluk schools proved failure because of the poor response from the people, insufficient teachers and the absence of regular and deffective superintendence. With regard to the indigenous schools, the Government followed a policy of non-interference. So, they thrived and continued to enjoy the public patronage. The Court of Directors in England sent a very important despatch to the Madras Government inviting their attention towards the provision of education of high order. The Board of public Instruction drafted a scheme to remodel the Central normal school at Madras, to increase the number of Taluk schools, to improve the syllabus and to establish district level Boards to supervise the education.

The scheme was referred by the Government of Madras to the Central Government at Bengal for opinion of the General Committee of Pubic Instruction in that Presidency. When the scheme was under scrutiny, the Government of India had under consideration a very important question affecting the educational policy throughout India. The question was whether to impart education in Oriental or in Occidental system. Lord William Bentick, the then Governor General of India, by his Resolution dated 7 March 1835, favoured the Western system of education in India. The Governor General's Resolution was entirely based on the famous Minute of Maculay which marks an era in the history of English education in India[36].

In pursuance of the educational policy of the Government of India, the Madras Government constituted a Committee of Native Education in 1835. It was noticed that Government did not initiate any action to improve native primary education. In indegenous education, there was hardly any improvement during the 30 years, since Sir Thomas Munroe's Minute of 1826 [37].

A.J. Arbuthnot, the first Director of Public Instruction recorded in 1854 that the Government had spent only a trifling amount so far then for the promotion of primary education in the district.

The position of primary edcuation in the district, the Government's effort for its promotion and the cause for which the trifling amount was spent prior to 1854 are detailed below on the light of the letter dated 23rd August 1853 by J.H. Cohrane, the then Collector of the District to the Secretary to the Madras University.

Educational Institutions in the District by 1853

The Government as well as the Missionaries established primary schools at Tirupachur, Poonamallee and Pallavaram where most of the residents were soldiers and pensioners. A school at Pulicat founded by the Netherland Government under whose occupation it was then, in the year 1829 was the first school in the district built on the European model. The Pachiappa Mudaliar Charity Trust opened its branch school at Kancheepuram on 23 March 1846. There were classes in the school up to IV Std., during 1850's where English, Tamil and Telugu were taught.

On 29 May 1839, the Free Church Mission of Scottland opened its General Assembly branch school at Kancheepuram where Tamil, English, Telugu and Hindustani were taught. There were five classes in the school with a separate wing exclusively for girls within its premises. In Chengalpattu, the Mission opened a school for boys in 1840 and for girls in 1845 with 5 classes where English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani were taught. In 1851, the Free Church Mission opened separate primary schools for boy and girls at Thiruvallur and Wallajabad respectively. In Saint Thomas Mount, Mount Artilary school was establisheds in 1824 exclusively for the wards of the military personnel. It was an English school having classes up to V Standard for both boys and girls. The residents of Saint Thomas Mount founded an Anglo Vernacular school on 15 April 1852 by raising public subscription which had classes upto III Standard. The subjects and languages taught in the school were Tamil, English, Telugu and Hindustani. In Pallavaram, two schools were established in 1847 one by Saint Francis Xavier on Ist April of the year, having eleven classes and the other in July by the European Artillary Veteran company with classes upto VI Standard. Both were English schools and their performance was reported good. In Thirupachur, Garrison school and London Mission school, were functioning in 1853, both having classes up to 4th standard, where English was taught[38].

In Poonamalle, there were three schools, *viz.* Depot and Garrison school, founded in 1840 with four classes, Gospel Society school established in 1851 with classes up to IV Standard and Saint John Baptist school founded in 1840 with six classes. Of those schools, the Depot Garrison school and Saint John Baptist school were English schools which were held in good

esteem by the public. The Gospel Society school was a Tamil school and it was reported that it did not enjoy the support of the natives.

The Chaplains of St. Andrews Church, Madras opened 'Sriperumbudur District School' in 1852 which had both Tamil and English Divisions. It was in its infant state then and only 30 boys in Tamil divisions and 10 boys in English Division were studying.

Despatch of 1854

Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854 on Education to the Court of Directors has been described as the Magna Carta of English Education in India[39]. This Despatch marks an era in the history of education in Madras Presidency[40].

Para 96 of the Despatch of 1854 say, "In Madras, where little has yet been done by the Government, to promote the education of the mass of the people, we can only remark with satisfaction that the educational efforts of Christian Missionaries have been more meaningful and successful among the Tamil population than in any other part of India[41].

Mr. Arbuthnot, the first Director of Public instruction in Madras wrote:[42] "At the commencement of the year 1854-55, with the exception of the trifling sums expended in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Nellore and Tanjore and in the maintenance of a few elementary schools in the hill tracts of Ganjam, the operations of Government, were confined to the collegiate institution at Madras, and the two provincial schools at Rajamundry and Cuddalore."

It may thus be seen that very little was done by the Government towards the dissemination of mass education in the district by the end of 1854-55.

Implementation of the Wood's Despatch

The Department of Public Instruction was created by the Government of Madras to streamline the administration of education in the Presidency, in the year 1854 as per the recommendations of the Wood's Despatch. The posts of Director of Public Instruction, four Principal Inspectors of Schools, 20 Zilla Visitors and 60 Sub-Assistant Inspectors were also sanctioned for the purpose. The important measures taken *inter'alia* by the Government of Madras as recommended by the Despatch of 1854 were the reorganisation of the principal presidency institution as Presidency College, establishment of a Government Normal school at Madras, Provincial schools and Anglo-Vernacular District schools, introduction of Grant-in-Aid[43] system and the provision of Vernacular schools.

Progress of Education between 1855 and 1870

The educational policy of the Government, between the years 1855 and 1858 was determined by the general principles laid down in the Despatch of 1854. The most important event during this period was the establishment

of the University of Madras[44]. In the year 1855-56, the educational institutions functioning in the Presidency were a college at Madras, seven Provincial and Zilla (District) schools and 20 Government Schools of lower classes, 14 private schools of higher classes and about 50 Missionary Schools for lower classes which were all under Government inspection. In 1858-59, the number of Government colleges and schools rose to 122 while the number of aided colleges and schools increased to 225 of which 216 were maintained by the Missionary societies. Besides these, there were 102 unaided schools under Government inspection.

Chengalpattu-MGR. District

In Chengalpattu-MGR District, (the then Chengalpattu district) no Provincial or District schools were however opened perhaps, due to its proximity to Madras City, where there were colleges and high schools. However, taluk schools were opened by the Government in the district as detailed below[45]:

Sl no.	*Place of the School*	*Date of opening*	
1.	Tiruvallur	6 April	1857
2.	Sriperumbudur	6 January	1858
3.	Ponneri	18 September	1858
4.	Kunrathur	18 September	1858
5.	Poonamallee	17 January	1859

Besides these newly opened institutions, schools maintained by the Free Church Mission and Pachiappa Mudaliar Charity Trust, other Missionary and indegenous schools also continued to function.

At the close of the year 1870-71, in the entire Presidency of Madras which then consisted of 21[46] district there were five colleges 14 high schools, 68 middle schools and 17 primary schools maintained by the Government for boys and girls, seven colleges, 39 high schools, 433 middle schools and 2738 primary schools were maintain by private institutions for boys while one high school, 90 middle schools and 45 primary schools were run by private institutions for girls. Of these, in the Chengalpattu-M.G.R. district six Middle schools (*i.e.* the taluk schools of Tiruvellore, Sriperumbudur, Kunrathur, Poonamallee, Kanchipuram and Ponneri) were maintained by the Government for boys and girls and the private bodies ran one high school, five Middle schools and 143 Primary schools for boys and seven Middle schools for girls[47].

Education Between 1871 and 1947

Local Boards and Primary Education

It was asserted in a paper placed before Parliament on the 29 July 1870 that the Madras Presidency had not kept pace with the other province in the growth of primary education[48].

The outcome was the passing of the two Acts, (*i.e.*) Towns Improvement Act and Local Funds Act in the year 1871. The introduction of these two Acts was one of the most important events in the history of education in Tamil Nadu[49]. One of the main intentions of bringing these Acts in force was to spread the elementary education in the State. The spread of higher elementary and higher education was covered by the Madras Education Act, 1863. The local bodies and municipalities which came into being as per the Acts, levied taxes and set apart a considerable portion of the revenue towards providing elementary education to masses.

In Chengalpattu-MGR district[50], the Municipalities of Kancheepuram and Chengalpattu and the Local Fund Circles of Chengalpattu and Saidapettai were established and these local besides looked after the elementary education of the respective areas.

The progress of elementary education in the district as in other districts was encouraging owing to the operation of the Acts coupled with the Grant-in-aid System.

State of education during 1879-80

The following statement of Schools functioned in the district and the strength of pupils will very well reveal the state of education in the district during 1879-80 [51]:

Sl. no.	*Types of schools*	*No of schools*	*Strength of pupils.*
	For Boys :		
1.	English High Schools	5	143
2.	English Middle Schools	8	444
3.	English Primary Schools	76	2505
4.	Vernacular Primary Schools	406	7974
	For Girls:		
1.	English Primary Schools	2	81
2.	Vernacular Primary Schools	13	621

Details of (English & Vernacular) Middle and High Schools for boys in the District[52] as in 1879-80

Sl. no. (1)	Name of the School (2)	Place (3)	Strength of pupils (4)
I.	*Government Schools :*		
1.	Govt. High School	Saidapet*	33
2.	Govt. Middle Schools	Saidapet	103
3.	Govt. Middle School	Poonamallee	18
II.	*Aided Schools :*		
1.	Free Church Mission High School	Kancheepuram	18
2.	Free Church Mission Middle School	"	56
3.	Free Church Mission High School	Tiruvallur	21
4.	Free Church Mission Middle School.	"	56
5.	Wesleyan Mission Middle School	St.Thomas Mount	54
6.	Wesleyan Mission Middle School	Madurantakam	31
7.	Pachiappa Charity High School	Kancheepuram	49
8.	Pachiappa Charity Middle School	"	67

There were however no separate High or Middle Schools for Girls

* Saidpet Town formed part of Chengalpattu-MGR District till 1946, - when it was annexed to the Madras District.

Details of English Primary Schools (Boys) in the District as in 1879-89 [53]

Sl. no. (1)	Location of School (2)	Agency ran the School (3)	Strength of pupils (4)	Type of schools (5)
1.	Saidapet	Government	51	Govt.
2.	Poonamallee	"	30	Govt.
3.	Saidapettai	Local Fund Board	35	Local Fund
4.	Kancheepuram	Free Church Mission	103	Aided Mission
5.	Chengalpattu	Free Church Mission	103	Aided Mission
6.	Thiruvallur	Free Church Mission	87	Aided Mission
7.	St. Thomas Mount	Wesleyan Mission	76	Aided Mission
8.	Madurantakam	Wesleyan Mission	86	Aided Mission
9.	Kancheepuram	Pachiappa Trust	124	Aided Mission
10.	Wallajabad	Free Church Mission	79	Aided Mission
11.	Kancheepuram (5 Schools)	Kancheepuram Municipality	188	Munici-pality
12	Saidapettai and its Surroundings (26 Schools)	Local Fund Circle. Saidapettai	646	Local Fund
13.	Chengalpattu (13 Schools)	Chengalpattu Municipality	260	Munici-pality
14.	Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram Municipality	50	Munici-pality
15.	Saidapettai and its surroundings	Local Fund Circle, Saidapettai	311	Local Fund
16.	Chengalpattu & its surroundings	Local Fund Circle, Chengalpattu.	226	Local Fund

Details of Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys in the District as in 1879-80 [54]

Sl. no.	*Location*	*Total no.of schools*	*Agency ran the school*	*Strength of pupils*	*Types of schools*
1.	Kancheepuram	24	Kancheepuram Municipality	643	Aided
2.	Saidapet Local Fund Circle area	94	Saidapettai Local Fund Circle	1776	"
3.	Chengalpattu Local Fund Circle area	111	Chengalpattu Local Fund Circle	2487	"
4.	Iyempettai	2	Free Church Mission	108	"
5.	Kancheepuram	4	Kancheepuram Municipality	64	Unaided
6.	Saidapettai Local Fund Circle area.	68	Saidapettai Local Fund Circle	1037	"
7.	Chengalpattu Local Fund Circle	104	Chengalpattu Local Fund Circle area	1859	"

Details of English and Vernacular Primary Schools for Girls in the District as in 1879-80 [55]

Sl. no.	*Location*	*No.of schools*	*Agency ran the schools*	*Strength of pupils*	*Types of schools*
English Schools:					
1.	Tiruppachur	1	Government	17	Govt.
2.	Chengalpattu	1	Chengalpattu Municipality	64	Municipal
Vernacular Schools:					
1.	Tiruvallur	1	Free Church Mission	62	Aided Mission
2.	Kancheepuram	1	"	78	"
3.	Little Kancheepuram	1	"	79	"

4.	Chengalpattu	1	Free Church Mission	90	Aided Mission
5.	Alandur	1	Wesley Mission	70	"
6.	Saidapet	1	"	55	"
7.	Saidapet	2	Saidapet Local Fund Circle	30	(one was aided)
8.	Chengalpattu	1	Chengalpattu Local Fund Circle	24	Unaided

Female Education

Female education came under the active consideration of the Government in 1866, though prior to that several Missions had taken practical steps towards the establishment of elementary schools for girls. In Chengalpattu-MGR district, the services of the Free Church Mission and Wesleyan Mission for the cause of female education in the middle of the 19th Century deserve special mention as they had initially started Primary schools for girls in Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu and other parts of the district. By 1906, the Arcot Narayanasamy Mudaliar's Girl's School at Kancheepuram was said to be the largest primary school for girls in the Educational Range. The School was founded by Rao Bhagadur Dharmarathnakara Arcot Narayanasamy Mudaliar, in loving memory of his late lamented son and daughter in law[56].

Middle or High Schools exclusively for girls were not opened in the district either by the Government or by private Agencies or Missions earlier than 1930. Even during 1940-41, there were only five Secondary Schools exclusively for girls of which one was run by the Government, and other four by private (aided) agencies. Though there were no separate middle or high schools exclusively for girls prior to 1930, girls in limited numbers were admitted in the boys' schools.

The Hunter Commission on Education, 1882

In 1882, Lord Ripon appointed a Commission, to enquire into the manners in which effect had been given to the principles of the Despatch of 1854 and to suggest such measures as were desirable to the commission in order to carry out of the policy laid down therein further.

The Commission recommended many reforms in the higher education of the country. As regards elementary education, the Commission suggested that all the elementary schools were to be inspected and supervised by the inspecting officers of the Government. It laid emphasis for promoting primary education and recommended to set apart a portion of the provincial revenue exclusively for the purpose.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Commission and the suggestions were carried out accordingly throughout the country.

Progress of Education in the District (1885-1947)

Educational Statistics go to show that during the year 1887-88, there were eight high schools, 11 middle schools and 625 primary schools for boys with 240, 733 and 16399 pupils respectively. Though, there were no separate high or middle schools for girls, there were 37 primary schools exclusively for them where 1782 girls were studying during the year.

Free Education was not in force then and the pupils had to pay prescribed tuition fees. After Independence, the Government abolished the system of collecting tuition fee upto school final (SSLC) level and later the concession was extended to the then Pre-University courses and now up to degree level for certain categories. The syllabus also had been changed a number of times, suiting to the need of the time.

The progress of education in the district from 1900 to 1947 may be seen from the following analysis.

The nomenlacture of the educational institution during 1900's were Upper secondary, (Highest class VI Form-11th year of study) - Lower Secondary (Highest Class III Form-8th year of study), primary and lower primary schools. The educational institutions were also calssified as 'public' and 'private' institutions. The public institution included those run by the Government, Local Boards and Municipalities and also the institutions which received grants-in-aid from the Government. The private institutions were mostly indigenous which were neither inspected nor granted any aid by the Government. The public schools were also classified as 'English' and 'Vernacular' schools based on the media of instruction imparted in the schools.

The total number of both public and-private institutions of each category and the pupils studied in the schools, during 1900-1901 in the then Chengalpattu district, were as follows[57]:

Year	Upper Secondary schools		Lower Secondary schools		Primary schools	
	No.of schools	Pupils	No.of schools	Pupils	No.of schools	Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Boys Schools :						
1900-1901	8	426	14	1402	1182	29993
Girls Schools :						
1900-1901	Nil	-	4	30	35	2189

Training Schools :

Year	Training schools for masters		Training schools for female teachers	
1900 - 1901	No.of schools	Total no.of trainees	No.of schools	Total no.of trainees
	4	108	NIL	NIL

The names and locations of public upper and lower secondary schools for boys and girls, that were functioning during 1900-1901, as recorded in the Report on the Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency are given below:

Public Institutions-English Upper Secondary School-Boys[58] (1900-1901)

Sl. no.	Name	Location	Agency	Strength of pupils
1.	Secondary Section Saidapet Teachers College	Saidapet	Government	416
2.	F.C.M. School	Chengalpattu	Mission Aided	241
3.	F.C.M. School	Kancheepuram	"	136
4.	Wesleyan Mission	Tiruvallur	"	192
5.	St. Patrick Orphange	Adayar Mission	"	123
6.	Pachaiappa's School	Kancheepuram	Aided	452
7.	Native School	Chengalpattu	Aided	174
8.	Hindu Schools	Madurantakam	Aided	85

F.C.M. - Free Church Mission

Public Institutions - English Lower Secondary Schools-Boys[59] (1900-1901)

Sl. no.	Name	Location	Agency	Strength of pupils
1.	Wesleyan Mission School	Madurantakam	Mission Aided	120
2.	-do-	St.Thomas Mount	Mission Aided	118
3.	-do-	Uthiramerur	Mission Aided	95
4.	Hindu School	Tiruvallur	Private Aided	108
5.	St.Joseph School	Perambur	Mission Aided	46
6.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Tiruvallur	Mission Aided	121
7.	Railway School	Perambur	Private Aided	214

Public Institution - Vernacular - Lower Secondary Schools for Boys [60] (1900-1901)

Sl. no.	Name	Location	Agency	Strength of pupils
1.	F.C.M. Boarding School	Chengalpattu	Mission Aided	74
2.	-do-	Wallajabad	Mission Aided	116
3.	-do-	Ponneri	Mission Aided	98
4.	Wesleyan Mission School	Madurantakam	Mission Aided	31
5.	-do-	Ikkadu	Mission Aided	74

Public Institutions - English Lower Secondary Schools for Girls[61] (1900-1901)

Sl. no.	*Name*	*Location*	*Agency*	*Total no. of pupils.*
1.	Kancheepuram School	Kancheepuram	Government	70
2.	Free Church of Scotland Mission School	Chengalpattu	Mission Aided	127
3.	Wesleyar Mission School	Tiruvallur	-do-	101

Public Institution - Upper Primary Schools for Boys[62] (1900-1901)

Agency	*Total no. of school*	*Total no. of pupils.*
Government	2	289
Municipal Board	6	377
Local Board	27	1048
Aided	128	6321
Un-aided	19	583
Total	182	8618

Public and Private Institutions - Lower Primary Schools for Boys[63] (1900-1901)

Sl. no.	*Agency*	*Total no.of schools.*	*Total no. of pupils.*
1.	Local Board	8	295
2.	Aided	369	8662
3.	Un-aided	233	4868
4.	Private Institutions	390	6176
	Total	1000	20001

Public Institutions - Upper and Lower Primary Schools for Girls[64]

Sl. no	Agency	Upper Primary School		Lower Primary Schools	
		Total no.of schools	Total no.of pupils	Total no.of schools	Total no.of pupils
1.	Aided	28	1486	2	92
2.	Un-aided	1	122	1	87
	Total	29	1608	3	179

Sanskrit Schools

Besides English and Vernacular schools, Sanskrit schools also were, functioning in the district. Existence of three Sankrit Schools was recorded in the Report on the Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1900-1901 [65].

There was an increase in the number of Sanskrit schools in the district in the next 10 years (during 1911-1912), when the following 16 Sanskrit schools functioned.

Sl.no.	Name of the Sanskrit school	Total no. of pupils
1.	Lakshman Chettiyar School	12
2.	Sadagoba Nilayam	12
3.	Vedaudini School	10
4.	Lakshmana Vedic School	13
5.	Pattabi Ramaiya Vedic School	12
6.	Vairavan Chetty School	30
7.	Sukala Yajur Vedic School	12
8.	Kanniah Chetty School	8
9.	Madurantakam Sanskrit School	23
10.	Sriperumbudur Sanskrit School	68
11.	Thirumazhisai Sanskrit School	23
12.	Sinnambedu Agraharam Vani Sanjeevini Patasala	12
13.	Thirukkazhukundram Vedic Patasala	26
14.	Uttiramerur Coranation Vedic Patasala	20
15.	Madurantakam Sanskrit School	14
16.	Tinnanur Sanskrit School	17

Change in Nomenclature of schools

The nomenclature of Upper and Lower Secondary and Primary schools had been changed into secondary schools and as high and middle schools by 1917-18.

Compulsory Education

For extending primary education to all the children of school going age, the introduction of compulsory education was thought of. In 1922, the elementary education was made compulsory in the municipalities of Chengalpattu and Kancheepuram. Extension of compulsory elementary education to rural areas was also under the active consideration of the Government. As an experimental measure, the compulsory elementary education was introduced in Saidapet Taluk with effect from 1st November 1928. It was extended step by step in other areas and at present, the compulsory education up to primary level is in force in the entire State[66].

On the eve of Independence

The state of education and the number of educational institutions in the district when the British rule in this soil came to an end (1946-47),[67] is portrayed below:

Details of Secondary Schools (high and middle Schools) for boys in the district in 1946-47

Sl. no.	*Name of School & Location*	*Agency*	*Total pupils*
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
1.	Teachers' College Model High School, Saidapet	Government	877
2.	Board High School, Ponneri	Local Board	649
3.	Board High School, Poonamallee	Local Board	752
4.	Board High School, Uttiramerur	Local Board	927
5.	Middle School, Little Kancheepuram	Municipality	20
6.	Middle School, Kancheepuram	Municipality	20
7.	Ramakrishnan Mission School, Chengalpattu	Private Aided Mission	267

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	St. Columbia's High School, Chengalpattu	Private Aided Mission	812
9.	St. Joseph High School, Chengalpattu	"	833
10.	Anderson High School, Kancheepuram	"	830
11.	M.M. High School, Tiruvallur	"	867
12.	Ramakrishna Mission School, Athur	"	191
13.	Corley High School, Tambaram	"	597
14.	Aderson Branch Middle School, Kancheepuram	"	225
15.	M.M. Secondary School, Alandur	"	605
16.	Pachiappa's High School, Kancheepuram	Non-Mission Private-Aided	791
17.	Hindu High School, Madurantakam	"	566
18.	Pachiappa's Middle School, Kancheepuram	"	359
19.	D.R. Secondary School, Kancheepuram	"	532
20.	Singaram Pillai Middle School, Villivakkam	"	577
21.	R.C.C. Secondary School, Tiruvallur	"	488
22.	Desara's Secondary School, Tiruvallur	"	219
Secondary Schools for Girls			
1.	Government Secondary School for Girls, Little Kancheepuram	Government	184
2.	St. Mary's Girls' School, Chengalpattu	Aided Mission	199

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	Christ King's Girls' High School, Tambaram	"	251
4.	Sarada Vidhyalaya High School, Madurantakam	"	102
5.	Sri Kanchi Kanga Somasundara Vidhyala, Kancheepuram	"	91

Elementary Schools for Boys

Sl. no.	*Agency*	*Total no. of schools*	*Total no. of pupils*
1.	Government	102	9234
2.	Municipalities	20	4232
3.	District Boards	582	49393
4.	Panchayat Boards	33	1881
5.	Aided	291	24861
	Total	1028	89601
Elementary Schools for Girls			
1.	Government	1	228
2.	Municipalities	15	1828
3.	District Board	46	4899
4.	Aided	28	4753
	Total	90	11708

To summarise the growth of the educational institutions in the district between 1900-1901 and 1946-1947, it may be said, that eight upper secondary and seven lower secondary schools in the district for boys became 22 high and middle schools for boys in 1900-1901 while the five lower secondary schools for girls became five high schools. There were 192 upper and 1072 lower elementary schools during 1900-1901 which became 1118 elementary schools in 1946-47. The above summarization in regard to the institutions is only numerical reckoning, as in the course of 47 years, many old institutions were closed and many new ones opened and some institutions also had changed their names. During the period under analysis, there were separate schools exclusively for Europeans in the State but no such school existed in the district.

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF DISTRICT

School Education

In the Madras Presidency, the Department of Public Instruction a separate Department to monitor education-was created in 1854. The Director of Public Instruction was the Head of the Department and he was assisted by Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. In the beginning, the entire Presidency was divided into five divisions for educational administration and Madras, South Arcot and Chengalpattu Districts were within the jurisdiction of the 3rd division. By 1890's, the Presidency was, divided into Central, Northern, Southern and Western circles and they were further sub-divided as divisions. Chengalpattu District was the fourth of the nine divisions of the Central circle. By passage of time, there were gradual growth of educational institutions and minor changes and adjustments in the jurisdiction of the Educational Divisions also. Later, in 1950s, the Madras State was divided into two divisions (*i.e.*) Madurai and Coimbatore for educational administration, and each division was headed by a Divisional Inspector. Chengalpattu District came under the jurisdiction of Madurai Division along with the districts, Madras, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari (after its formation in 1956). The number of Divisions in the State became four in 1962-63 and the new divisions were Madras and Tirunelveli. Chengalpattu came under the Madras Division.

Until the year 1951, the Director of Public Instruction was the Head of the Department of all branches of education in the State, (*i.e.*) academic, legal, technical, medical, collegiate, etc. But as the administration of education gained momentum after independence, separate directorates for various branches of education were found necessary. Though in 1951, the Directorate of Legal Education and in 1957, the Directorate of Technical Education were created, the designation of Director of Public Instruction as such, continued. It was in the year 1965, that two Directorates were created (i.e.) Directorate of School Education and Directorate of Collegiate Education, - when the post of Director of Public Instruction was abolished[68].

Later, new Directorates were created for Government Examinations, Elementary Education, and Adult Education and the latest is the Directorate of Teacher Education, in 1990. The Director of School Education is the State level head of the middle, high and higher secondary education. He is assisted by Joint, Deputy and Assistant Directors. The Director of Elementary Education and the Director of Teacher Education are Heads of the Department of the Elementary and Teacher education respectively in the State. They are assisted in the headquarters by Joint, Deputy and Assistant Directors. At the district level, the Cheif Education Officer, the District Educational Officer and his subordinates are under the administrative control of the Directors of School Education, Elementary Education and Teacher Education. The Heads

of the Departments implement the policy decisions of the Government as directed by the Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, under instructions from Honourable Minister for Education, Honourable Chief Minister and His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu State.

District Educational Officers

In 1922, the District administrative set up of education was re-organised in the Presidency and in consequence, the Circle-Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors were replaced by District Educational Officers, at one for each Revenue district. Saidapet became the headquarters of the District Educational Officer of the erstwhile Chengalpattu district. Later, the Revenue district was bifurcated for educational administration with headquarters at Chengalpattu and Saidapet, headed by separate District Educational Officers. The position continued till 1967, when the third Educational district was formed with headquarters at Tiruvallur. The fourth educational district, with headquarters at Kancheepuram was formed in 1976.

Chief Educational Officer

A major breakthrough in the district educational administration was the substitution of Chief Educational Officers for Divisional Inspectors in 1968-69. The Chief Educational Officer, Madras District, was having jurisdiction over Chengalpattu district also, until 1976 when a separate post of Chief Educational Officer was sanctioned for the Chengalpattu-MGR district. He is the chief district level official for all types of School Education in the district. The Chief Educational Officer is the Inspecting Officer for Higher Secondary Schools, while, the District Educational Officers are the inspecting officers for the boys High Schools.

Inspectress of Girls Schools

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools having her headquarters at Kancheepuram looks after the girls' education in the district. The Inspectress is the inspecting officer for girls' high schools in the district. The office of the Inspectress of girls' schools at Kancheepuram was established in 1981 and prior to that the Inspectress of girls' schools at Madras had jurisdiction over the Chengalpattu-MGR district. When the posts of Inspectress were created in the Presidency, in 1880s, Chengalpattu district in different times came under the jurisdiction of the Inspectress of Central and Northern Circles.

Inspectress of Matriculation and Anglo-Indian Schools

As the Chengalpattu-MGR district skirts the Metropolititan city of Madras around, there are Matriculation and Anglo-Indian Schools in the district, teaching through the medium of English. These schools are under the academic control of the Inspectress of Matriculation schools and Inspectress of Anglo-Indian schools having headquarters at Madras.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools

There are Deputy Inspectors of Schools for each range of educational districts.[69] They are inspecting officers of middle and primary schools. The district consists of 31 ranges, each having a Deputy Inspector. There are also additional and junior Deputy Inspectors in the ranges where the number of schools is high. Three such additional Deputy Inspectors and six junior Deputy Inspectors are working in the district.

In 1981, when the government took over the administration of the panchayat union schools, new posts of Assistant Educational Officers were created. The Assistant Educational Officers looked after the administration of the schools taken over from the panchayat unions and the Deputy Inspectors inspected the other government and aided schools. Since 1990 the Assistant Educational Officers have been made the administrative heads of education in the panchayat union level and the Deputy Inspectors are made subordinates to them.

Assistant Educational Officers

The local bodies (*i.e.*) District Boards and later Panchayat Unions, started and ran primary and middle schools as an obligatory function. The administration of schools was vested in them while the academic control was with the Department of Education. As a result of the changed educational policy of the government, the department of education took over in the year 1981 the administration of the schools also hitherto run by the Panchayat Union. The maintenance of the school buildings however continues to rest with the Panchayat Unions. For the administration of the schools thus taken over by the Education Department, new posts of Assistant Educational Officers were created for each Panchayat Union. Now in Chengalpattu - M.G.R. district there are 27 Assistant Educational Officers[70] whose jurisdictions are coterminus with the respective Panchayat Unions of the district. While the Deputy Inspectors of schools continue to conduct the inspection of schools up to the middle school level in the panchayat unions, the Assistant Educational Officers are in charge of the administration and also inspection to the schools attached to him.

Administration of Physical Education

For the administration of physical education in the schools, Chief Inspector of Physical Education for boys' schools and Chief Inspectress of Physical Education for girls schools at Madras, are functioning under the supervisory control of the Director of School Education. To assist the Chief inspector and Chief Inspectress of physical education, there are Regional Inspectors and Inspectresses of Physical Education. The boys' schools of Chengalpattu-MGR district come under the jurisdiction of the Regional Inspector of physical education, Kancheepuram and the girls' schools under the jurisdiction of the Regional Inspectress of Physical Education, Madras.

Government Examinations

The school level public examinations such as Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate, Secondary School Leaving Certificate, Oriental School Leaving Certificate and Diploma Courses in Teacher Training, etc, of the Government of Tamilnadu, are conducted by the Director of Government Examinations, Madras.

In the headquarters, the Director is assisted by the Joint and Deputy Directors and Secretaries. In the Regional level, the Regional Deputy Directors of Government Examinations assist the Director of Government Examinations in conducting the Examinations. The Regional Deputy Director of Government Examinations, Madras, is having jurisdiction over the Chengalpattu-MGR District also.

School Education as in 1991

The schools in Tamil Nadu have been classified into Elementary Schools, with classes from I to V Std., Middle Schools, having classes from I to VIII Std., High Schools having classes from VI to X or IX and X and Higher Secondary schools having classes from VI to XII to IX to XII. There are also Matriculation, Anglo-Indian and Oriental Schools up to high schools level (ten years of study). The Higher Secondary course is common to the pupils who have completed the Secondary School Leaving Certificate or Matriculation or Anglo-Indian School Leaving Certificate or Oriental School Leaving Certificate. There are also certain schools under the academic control of the Central Board of Secondary Education[71].

The schools are run either by the government or local bodies, Christian Missionaries and private agencies.

Statistics showing the total number of Primary, Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools in the district since 1956-57 and of pupils studied and teachers taught in these schools are tabled in *Appendices-3, 4, 5,* and *6* respectively.

Higher Secondary Education

Prior to 1977-78, the school education of Tamil Nadu consisted of 11 years study and the collegiate education commenced with one year Pre-University course. This system had undergone change during 1977-78 when the two year Higher Secondary course was introduced, abolishing the Pre-University course and reducing the former 11 year Secondary School (high school) education into 10 years. This system is popularly known as 10+2+3 system indicating 10 year. Five year primary, three year middle and two year high school study up to high school level and two year study in higher secondary course and three year study in degree course in colleges. The Collegiate Education begins with degree course. Select high schools have been upgraded into Higher Secondary Schools, so that, the rural pupils can

avail themselves of the education without much financial constraint. Whatever the courses offered in the Pre-University courses are offered in the higher secondary courses also with suitable modification. The higher secondary course is the stepping stone for Collegiate and Professional Education and pupils choose their course as per their plan for future career.

The syllabus in the Higher Secondary course is two-fold, (*i.e.*) academic and vocational. In the academic stream, under Part-III — there are First, Second and Third groups of subjects, broadly the first group consists of Maths, Physics, Chemistry and Biology; the second group consists of Botany, Zoology, Physics and Chemistry and the third group comprises Arts subjects, such as Histroy, Economics, Commerce, Philosophy, politics, etc., besides Tamil or other languages under Part-I and English under Part-II. In some schools Computer Science also is offered under First group. The vocational stream of education consists of technical subjects such as, Typewriting, Stenography, Tailoring, Insurance, Motor-Winding Electrical etc.

In Chengalpattu-MGR district, there were 78 Higher Secondary schools with 3501 teachers, 66296 boys and 32392 girls during 1977-78 and the number rose to 87 schools in 1990-91 with 3951 teachers, 83727 boys and 48995 girls.

The list of the high and higher secondary schools in the district is given in *Appendix-7.*

Agencies which run the schools in the district

Government and local bodies alone cannot cater to the educational needs of the public. Hence, Government extend grants to the agencies who came forward to run schools. In certain cases, schools are run by private agencies, recognised by the Government of Tamil Nadu but without any financial aids from the Government. There are hundreds of private agencies in the district which do educational service. The latest addition is the Sri Adhiparasakthi Matriculation school run by the Sri Adhiparasakthi Educational and Charitable Trust, Melmaruvathur. It is a self-financing school.

Private Un-recognised Schools

The private un-recognised schools do not find place in the educational statistics given in the chapter for the reason that they are not recognised by the Government. There are umpteen such schools offering education from Pre-schools, (LKG) to VIII Std. in the district. However, students studied in these schools are admitted in recognised schools for further studies, after due verification by the educational authorities[72].

Central Board of Secondary Education

Education, being in the Concurrent List of Division of Powers, the educational policies of the Government of India are also implemented in the State. There are many schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary

Education (CBSE) New Delhi, which has a Regional office in Madras, functioning in the district. The Government of Tamil Nadu do not have any academic control over these schools. The public examinations for classes X & XII are conducted by the CBSE.

The Government of India run Kendriya Vidhyalayas in the places where Central Government Office complexes are located. In Chengalpattu district, there are ten Kendriya Vidhyalayas in Avadi, Meenambakkam, Kalpakkam and Palavanthagal, with classes I to XII (Senior Secondary). The Vidhyalayas are, at the regional level under the academic and administrative control of the "Kendriya Vidhyalaya Sangathan". The Kendriya Vidhyalayas of Chengalpattu-MGR district are under the control of the "Kendriya Vidhyalaya Sangathan", Madras Region, located at Taramani, Madras.

The statistics relating to the KendriyaVidhyalayas are as follows:

Sl.no.	*Location of Kendriya Vidhyalayas*	*Year of Inaugu-ration*	*Total Boys*	*Number of Girls*
			(As in 1991)	
1.	*2.*	*3.*	*4.*	*5.*
1.	Tambaram (Selaiyur)	1944	1060	925
2.	Tambaram	1983	601	491
3.	Avadi (Air Force Station)	1964	1033	794
4.	Avadi (Heavy Vehicles Factory)	1966	827	631
5.	Avadi (Central Reserve Police Force)	1978	689	545
6.	Avadi-OCF	1985	318	265
7.	Meenambakkam	1971	544	492
8.	Palavanthangal	1984	341	266
9.	Kalpakkam, MAPP (Puduppattinam)	1976	620	610
10.	Kalpakkam MAPP (Sadras)	1980	503	44

Thriveni Academy

Thriveni Academi, opened on 15th June 1987 at Vadakkuppattu village near Singaperumalkoil is a co-educational and residential school affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. The 800 acre school campus has been named 'Thiriveninagar'. The school buildings, hostel, library, play ground, laboratories, etc., have been built with all facilities. The academy is founded and managed by Sanathana Dharma Gurukulam Limited. The Management Committee consists of educationists, administrators and

industrialists. There are classes from standard I to XII. The school provides modern education with special emphasis to moral and ethical instruction as well as physical education. Teaching in the school is based on Gurukulam concept of education. Provisions are also there to learn foreign languages, driving, swimming, etc. Pupils from all strata of the society cannot however gain entry into the schools as the fee-regulation of the school, is affordable only to the elite. A total number of 2800 students are under instruction given by 200 teachers.

Secondary Grade Teacher Training

For training teachers for the Primary and Middle schools, there are Secondary grade training schools in Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu and Tirur.

Now in Chengalpattu-MGR district, there is a District Institute of Education and Training, functioning in Tirur since 1988. The scheme of opening District Institute of Education and Research (DIET) came into being in 1988 in order to boost the standard of education in Primary and Middle school level. Under the scheme, the Government Teacher Training School, Tirur was converted into a DIET. It admits 25 boys and 25 girls every year for teacher training.

The DIET besides training the teachers, offers refresher courses to the working teachers in new teaching technologies and conducts seminars, workshops and symposium, so as to promote efficient education in schools. Besides this DIET, a Government Teacher Training School for girls is also functioning in Uttiramerur, admitting 50 girls per year. In St.Thomas Mount, a Christian Mission aided Teacher Training School for girls is functioning. The annual intake of the school in 50 candidates.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

The term Oriental Education emanated to distinguish it from the western or Occidental System of Education during the early 19th Century.

The study of language, literature, culture and philosophy of the languages of Tamil Sanskrit, Urdu, etc., may be called Oriental Education.

Tamil Education

Tamil is regarded as one of the most ancient languages. It has a rich corpus of literature, grammar and philosophy dated back to the Tamil Sangam which is ascribed to first three centuries of the Christian Era. The pial schools in the district taught Tamil language and literature to the pupils. Pugazhendi, Sekkizhar and many Tamil poets belonged to the district. Now, there is no college or institution in the district to teach purely Tamil language, literature, grammar and philosophy. Tamil, Sanskrit, Urudu, Telugu and other oriental languages are taught as one of the subjects in the schools, according to the local need. In most of the colleges in the district, Tamil literature is offered as the main subject in degree level (B.A.). Tamil is the official language of

the Government of Tamil Nadu and knowledge in Tamil is a pre-requisite to enter into the services of the Government, regardless of the States from which the recruits hail. The Government have initiated many steps for the development of Tamil language and literature. Tamil scholars are encouraged by awards. World Tamil conferences are convened periodically to promote the language. In Tamil Nadu, the medium of education in all the schools up to Higher Secondary level is Tamil except a very few schools which offer English or other media. In college level, either Tamil or English medium is offered. Tamil (or other Oriental language) is one of the compulsory subjects from I Std. to Degree level.

In Degree level, under Part-I, Oriental languages are offered (*i.e.*) Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urudu, Arabic, etc. Under Part-III in Degree level, Tamil and other Oriental languages are offered in colleges. Post Graduate Degree course in Tamil language and Literature is offered in many College in the district.

The Government have set up a separate University for the cause of the higher learning in Tamil and research at Thanjavur. Text books and Technical books are written in Tamil and useful books from other languages are also translated into Tamil. The students who opt to pursue their college studies in Tamil medium are encouraged by awarding stipends.

There is a separate department, *i.e.*, Department of Tamil Development and Culture in the State to promote Tamil language, literature and culture and this department is headed by an Assistant Director of Tamil Development in the district level.

Sanskrit Education

Right from the days of the Pallavas and Cholas, the Sanskritic education flourished in the district. Inscriptional evidences bear testimony to the existence of the schools in Uttiramerur, Kancheepuram and other places.

On Sanskritic and Tamil education in Uttiramerur, now the headquarters of Uttiramerur taluk, which has an interesting ancient history, K.A.N. Sastri observes as follows:

> "..... considering that Uttiramerur was dominantly a Brahman village, and taking into account the number of special schools for higher study that are mentioned by the inscriptions, it appears legitimate to infer that educational facilities must have been more general and more generally availed ...... We must not also imagine that education was Sanskritic in character and that no attention was paid to Tamil. The facts that inscriptions were engraved in prominent public

places where people could read them that the language of most of them was Tamil though with a large mixture of Sanskrit terms, that the inscription often reflected features of the 'patois' of the time and were engraved by the artisans of the village - these points to the conclusion that there was no wide gap between the language of the people and the education and administration of the land. Higher education was necessarily Sanskritic in character especially in palces, where, as in Uttiramerur, it was in the hands of the "Sabha"[73]. The Sabha of Uttiramerur endowed at different time, a VyakaranaSastra - Vyakya Vritti for the study of grammar and language, a Bhavisya-Kidaippuram for instruction perhaps in the Bhavisyapurana, if not a Bhavisya Sakha, being imparted by a teacher- resident in the village, and a Taitriya-kidaippuram obviously for the study of the Black Yajur Veda as well as Vajasaneya-kidaippuram for the white Yajur Veda"[74].

Besides temples and other institutions, there were also educationists in the past who had endowed lands for the cause of education. A vital and interesting inscriptional evidence has come to light from Uttiramerur which had recorded an educational endowment by a woman, Sannaisari *alias* Uttiramerurangai. The inscription itself stated the way in which the endowment was to be administered. The endowment was to be placed under the perpetual supervision of the woman's younger brother, Narayanadatta bhatta and his descendants and the Mahasabha of the village who undertook to pay the dues on the lands apart the terms of the endowment. The endowment had also stipulated certain vedic qualifications to become the benefactors of it. Commenting on the inscription, K.A.N. Sastri says,

> "Not only does this inscription throw much welcome light on the state of higher learning at the time, but it furnishes a model for the administration of higher education which many modern University of our Century might envy"[75].

Chengalpattu-MGR district shone as a higher oriental learning centre owing to the teachings of Sri Ramanuja, activities of the Sri Kanchi Kamakotipeetam Sri Sankara Mutt, Kancheepuram, Ahobila Mutt, Madurantakam and other mutts and religious institutions.

Kancheepuram has been one of the illustrious learning centres of Sanskrit from ancient time. It had produced many Vedic scholars and saints who and their works are still held with high veneration. Jnanothama is said to be the earliest-Vedic scholar of Kancheepuram whose period is ascribed to 2nd Century B.C.[76] He flourished as a scholar in Tarka Sastra (logic). He wrote a commentary on Sureswaranharya's famous work 'Naishvarmyasiddhi'. An edited version of this commentary was published in the Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrat series-No.33 in 1925.

At the end of the fourth Century, Mukar Sankara, the 20th Pontiff of the Sri Sankaracharya Mutt flourished as a renowned scholar in Sanskrit though he was a born - deaf - mute. His devotional hymn 'Mukapanchasati' is regarded as a work of poetical excellence with 500 versus in praise of Devi Kamakshi of Kanchi.

During the eleventh Century Yadavaprakasa rose as a scholar in Advaita Vedanta in Kancheepuram. Sri Ramanujachariar of Sriperumbudur, the founder of Vasishtadvaitha who shone as a great religious leader, got his early education from Yadavaprahasa. Yadavaprahasa's Vaijayanti, a notable Sanskrit lexicon has been commented by the later lexicographers as an authoritative work. Pillailokachawar was another Sanskrit scholar who lived in Kancheepuram during 13th Century.

Vedanta Desikar who belonged to 13th Century A.D., was an erudite Sanskrit and Tamil scholar. He was born in Toopul, a suburb of Kancheepuram in the year 1268. He became an unparallel poet, excellent prose-writer, venerated philosopher, as well as a good dramatist. He was the exponent of the Sri Ramanujas Advaita Philosophy. His son Nainar Acharya also became a good scholar. He itinerated the South India and propagated his ideals. He had authored many scholarly works of which many are lost. The following of his works are available now.

1. Yadhavbhyudayam, 2. Hansasandesan, 3. Pudukasahasaram, 4. Varadaraja panchacat, 5. Sankalpa Suryodayam, 6. Subhashita, 7. Raghuviragalyan, 8. Garudamahatmya, 9. Nyasatilakam, 10. Dasavatara Stotram, 11. Abhitishtanam, 12. Bhagavodhyana-Sopanam, 13. Tattaratika, 14. Tatpariya chandrika, 15. Nyaya Siddha ranjana, 16. Sarvartha Siddhi, 17. Tattramukta Kalpa, 18. Mummanikovai (Tamil), 19. Navaratnamalai (Tamil) and 20. Adaikkalappatti (Tamil).

Harita Venkatacharya, the author of *Smriratnakara*, and Uddanda, the author of *Mallikamarata* were also Sanskrit scholars belonging to the district who lived during 15 Century A.D.

Kachiappa Sivachariar, a priest of Kandakottam of Kancheepuram during sixteenth Century who had authored 'Kandhapuranam', Sivaprakasar of Kancheepuram who wrote 'Siddhanthasikamani' 'Vedhantha Chudamani', and other works were also eminent Oriental scholars hailed from the district[77].

Reports on the Public Instructions in the Madras Presidency for the years 1860 to 1900 and after, mention the existence of many Sanskrit schools in the district. C.D. Maclean in his Manual of Administration of Madras Presidency speaks of Sadagoba Nilayam at Kancheepuram as one of the few best Oriental schools in the Presidency[78]. But in course of time, the Oriental education dwindled down in the district. There was a Sanskrit College at Sriperumbudur recognised by the University of Madras, but it became defunct. Now, the Oriental institutions in the district are high school and a college in Madurantakam, maintained by the Sri Ahobila Mutt, Dandapani Oriental High School, Kancheepuram, and a few Vedic schools run by the Kanchikamakoti Sankara Mutt, Kancheepuram.

It has already been mentioned in this chapter about the existence of *Ghatikai* or College in Kancheepuram during the Pallava period. Now the Sankara Mutt of Kancheepuram has resolved to revive the centuries old institution at Kancheepuram. The *Ghatikasthanam* has been planned an all comprehensive educational centre in memory of Sarvajna Sri Sankara Bhagavatpada at Kanchi. The Mutt sources say, that the 'Ghatikasthanam' would be developed within three years in a phased manner[79]. The plan includes the acquisition of 100 acres of land, construction of buildings for teaching the several branches of knowledge such as Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharvana Vedas and study of Ayurveda, Dhanurveda, Gandharva Veda and Arthasastra, six Vedanga Sikshas (phonetics), Niruktha (etymology), Vyakarna (Grammar) Chendas (prodosy), Jyotisha (Astoomany and Astrology) Kalpasutras (knowledge of practices of sacrifices and rituals), Shastras, Veda Bhasyas, etc., and provision of well-equipped library, printing press, publication wing and a museum.

Though there have been sizeable Muslim population in the district, the Public Instruction Reports of the past do not indicate the functioning of any Arabic or Urdu schools in the district. But in the mosques, lessons from the Holy Quaran are taught.

ORIENTAL HIGH SCHOOLS

There are two Oriental (Sanskrit) High Schools in the district, one at Madurantakam and the other at Kancheepuram.

Sri Ahobila Mutt Oriental High School, Madurantakam

Sri Ahobila Mutt, Madurantakam, is running an Oriental high school and an Oriental college since 1952. The Oriental high school has classes from VI to X. There is also a Vedic school to feed the oriental high school. The school and the syllabus have been recognised by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Board of Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu. Girls are not admitted in the school[80].

The Dandapani Oriental High School, Kancheepuram

The Kanchi Sanskrit Academy was founded by some scholars of Sanskrit in Kanchi on 8th July 1966. The Academy started an Oriental Secondary School, on 23 of October 1966. The school was recognised by the Government of Tamil Nadu in February 1967. Later, it was upgraded into a High School[81].

This school is a co-educational institution. Besides Sanskrit as the main language, Tamil,English and the subjects like Mathematics, Science, History and Geography are taught. The subjects are taught through Tamil medium.

Students are trained for the O.S.L.C. Examination conducted by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The total strength of the school, at present is 227 students, (172 boys and 55 girls). The teaching staff consists of a Headmaster and nine teachers. The school is managed by an executive committee and is housed in a rent-free building.

Sri Mahaswamigal Vedapadasala

The 'Sri Sankara Bhakta Gnana Sabha runs a vedic school at Kancheepuram. There are four Vedic pandits to teach the four Vedas for about 90 students. The Vedic learners are provided with free boarding and lodging. This Vedic school is not however recognised by the Government of Tamil Nadu[82].

Physical Education

Physical education programme in schools is compulsory for promotion purposes. The syllabus of the physical education includes marching, body building exercise, indigenous exercise, yoga, climbing pyramids, fundamental skills of games, athletics, group games, light apparatus, rhythemics gymnastics and health and safety education. The syllabus covers both theory and practical.

The latest additions to the school physical education curriculum in 1988, are the 'Bharatheeyam', an Indo-Russia Gymnastics and 'prize money scheme'. Under the prize money scheme each Revenue District is sanctioned ninety thousand rupees for boys (Rs.50,000 for girls) Rs.40.000/- to be awarded to those who have excelled in sports and games. In 1990-91, the amount sanctioned to the district for boys and girls was Rs.50,000/- and Rs.40,000/- respectively. The Scouts and Girls' Guides functioning in many schools encourage social awareness among the young ones besides physical exercises[83]. The Department of physical education conducts seminars, training camps and other orientation courses on sports and games at district level.

The physical education programmes implemented in the district are:

1. Republic Day and Bharathiar Day Sports and Games, - Zonal, Educational District, Divisional Inter Divisional, and State levels;

2. School Games Federation of India - Zonal level; and,
3. Francis Memorial Hockey Tournament - Regional level.

Literacy

The records of Census of India dating from 1871 reveal the literacy position in the district. Owing to its proximity to the Metropolitan Madras city, the area of the district that borders the Madras district has high rate of literacy than the interior parts of the district[84].

The statistics on literacy of the district in the year 1881, as given in the Census Report of 1881, are tabled in *Appendix-8.*

According to the Census of 1901, the district stood sixth among the districts of the composite Madras Presidency in regard to the literacy of its inhabitants; 7.8 per cent (14.4 males and 1.0 females per cent) of them, were able to read and write. Ponneri and a part of Tiruvallur taluk had been reported as most backward in education.

Extracts from the Census Reports of 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 are given in *Appendices - 9, 10, 11,12 , and 13* respectively which give a clear picture of literate population in the district.

Collegiate Education (Academic)

The history of the Collegiate Education in the district may very well be traced back to the year 1891-92, when Sri Uphaya Vedanta Vardhini Sanskrit College at Sriperumbudur got the recognition of the Government of Madras. Subsequently in the year 1926, the University of Madras affiliated this Oriental College for the courses of Vyakarna and Nyaya and in 1946 affiliation was granted for the Visishtadwaita Vedanta course also. Vidwan course was started in 1951.[85]

This college was started as a Sanskrit school for propagating ancient Indian Culture and Visishtadwaita philosophy in th eyear 1867. The school in the beginning was attended by 12 pupils. The school came to limelight with the great efforts of Sri Embar Thiruvenkata Ramanuja Jeer Swamy. The first headmaster of the school was Sri Ilayavalli Ramanujaswamy. The college became defunct after 1957.

There was another break-through in the history of the Collegiate Education of the district during 1937 when the Madras Christian College, which made its humble beginning in 1837 as a school in Armenian street, George Town, Madras, founded by Rev. John Anderson of General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, was shifted to Tambaram where it continues to flourish still now.

The third college in the district was started in the year 1942 in Madurantakam by Sri Ahobila Mutt. It is a Sanskrit College.

After independence, the spread of higher education gained momentum. It resulted in the encouragement by the Government to the Educationists to open more colleges. Consequenty, in 1950, the Pachiappa's Educational Trust opened a college for men at Kanchipuram. In 1952, A.M. Jain College was started at Meenambakkem. The first Government College in the district was started in Ponneri in the year 1965. South India Vaniar Educational Trust opened a college at Gowrivakkam in 1966. The only two Women Colleges in the district are Pachiappa's College for Women at Kanchipuram and Srimathi Dev Kunnar Nandalal Bhatt Vaishnava College for Women at Chrompet, - both established in the year 1967. Dharma Moorthy Rao Bahadur Calavala Kannan Chetty's Hindu College was started at Pattabiram in 1969. During the year 1970, two more arts colleges were started by the Government, one at Chengalpattu and the other at Tiruttani which have brought the total number of Government Arts colleges in the district to three. The other colleges established in the district are the D.B.Jain College, at Thorappakkam in 1972 and Quaid-De-Milleth Arts College for men at Medavakkam in 1975. The latest self-financing college opened in the district is the Sankara College of Arts and Science at Kancheepuram in September 1991.

Out of the 14 colleges functioning in the district, three are maintained by the Government and the others either by the aided or self-financing private agencies.[86] Other feature which needs mention is that there are only 7 colleges in the interior parts of the district, (*i.e.*) Chengalpattu, Kanchipuram, Tiruttani, Ponneri and Madurantakam and the remaining Colleges are in the sub-urban areas of Madras City though the places are administratively comprised in the district, (*i.e.*) Tambaram, Meenampakkam, Thorappakkam, Chromepet, Pattabiram, Gowriwakkam, and Medavakkam.

Madras Christian College, Tambaram

The Madras Christian Colleges, Tambaram derives its origin from a school started in Armenian street, Madras by Rev. John Anderson of General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on 3rd April 1837. The school became popular and was moved to Errabalu Chetty street in 1838. In 1844, it made a further shift and this time to a spacious building in Esplanade, Madras.[87]

Rev.William Miller toiled hard to upgrade the institution as a college. The University of Madras affiliated this institution as a second grade college in the year 1865. In that year a college class with six students studying for First Examination in Arts (F.A.) was started. They took F.A. Examination in the following year.

In 1867, a class was opened to prepare students for the B.A. degree examination of the Madras University. Then it became a first grade college affiliated to the Madras University, The first batch of candidates in the B.A. degree course sat for examination in 1868. When it was registered as a

company under the Indian Companies Act, the institution got its present name, 'Madras Christian College' in the year 1877.

The College then was governed by a Senatus consisting of five professors, and the College Council was represented by the Senatus, the supporting missionary societies and interested friends of the college in Madras. The Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church of Scotland was to be merely a final court of reference.

The strength of the pupils appearing for the Degree Examinations had steadily increased from six in 1865 to 670 in 1878, while the college has 1000 pupils on its roll.

Dr. Rev. Miller, whose services for the growth of the institution are the red-letter pages in the history of the college, evinced great interest in building up a good library. He had presented his personal collections too, to the college library. In 1877, the Madras Debtaing Society for senior students and Literary Societies for junior pupils were started in the college which became precursor for a host of societies established in the college and in other institutions. A College Cricket Club was founded in 1882 and a Tennis Club a few years later. The College Magazine began to be published from 1883. In 1911, the Honour Degree Courses were started in the college.

In the year 1937, the year which marked the centenary of John Anderson's School, and Diamond Jubilee of Madras Christian College (under the name), - the most startling transformation in the history of the college - took place. It was then that the college was shifted to its new site at Tambaram. While at Madras City, it had been a constituent college of the Madras University and after it was shifted to Tambaram, it became an affiliated College to the University and fresh affiliation to the Intermediate courses in the subjects, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, History and Logic and for the degree courses in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Physiology, History and Economics, Statistics, Philosophy and Politics was granted in the year 1937.

One distinctive and unique contribution which the college made in the educational life in South India was the hostel system, which it was the first college to introduce.

Since inception the head of the College were of foreign origin up to the year 1962 when D.S. Devanesan became the first Indian Principal of the college.

The College has been granted affiliation in the following subjects since 1957.

Subject	Degree	Year
Politics	M.A.	1963
Statistics	B.Sc.	1964
Politics	B.A.	1967
Kannada	B.A., B.Sc., Part - I	1968
Commerce	Pre-University	1968
Statistics	M.Sc.	1969
Tamil	B.A. Part - III	1971
German	Pre-University, Part - I	1971

The University of Madras granted autonomous status to certain colleges which had all infrastructural viability.

The Madras Christian College, Tambaram was granted autonomy by the University of Madras in 1978. It has since been possible for the college to offer new courses of study. Independent academic bodies, such as Board of studies, Board of Examiners and Academic Council have been formed to administer academic programmes.

Under the autonomous system, though the college is independent to frame syllabus for the courses it offers and conduct examinations, the degrees are awarded by the University of Madras. The Madras Christian college is a Government aided college maintained by a Board of Directors, registered under Indian Companies Act. The college has vast economic, academic and other infrastructural resources to function as an automous college. It is one of the most reputed colleges in India which has the pride of producing many eminent academicians, famed scientists, veteran administrators, able civil servants, seasoned politicians, erudite scholars, popular artists and a host of other intellectuals.

Now the college offers the following degree courses:

Degree	Major subjects and years of introduction	Ancillaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
B.A.	History - 1957	Modern Indian Political Thinkers / Contemporary World and contemporary Tamil Nadu

(1)	(2)	(3)
B.A.	Political Science 1967	Indian History/ History of Tamil Nadu/European History
B.A.	Economics - 1957	Tourism/Tamil Nadu Economy/Managerial Economics/Indian Political System
B.A.	Philosophy - 1957	General Psychology Elements of Sociology
B.A.	Tamil - 1971	History of Tamil Nadu / Civilization Culture and History of Tamil Literature
B.A.	English - 1957	The English language Social History / History of Literature - Literary Form and practical Introduction to English Literature
B.Sc.	Mathematics - 1957	Physics and Chemistry
B.Sc.	Statistics - 1962	Mathematics for Statistics, Managerial Economics and Operations Research
B.Sc.	Physics - 1957	Mathematics and Chemistry
B.Sc.	Chemistry - 1951	Mathematics and Physics
B.Sc.	Botany - 1957	Zoology and Chemistry
B.Sc.	Zoology - 1957	Botany and Chemistry
B.Com.	Commerce - 1969	——

Postgraduate courses offered by the college are M.A. in History (from 1958), Political Science (1963), Public Administration (1963), Economics (1958), Philosophy (1958), English (1958) and Tamil (1987), M.Sc. in Mathematics (1958), Statistics (1969) Physics (1958), Chemistry (1958), Botany (1958) and Zoology (1958) and M.Com. (1986).

The college is recognised by the University of Madras as a Centre for Research. M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in various subjects are offered by the institution. While the college library has vast and rare collection of books,

journals, etc., for the use of students and researchers, the Kibble Computer centre and Central Instrumentation Room in the college facilitate the researchers to the extent necessary.

The college is offering the following Certificate and Diploma courses:

Full Time Courses

1. Business Administration;
2. Mass Communication and Journalism;
3. Library and Information Science;
4. Digital Electronics and Computer Printing Technology;
5. Medical Laboratory Technology;
6. Acqua Culture;
7. Film Acting; and,
8. Integrated Rural Development (Postgraduate Diploma).

Part-Time Courses

1. Business Management;
2. Advertising and Public Relations;
3. Construction Technology;
4. Basic Photography;
5. French; and,
6. Computer Courses COBOL , DBASE III PLUS LOTUS 1-2-3, WORDSTAR.

During 1989-90, 941 men and 285 women were under graduate courses and 275 men and 199 women in postgraduate degree courses were studying. During the same year, 35 men and 44 women were doing research in the college for M.Phil. degree, while 45 men and five women were conducting research for Ph.D. degree.

Scholars from foreign countries such as Sri Lanka, Thailand, Korea, Malaysia, Nigeria, Zambia, Somalia, Maritius, Jordan, Palestine, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya and U.S.A. are also studying the institution.

The Madras Christian College has reputed scholars in its Faculty. Now, there are 187 professors of whom, 86 are doctoral degree (Ph.D.) holders, eight professors are M.Litt. degree holders, while 68 are M.Phil. degree holders. Besides these, there are also visiting professors to this college from United Kingdom, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Vietnam.

The College is having the following off-campus units:

1. Madras Christian College Higher Secondary School, Chetpet, Chennai,

2. Madras Christian College Rural Service League Middle School, Old Tambaram.
3. Family Life Institute, Mappedu;
4. Eustuarian Biological Laboratory, Pulicat; and,
5. Leprosy Clinic, Pammal.

The college campus is located in 360 acres and it has all the facilities like library (which has more them 49336 volumes of books), play ground, hostel, laboratories, staff quarters, botanical garden, etc. Within the campus, are functioning a post office, a telegraph office and a branch of Indian Bank.

Social Service League, National Cadet Corps, National Service Scheme and other literary and Academic societics function in the college. The Alumni Association of the college has its own profile which has 25 branches in India and 14 abroad in which many eminent citizens of India and abroad are members.

Statistics showing total number of students studied in the college in the past 10 years are tabled in *Appendix-14.*

Agurchand Manmull Jain College, Meenambakkam

Sri Shwetamber Stanakwasi Jain Educational Society, founded in 1938, started a college at Meenambakkam in 1952. The college was named after the Agurchand Manmull Bank, Madras, since Thiru Mohanmul Chordia of the Bank extended a munificient donation of rupees two lakhs for the foundation of the college.

When started, the college functioned in Theagaraja Nagar, Madras, for two years. The college was formally inaugurated on 9 June 1952 by Sri Prakasa, the then Governor of the Madras State. It began as a second grade College offering the subjects, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Modern History, Indian History, Logic and Elements of Commerce under the third part in Intermediate.

The foundation stone for the present college campus at Meenambakkam was laid by Dr. S.Radhakrishnan, former Vice-President of India, on 3 January 1954 and the buildings were constructed in a record time of six months. The college was shifted to this place in July 1954[88].

In 1954, it attained the status of first grade college offering B.A. degree courses in Mathematics with Astronomy and Pure Geometry as special subjects and Economics with Indian History and Politics as special subjects and B.Com., course with Statistical methods and their application to Commerce and Cooperation as special subjects. In 1956, Pre-University courses were started on the abolition of the Intermediate courses. The Pre-University courses also were given up in 1978 as a result of the implementation of the new pattern of education in Tamil Nadu (*i.e.*) ten year Secondary, two year Higher Secondary school and three year College study.

The college offers B.A. degree courses in English literature, Philosophy, Economics and Corporate-Secretaryship, B.Sc. degree courses in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and also B.Com. degree course. The post-graduate courses offered in the instituion are M.A. in Economics, M.Sc. in Physics and Mathematics and M.Com.

The college is meant exclusively for boys and during 1987-88 a total number of 1547 boys in undergraduate courses and 87 boys in post-graduate courses were taught.

Statistics showing total number of students studied in the college in the past 16 years are tabled in *Appendix-15.*

Pachiappa's College for Men, Kancheepuram

Pachiappa Mudaliar, the foremost among the native educationists of the modern South India and a philanthropist too, executed a will on 22 March 1794 according to which his wealth was to be spent for charitable and educational purposes. This was ignored by the executors of his will for sometime. Eventually, the Supreme Court, by a decree created a body of Hindu trustees to manage the estate. The trustees opened many educational institutions in Madras City, Kancheepuram and other places[89].

The citizens of Kancheepuram made an appeal to the trustees of the Pachiappa's Educational Charities Trust to open a college at Kancheepuram, the birth place of the bequeather of the charities, during the Centenary celebration of the Pachiappa's High School, Kancheepuram in 1946. When Thiru C.Kandasamy Mudaliar of Kancheepuram, a retired Government official was regretting for his inability to send his son and a daughter out of the town for collegiate study, the nature struck on him heavily by snatching away his only son and daughter and rendered him childless. The bereaved Kandasamy Mudaliar willed away his hard earned property worth Rs.60,000/- for an Arts and Science College to be started in Kancheepuram in the name of Pachiappa and entreated and Pachiappa's Trust Board to sponsor the scheme and shoulder the responsibility for it. This gave necessary inspiration, and impeteus to the Trust Board and the citizens of Kancheepuram. The Trust Board came forward to sponsor the scheme and the citizens constituted a College Committee to raise further funds for founding the college.

Thus came into being the Pachiappa's College in Kancheepuram in 1950. The College initially functioned at Tirukkachinambi street, Little Kancheepuram until it was shifted to the present location in 1953.

Dr. K.Kanakasabapathy Mudaliar of Kancheepuram donated 71/2 acres of land for locating new buildings for the college. The Government land of 53 acres adjoining the donated land was also assigned for the construction of the college building. The construction was completed in 1953 and the building was inaugurated on 6 June 1953 by Raja Sir, M.A. Muthia Chettiar, the pro-chancellor of the Annamalai University. The University of Madras granted

affiliation to the college for the Intermediate courses in the subjects of Ancient History, Modern History, Logic, Elements of Commerce, Accountancy, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. In the place of Intermediate courses, Pre-University courses were started during 1956-57.

Now, the college offers the undergraduate degree courses of B.A., in History and Economics, B.Sc., in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Zoology, and Commerce and the Post-graduate degree course of M.A., in Economics. The College is meant for boys only (The Trust runs a separate college for women) and the total number of boys studied in the courses of the college during 1987-88 was 1050, taught by 51 teachers.

The students participate in National Service Scheme, National Cadet Corps and other Social Service activities. The library, laboratory and hostel facilities are available in the college. The college is aided by the Government and maintained and run by the Pachiappa's Charitable Trust, Madras. A statement showing the statistics on the students studied in the college is given in *Appendix-16.*

Ulaganathan Narayanasamy Government Arts College, Ponneri

Ulaganathan Narayanasamy Government Arts College at Ponneri was started in the year 1965 by the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is the first of the three arts college started and run by the Government in the district. The college is named after Tvl.C.S.Ulaganathan Mudaliar and C.S.Narayanasamy Aiya, who had donated about five lakhs of rupees for founding the college. The college is located in 60 acres. It was started with pre university courses in 1964-65. Undergraduate degree courses in History and Mathemetics were introduced during 1966-67 in Physics and Chemistry in 1967-68, Botany in 1969-70, English in 1979-80 and Politics in 1980-81. Postgraduate Course in History was started in the college during 1979-80.

It is a co-educational college and during 1987-88, 433 men and 122 women were taught in this college by 61 teachers. As this college is located in a place that adjoins the border of the State of Andhra Pradesh where the mother tongue is Telugu, this language is also offered under Part-I of the Degree Courses[90]. Library is available in the college and the National Service Scheme and Adult Education Programme are also implemented.

A statement showing the statistics on the students studied in the college is given in *Appendix-17.*

S.I.V.E.T. College, Gowrivakkam

South India Vaniar Educational Trust College was founded in the year 1966 at Gowrivakkam by the South Indian Vaniar Educational Trust with the initiative of Justice S.A.Ayyasamy Chettiar and T.V.K.Vaidhyalingam Chettiar. The college started functioning in the same year with Pre-University courses and 300 students. It is managed by a committee registered under the Societies Registration Act[91].

The college offered only Pre-University course up to 1970-71 and in the next year undergraduate degree courses in History and Mathematics were started, followed by the introduction of degree courses in Economics and Chemistry in 1972-73. B.Com. degree course was started in the college during 1975-76. Degree courses in Zoology and Physics have been offered from 1979-80 and Corporate Secretaryship from 1983-84. The postgraduate courses in Commerce and Mathematics were started in the college during 1984-85 and 1986-87 respectively.

A statement showing the statistics on the students studied in the College is given in *Appendix-18.*

Srimathi Devkunnar Nanalal Bhatt Vaishnav College For Women- [SDNBVC (W)] Chrompet

Two women colleges were opened in the district in 1967 and one of them is Srimathi Devkunnar Nanalal Bhatt Vaishnav College for women at Chrompet. Though it is situated in the suburb of the city of Madras, it caters to the needs of the people of Chengalpattu-MGR district also.

The foundation stone for the college was laid on 14 September 1967 by Sardar Ujjal Singh, the then Governor of Tamil Nadu, under the presidentship of Dr.A.Lakshmanasamy Mudaliar, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras[91(A)].

The college has been named after the spouse of Shri Nanalal Bhatt, the founder Chairman of Cork Industries charities Trust, This Trust has started and is managing the College.

The college started functioning from 1968, in the 10 acre campus with Pre-University courses attended by 300 students. The first degree course introduced in the college is in the subject of Economics in 1969-70, followed by English and Mathematics in 1970-71, History in 1971-72, Commerce in 1976-77, Chemistry in 1978-79, Physics and Botany in 1979-80, Statistics in 1984-85 and Computer Science in 1988-89. Library and laboratory facilities are available in the college and N.S.S., Units are also functioning.

Statistics on the total number of girls studied in the college in the past and teachers are given in *Appendix-19.*

Pachiappa's College for Women, Kancheepuram

The Pachiappa's Educational Trust, Madras, opened a college in Kancheepuram for women on 1st July 1967. The college offered Pre-University courses till 1972-73 and degree course in Economics was started in 1973-74. During 1978-79, B.Sc. degree course in Zoology was introduced. The degree courses started during 1979-80 were B.A. in English Literature and B.Sc in Chemistry. B.Com. course was started in the year 1982-83. Two units of National Service Scheme are functioning in the college. Volunteers participate in the adult literacy programmes organised by the

college besides other social and welfare services. Laboratory and library facilities are available in the college[92]. Statistics showing the total number of girls studied in the college in the past years are given in the *Appendix-20.*

Dharmamurthi Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunnan Chetty's Hindu College, Pattabiram

Dharmamurthi Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunnan Chetty's Hindu College was established at Pattabiram on 3 July 1969 by the Dharmamurthy Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunnan Chetty's Charity. The charity came into being, as Dharmamurthi Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunnan Chetty, - a philanthropist bequeathed all his properties for the cause of promotion of education and charities, by means of a will executed on 19 July 1920[93]. The donor of the charity was an educationist who was running a Sanskrit college at Triplicane and Ayurvedic dispensaries at Egmore and Nungambakkam. He was a merchant by profession.

In the beginning, the charity was running high schools at Perambur and Tiruvallur. The donor of the charity attempted to start a college in the city, but he passed away before it came up. The trustees of the Charity desired to fulfil this ambition of Dharmamurthi Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunnan Chetty which fructified later. Educationists, philanthropists and administrators who were then in power also extended their helping hand for the opening of the college.

To start, with Pre-University courses were offered and B.A. degree courses in Economics and History and B.Sc., degree course in Mathematics were introduced from the academic year 1970-71. Degree course in Commerce commenced in 1975-76. Other degree courses started in the college were B.A., English literature in 1978, degree, diploma and certificate courses in Telugu in 1979-80, and B.A., Corporate Secretaryship in 1982-83.

This is a co-educational college. Library and laboratory facilities are available in the college. N.S.S. and N.C.C. units are also functioning there.

Statistics showing the total number of men and women studied in the college in the past years are given in the *Appendix-21.*

Sri Subramaniyaswamy Government Arts College, Tiruttani

The Government of Tamil Nadu opened a college in Tiruttani during 1970-71. The Trustees of Arulmigu Subramaniyaswamy Temple and other philanthropists made considerable financial contribution for starting the college. There were only Pre-University courses up to 1977,- when degree course in History (B.A.) was introduced. The courses started in the succeeding years were B.A. (Econmics) in 1978-79, B.A., (English literature) in 1979-80, B.Sc. (Mathematics) in 1981-82 and B.A. (Corporate Secretaryship) in 1982-83[94].

This is a co-educational college. In this college, library and laboratory facilities are available and three units of N.S.S. are functioning. Though

there is no college hostel within the premises, the Department of Backward and Most Backward Classes Welfare runs a hostel in the town where about 100 students are boarded.

Statistics showing the number of students studied in the college are given in the *Appendix-22.*

Tmt. Rajeswari Vedachalam Government Arts College, Chengalpattu

Chengalpattu, the second biggest town of the district was without a college till 1970. The absence of a college was felt by the citizens of the town and the administrators. Eventually, a College Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of the then Collector of the district, to raise funds for opening a college Tmt. Rajeswari Vedachalam, an eminent and philanthropic citizen of the town donated a building along with the land to the extent of 81/2 acres. The Government of Tamil Nadu opened the college in the building donated in 11 August 1970 and it was named after Tmt.Rajeswari Vedachalam with whose munificience the college came up then[95].

The college was started with Pre-University courses and the first degree introduced in the college was in Commerce during 1971-72 followed by B.A. in English literature during 1979-80, and B.A. in History and B.Sc, in Chemistry during 1980-81.

It is a co-educational college. Required laboratory and library facilities are available there.

Statistics on the students and teachers in the college, since its inauguration are given in *Appendix-23.*

Dhanraj Baid Jain Collge, Thorapakkam

Dhanraj Baid Jain College came into being on 30 June 1972. The college is established and run by Dhanraj Baid Charities. Thiru Dhanraja Baid, the creator of the trust donated Rupees seven lakhs for establishing the college after whom the college is named. It became a co-educational college since 1988-89. The college offers degree courses in Economics, Co-operation, Corporate Secretaryship, English Literature, Mathematics and Commerce and postgraduate degree courses in Commerce, Mathematics and Business Economics. Research programmes for Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) in the disciplines of Mathematics, Economics and Commerce are offered by this college[96].

The years of introduction of each course in the College are as follows:

Name of degree	*Year of Introduction*
B.A. Economics	1973-74
B.A. Co-operation	1973-74
B.Sc. Mathematics	1776-77
B.Com.	1976-77

B.A. Corporate Secretaryship	1977-78
B.A. English-Literature	1980-81
M.Com	1980-81
M.Sc.Mathematics	1981-82
M.A. Business Economics	1985-86
M.Phil. Mathematics	1983-84
M.Phil. Economics	1985-86
M.Phil. Commerce	1985-86

The college has been provided with all the infrastructural facilities.

Statistics on the students and teachers in the college, are given in *Appendix-24.*

The Quide-Milleth College for Men, Medavakkam

Quide-Milleth College for Men in Medavakkam is founded and run by the Quide-Milleth Educational and Social Trust, Madras. This college was started during the year 1976. It offers degree courses of B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. and postgraduate degree course in Commerce[97].

The college has required library and laboratory facilities.

Sankara College, Kancheepuram

The latest addition to the higher learning centres of the district is the Sankara College started in September 1991 at Enathur a suburb of Kancheepuram. The courses offered are B.A. in Business Administration, B.Sc., in Computer Science and B.Com. It is a self-financing college funded and managed by the 'Ghatika Sthana Trust' created by the Kanchi Kamakoti Mutt, Kancheepuram. It is a co-educational college, which admits 40 pupils in each class[98]. Statistics showing the number of pupils admitted in the college since inception is given in the *Appendix-25.*

ORIENTAL COLLEGES

Sri Ahobila Sanskrit College, Madurantakam

Sri Ahobila Mutt Sanskrit College, was founded on 24 June 1942 at Madurantakam under the orders of His Holiness Sri Azhagia Singer, the Head of the Ahobila Mutt of the Vaishnava sect of Hinduism[99].

The University of Madras granted affiliation to this college, under the Faculty of Oriental Learning in Nyaya and Vyakarna of the 'Sironmani' title courses with effect from 1943-44. Now, the college offers, Sironmani Title Courses in Yajur Veda, Divya Prabhandam, Vedanta Sironmani,Nyaya Sironmani and Vyakarna Sironmani. The Sironmani Course is of five years duration after the completion of O.S.L.C (Oriental Secondary School Leaving Certificate).

A two year post Sironmani Course, 'Choodamani' has been introduced from June 1988 but this course and another newly started part-time course in Panchakshara Vaikanasa Agama have not been recognised by the University of Madras. There is also a Visishtadvaita Research Centre which, though not recognised by the Universities for conducting research leading to the award of research degrees, renders great service to impart systematic education to ensure Veda Adhyayanam, faultless recital of Divyaprabhandam and Desigkaprabandam.

Education and boarding and lodging are free to the pupils of the college. There is a library containing a collection of about 10,000 books. Annually, about 145 pupils are admitted in the institution and there are 10 teachers to teach them.

Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Nyaya Sastra Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram

A Sanskrit college by name Dandapani Sanskrit college was functioning from the 1970s, at Little Kancheepuram. In about 1980 the college was taken over by the Kanchi Sankaracharyas. The college was renamed as "Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Nyaya Sastra Mahavidyalaya", by the present acharya of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam. The Vidayalaya is affiliated to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Samsthan, Government of India. The college has been recognised as an Adarsh Vidyalaya in 1983 is being given 95 per cent grant-in-aid by the Ministry of Human Resources Development of the Government of India.

The college offers, Praksastri, Sastri and Acharya courses in Nyaya Sastra. The number of students in 1992, is 50. There are eight lecturers in the teaching staff. The college is administered by the Sanskrit Education Society, Madras, under the direct guidance of His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Kamakoti Peetam, Kancheepuram.

Correspondence Education

After 1970 the Universities in Tamil Nadu and other States of India began to offer higher education through correspondence courses. In Tamil Nadu, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madras University, Annamalai University Bharathiar University, Bharathidasan University and Alagappa University offer both academic and certain professional courses through correspondence. The Universities of neighbouring States such as Sri Venkateswara University, Mysore University, Osmania-University and other universities also offer this facilities. The Indra Gandhi National Open University also does commendable services in imparting correspondence education. The correspondence education is a boon to those who-want to pursue their higher education while in employment. Besides-office goers, the candidates who could not get-admissions in educational institutions and those who could not afford to continue their education in colleges are much benefited by the correspondence

courses. Available statistics show that the candidates from the district have responded well to the correspondence courses of these Universities.

In the correspondence courses two streams of education are offered, Regular stream and Open University scheme. In the Regular stream candidates who have passed Higher secondary are eligible to seek admission in under graduate degree courses and who have passed Under-graduate degree courses are eligible to seek admission in post-graduate or other professional courses offered by the universities as per the rules and regulations of the universities concerned. But in the Open University System any persons who have completed 25 or certain years of age as stipulated, can seek for admission in under-graduate or post-graduate courses.

Technical Education

In order to provide Engineering and Technical Education, the Madras Institute of Technology, now a constituent institution of Anna University, Madras, six self-financing Engineering colleges, three Government aided and thirteen self-financing polytechnics, one Government college of Architecture, Mamallapuram, two Government and six self-financing Industrial Training Institutes, are run in the district. The change of technical education policy of the Government in 1984, by which private educationists, who had economic viability to fund and run engineering colleges, polytechnics Industrial Training Institutes, without the Government financial aid were permitted to open such institutions, resulted in the tremendous growth of Engineering and Technological institutions in the State as well as in the district[100].

The institutes existed prior to 1984 were the MIT, three Government aided polytechnics and two Government Industrial Training Institutes. After 1984, six self-financing Engineering Colleges, thirteen self-financing polytechnics and six self-financing Industrial Training Institutes have come up. Barring a microscopic minority , all of the institutions fare reasonably well and a few of them are in great demand.

The quantitative improvement of the higher technical education in the district is comparatively higher when compared to other districts, as is evidenced from the following statement[101]:

Total no.of Government and Aided Engineering colleges in		*Total no. of self-financing Engineering colleges in*		*Total no. of Govt. Aided Polytech-nics in*		*Total no.of Self-financing polytechnics in*	
Chen-MGR Dist.	*Other Dists.*	*Chen-MGR Dists.*	*Other Dists.*	*Cheng-MGR Dists.*	*Other Dists.*	*Cheng-MGR Dist.*	*Other Dists.*
1	14	8	22	3	33	15	61

Note: Cheng.-MGR Dist. = Chengalpattu-MGR District.

The Government College of Architecture and Sculpture in Mamallapuram is of a special type which trains candidates into sculpture and architects. Now this College is functioning under the Department of Arts and Culture.

Administration and Control

All the Engineering colleges, barring the MIT which forms part of Anna University, and polytechnics are under the administrative control of the Director of Technical Education, Madras, and academically the Engineering Colleges are affiliated to the University of Madras. The admissions to the Engineering colleges are made through the common entrance examination conducted at the State level for which there are express mark stipulations and concessions to Most Backward, Backward, Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students as per the Rules prescribed. In the case of self-financing engineering colleges, 50 per cent of the seats of each college was filled from out of the candidates who pass the entrance examination, as they were allotted by the Director of Technical Education and the remaining 50 per cent of seats - called the 'Management Quota', were filled by the Management and that too in accordance with the mode prescribed by the Government. In 1993 the Supreme Court of India in one of its judgement has said that the Management quota also is to be filled by the Common entrance examination so as the capitation fees system will go. The candidates admitted by the management also must have secured the prescribed marks in the Science subjects in their Higher Secondary Examinations. The Engineering Degree examinations are conducted by the University of Madras while the Polytechnic Examinations are conducted by the Board of Technical Education.

The Industrial Training Institutes are under the control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madras. The ITIs are affiliated to the National Council of Vocational Training and Directorate-General of Education and Training, New Delhi. The Principals of the Government ITIs are appointed from out of the Assistant Directors or Deputy Directors of the Department of Employment and Training.

Besides these, there are technical institutes to impart training in typewriting, shorthand, accountancy, book-keeping and other subjects of commerce. Now, there are about 407 such recognised institutes in the district to impart technical training[102].

The Director of Technical Education conducts the final examination in the courses and issues certificates. Prior to 1971, the Director of Government Examinations conducted the Technical examinations and issued certificates. In addition to these recognised schools, many typewriting and shorthand institutes are also functioning though not recognised by the Government.

In Higher Secondary Education, besides academic stream, Vocational Stream of Education including Typewriting, Shorthand, Accountancy, Machinist, Nursing, Life Insurance, etc., are also imparted and most of the Higher Secondary Schools in the district are offering vocational education.

Madras Institute of Technology (MIT), Chrompet

Madras Institute of Technology mostly referred to as MIT, now an integral part of Anna University, owes its existence as a paragon of higher technical educational centre in the country, to Thiru C.Rajam of Kumbakonam, a patriot and freedom fighter who had met with many vicissitudes in his career.

In 1944, Thiru C.Rajam sold two of his bungalows and donated five lakhs of rupees to start the Madras Institute of Technology. His main objectives for starting this institution as revealed by himself were:

> "Nobody asked me to start this institute by selling away my bungalows. For my Rolling Mills and Electric Supply Companies, I had to get foreigners even for erection work and, therefore, immediately made up my mind to produce Engineer - Scientist-*cum*-practical men in India itself, for starting Industrial concerns or for taking up posts in the Defence Departments and replace foreigners in the Course"[103].

His aims and objectives stand fulfilled and now, the MIT has been producing as many number of Scientists and Engineers of high skill as possible, to Defence services and Industrial establishment.

The Madras Institute of Technology was started on 18 July 1949 [104]. Besides, the master mind of Thiru C.Rajam other intellectuals who extended their help and cooperation in founding the institute were Tvl.M.Subbaraya Aiyar, an eminent Income Tax Lawyer, K.Srinivasan of "The Hindu", C.R.Srinivasan of 'Swadesamitran' and Dewan Bahadur L.Venkatakrishna Iyer retired Chief Engineer of Public Works Department.

It was decided to launch a bold experiment of introducing courses in totally new areas of specialisation which were essential for the industrial development of the country. After careful consideration of the country's requirements and in consultation with the experts, the following areas were proposed:

Electronics, Instrument Technology, Automobile Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering and Motion Picture Technology.

The Institute started functioning with four undergraduate courses in Aeronautical Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Electronic Engineering and Instrument Technology. From its very inception, the Central and State

Governments have taken active interest in its progress and have given substantial grants for non-recurring expenditure such as buildings and equipments and also for recurring expenditure as well.

The MIT was an autonomous Institution administered by a Governing Council with representatives from both the Governments with the Hon'ble Minister incharge of Technical Education of Tamil Nadu State as its Chairman.

When a separate unitary type of University for higher education in Engineering, Technology and Allied Sciences and Research, - Anna University, named after Thiru C.N. Annadurai, a former Chief Minister of the State - was established in Tamil Nadu in 1978 with its seat at Madras, the Madras Institute of Technology along with the Guindy College of Engineering and the three Departments of Technology of the University of Madras situated in the Alagappa College of Technology and the School of Architecture and Planning of the University of Madras, have become the constituent parts of the University. The Heads of the constituent institutes / colleges of the University are Directors. The MIT, is thus, headed by a Director.

Courses offered:

When started, the MIT offered three year Degree Courses in the following Branches. It is a co-eductional institutions.

1. Aeronautical Engineering;
2. Electronic Engineering;
3. Automobile Engineering; and,
4. Instrument Technology.

The other important feature which needs mention is the entry qualification to the courses which is a B.Sc. degree in Mathematics, Physics or Chemistry, while in other Engineering Colleges the entry qualification is a pass in the Higher Secondary Examination with requisite marks in Science subjects.

In 1970, post-graduate courses in Aeronautical Engineering and Electronic Engineering were started. In 1974, Applied Mathematics Course was added. During 1977-78, a post B.Sc. course in Production Technology and postgraduate courses in Instrument Technology and Automobile Engineering were added. In 1981, after it became a constituent part of Anna University, a part-time post graduate evening course in Production Engineering for industrial participants was introduced. In 1988-89, a new Technology Degree Course, *viz.*, B.Tech. in Rubber Technology was started.

Annual Intake details are as follows

Sl. no.	*Name of Discipline*	*B.Tech.* *Total number of sanctioned Intake*	*M.E.* *Total number of sanctioned Intake*
1.	Aeronautical Engineering	25	16
2.	Automobile Engineering	30	16
3.	Electronic Engineering	50	16
4.	Instrumentation Engineering	50	16
5.	Production Engineering	30	15 Part-time
6.	Rubber Technology	15	-

Research Facilities

Research facilities in the specialised areas of Aeronomy and Radio wave - propagation, automatic air propulsion, Bifuel automative engines, bio-Medical Engineering, Control Systems, Digital and Computer Technology, Experimental and Theoretical Stress Analysis, Graph Theory, Algebra Analysis, Low Cost Automation, Metal Cutting, Metal Forming, Metal Handling, Machine Tool Vibration, Operations Research, Solid State Functions, Stochastic Process and Transmission live vibrations are available in the MIT.

Consultancy Service

The MIT also offers consultancy service in the areas of structural analysis and designs as well as wind tunnel, low cost automation, material handling, tool design transmission line vibrations, vibrations, vehicle design accoustics and noice * and computer time, metal forming technology, metal cutting, etc.

The institute also undertakes the testing of bifuel engines, hardness slip gauze, sand mould and vehicle engine, accoustics and noise, fatigue and tensile testing work, Meteorological Foundry sand testing, materials testing, etc.

Library

The Madras Institute of Technology has a well equipped Library, stacking nearly 25,000 volumes of well chosen books in various technological subjects such as Aeronautical Engineering Automobile Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Instrumentation Engineering, Production Engineering, Rubber Technology, Computer Sciences and Basic Sciences. The library

* Computer aided design.

subscribes to about 354 periodicals and it receives nearly 60 periodicals free of cost from the publishers. Besides, the library has 9000 volumes of periodicals and 10000 specifications. The library has acquired a PC/AT 386 with novel network version, 2-15 for computerising its activities. The library has computerised information retrieval system and now is contemplating on Rapid Remote Access System through a system of network. This library has acquired: i) Microfilm - Reader-Printer. ii) Microfilm-Reader and has quite a good collection of Microfilms and video cassettes. Further, Audio Visual Educational programmes and Video courses are often carried out in the library.

Achievements

The institute had designed and built with materials and equipment available in the country, a subsonic wind tunnel for air speeds up to 350km/hr. blow-down wind tunnel for speeds up to 3,000 km./hr. induction wind tunnel for speeds upto 1,700 km./hr. and single seater glider, a sail plane was also desinged and fabricated which received type certificate, carried out defence projects on towed body stability and stress analysis of canopy and investigations on the ionosphere, generation of milli-micro seconds pulses, etc., and developed digital PH meter, digital temperature, canner multifuel engine, optical flats, Unified theory of Unipolar Microwave Solid State Devices; Process Simulation Studies on IPC VD POLY- Crystalline; Silicon for multi-layer structures (DOE) performance Evaluation of Air borne Multiple targe; Tacking RADAR SYSTEM using computer Simulation Studies (DOE); Signal Processing of Musope Potential using Microprocessor; Development of Pneumatic Heart Pump, Development of Microprocessor based Maximum Demand Indicator Controller, etc.

SELF-FINANCING ENGINEERING COLLEGES

1. Saleh Kamal Crescent Engineering College, Othivakkam

Saleh Kamal Crescent Engineering College was started during 1984 with degree courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Electronic Engineering. It is a co-educational college. The total annual intake of students in the college for degree courses is 180. The college is now functioning at Vandalur (G.S.T. Road) and it has required library, laboratory and workshop facilities. There are 61 teachers working in the college as in 1991[105].

2. Adhi Parasakthi Engineering College, Melmaruvathur

The Adhiparasakthi Educational Trust, Melmaruvathur started an Engineering College, named after the Goddess of Melmaruvathur in 1984, with the degree courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electronics and Communication Engineering. The college has been permitted by the authorities to admit 180 students annually for all the three branches of studies in the college. The college is provided with all the infrastructural facilities for an engineering

college, such as laboratory, library, workshop, computer centres, hostel, etc. There are 43 teachers in the college[106].

3. Bharath Engineering College-Institute of Science and Technology, Selaiyur

Bharath Institute of Science and Technology was started in the year 1985 at Selaiyur. The college offers degree courses in Computer Science Civil and Electronics and Communication, Electrical and Electronics Instrumentation and Post Graduate degree courses in Business Administration (M.B.A.) and Mechanical engineering. In each course 60 students are admitted annually. It is a co-educational college. Hostel, Library, laboratories and workshops are available in the college. There are 40 teachers in the college[107].

4. Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering, Nazarathpet

Sri Venkateswara Engineering College at Nazarathpet was inaugurated in the year 1985. The college offers the following Degree Courses since its inceptions:

i) Mechanical Engineering;

ii) Electronics and Communication Engineering;

iii) Computer Science and Engineering.

Boys alone are admitted in the college. The college is equiped with all the infrastructural facilities. The college admits 180 students, annually for all the courses offered. The teaching faculty of the college consists of 53 members. Now the college is functioning in its permanent campus in Pennalur[108].

5. Hindusthan College of Engineering, Kelambakkam

Hindustan College of Engineering, Kelambakkam is a co-educational institution started in 1985 with the degree courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electronics and Communication Engineering. Every year 60 students are admitted in each course. It has necessary infrastructural facilities and there are 45 teachers in the college[109].

6. Sri Ramasamy Memorial Engineering College, Kattankulathur

S.R.M.Engineering College, Kattankulatur, started in 1985, offers the degree courses of B.E. in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Computer Science and Engineering. It is a co-educational college with required-infrastructural facilities. There are 40 teachers working in the college.

7. Sathyabhama Engineering College, Jeppiar Nagar

Sathyabhama Engineering College, Jeppiar Nagar, Madras, started in 1988 offers the degree courses of B.E. in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Computer Engineering and Electronics and Communication Engineering. It is a co-educational college with required infrastructural facilities.

8. Dr.M.G.R.Engineering College, Maduravoyal

Dr.M.G.R.Engineering College was stared in 1988 at Maduravayal. The College offers B.E.degree courses in Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering Electronics and Communication Engineering and Electrical and Electronics Engineering. The college has the necessary infrastructural facilities.

9. Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram

In Mamallapuram where the Pallavas turned the stony rocks into the internationally acclaimed specimens of sculpture and architecture, the Government opened a School of Architecture in 1957. The school trained the pupils in stone carving and sculpture and issued certificates in stone sculpture on the completion of the four year certificate course. Then the school was treated as an Industrial Training Institute and was under the control of the Department of Employment and Training.

Later, it was upgraded as a college offering Diploma and Degree Courses in Sculpture and Architecture and brought under the control of the Director of Technical Education. The University has granted affiliation for B.Sc. degree courses in Temple Architecture and Sculpture[110].

Courses offered

Now the college offers two year pre-diploma courses and three year diploma courses in Temple Architecture and Traditional Paintings and B.Sc. degree courses in Temple Architecture and Sculpture.

Admission and Syllabus

Students who have completed eighth Standard in public schools and who have aptitude for learning sculptural and architectural courses are admitted in the pre-diploma courses. In pre-diploma course, the pupils besides undergoing training in the techniques of sculpture, a theory in Sculpture through Sanskrit and terminology of Sculpture and Architecture, study others subjects also, *viz.*, Tamil, English, Science, Mathematics and History and Geography as the pupils of S.S.L.C. Course.

In three year diploma course, the subjects taught are, Stone Sculpture, Stucco, Wooden Carvings and Sculpture, Metal Sculpture, Paintings and Temple Architecture. The diploma examinations are conducted by the Director of Technical Education, Madras. The University of Madras has granted affiliation to the college for B.Sc. degree courses in Temple Architecture and Sculpture from 1986-87. The qualification for admission to the courses is a pass in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate and a diploma in the Sculpture and Architecture issued by the Director of Technical Education. The reservation rules of Government of Tamil Nadu are strictly adhered to, admission.

The syllabus for the B.Sc. degree courses consists of three parts. Major subjects, (*i.e.*) Temple Architecture and Sculpture form Part-I, Ancillaries form Part-II and Practicals form Part-III.

During 1990-91, the total number of students undergoing training in the college is 271 out of which 225 are in pre-diploma and diploma courses and 51 in degree courses. Previously, girls were also admitted in the college. As suitable girls do not come forward to study the courses, the college has now stopped admitting girls. In the selection of candidates, those who hail from the traditional sculptors' families are given preference.

The sculptures produced by the trainees during their course of studies are sold through the Poompuhar Sales Emporium of the Tamilnadu Handicrafts Development Corporation.

Fees

Being a Government College, it does not collect any fee for the courses except a very nominal annual special fee of Rs.20/- and a caution deposit of Rs.10/-.

Stipends

The Government promote and encourage the study by awarding monthly stipend of Rs.60/- for diploma trainees and Rs.250/- for B.Sc. degree students. If a candidate does not attend the classes, proportionate cut will be imposed in the stipend.

Autonomy

With regard to the diploma courses, the Government have granted academic autonomy to the college. There are Academic Board and Awards Committee constituted and functioning in the college to frame syllabus and to attend to other academic activities.

Staff

Besides the Principal, the teaching staff consists of a Head of the Department, two Lecturers, ten Associate Lecturers, fourteen Instructors, two Graduate teachers, three Skilled Assistants, four Assistant Instructors and one Museum Keeper.

The college library has a good collection of books on architecture, religion, philosophy, history, engineering, etc. There are six studios for imparting training in studio practice.

The non-teaching employees of the college include two Blacksmiths, three Unskilled workmen, one Technical Assistant, one Production Assistant, one sculptor and other ministerial staff.

Book Publication

The college is also doing many services for the revival of the ancient literature on sculpture and architecture. "Aindram" (ஐந்திரம்) compiled by the staff of this college out of the treatise of mythical 'Mayan' believed to be the ancient authority on sculpture and architecture and on Vastu Brahma have been published by the college. Thiru. V.Ganapaty Stapaty, a former Principal of the college has written a text book (1978) on Iconometry titled "Chirppa Sennul" (சிற்ப செந்நூல்).

Production Wing

There is a Production wing attached to the college which undertakes execution of sculptural and architectural works both for the Government and public. The wing executed the stone sculptures for open air Museum at Mamallapuram, maintained by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. The Tamil University buildings at Thanjavur, Gateway pillars (தோரண வாயில்) in Madurai erected during the Fifth World Tamil Conference, Anna Platinum Jubilee Arch at Annanagar, Madras, the entrance arch of the Madurai Kamarajar University, decorative entrance arch of Bharathidasan University, the memorial pillars of Sangam poets, Periyar (Thiru.E.V.Ramasamy) memorial pillar and Tamil Annai peetam at Madurai were also designed and executed by the production wing of the Government College of Sculpture and Architecture, Mamallapuram.

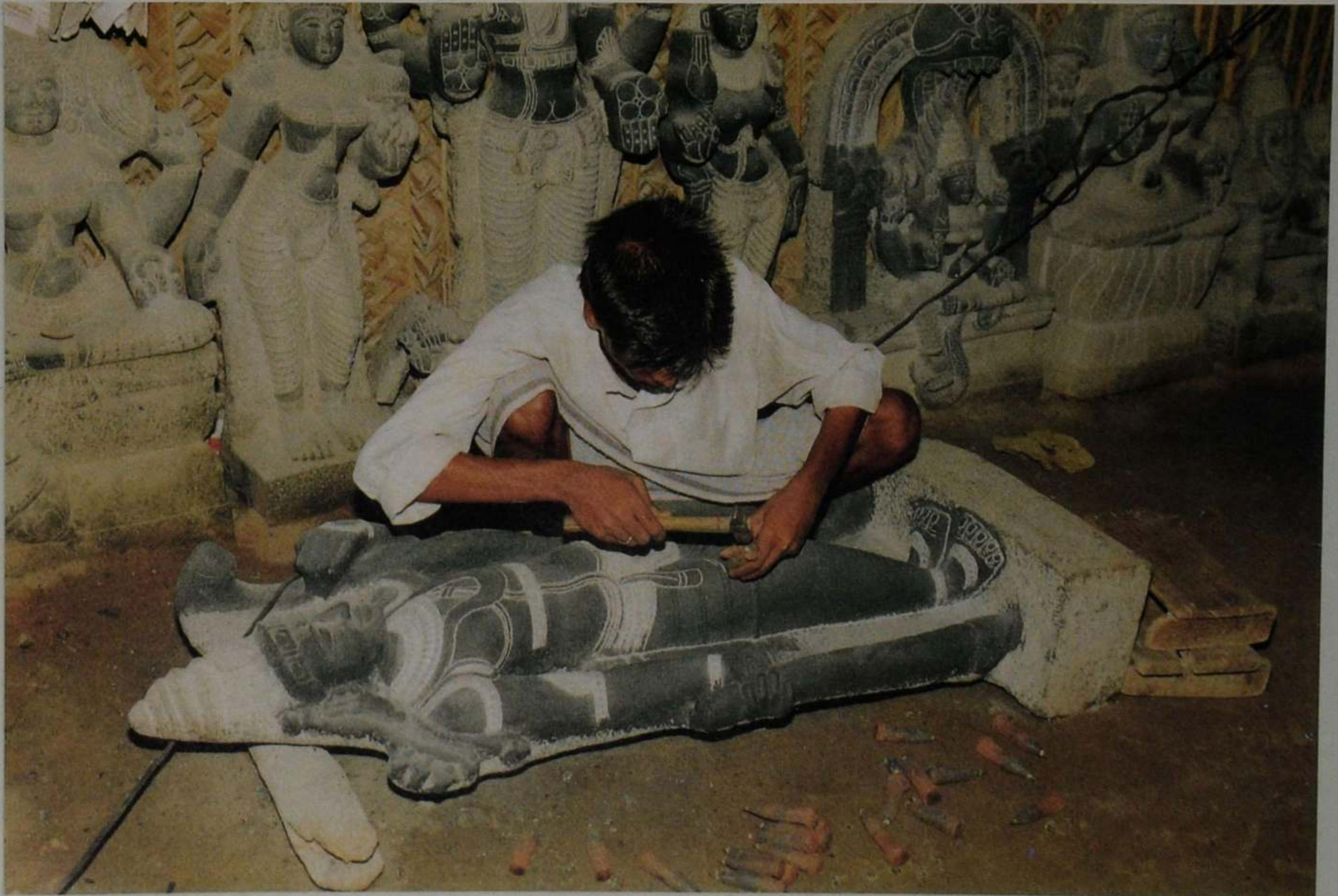
The college had been formerly located near the Pallava Rathas, Mamallapuram. Now, it has been shifted to 26 acre campus, - 11/2 km, away from the former place, on Madras-Mama'lapuram Road. The former college building has been converted into the library and production wing of the college.

POLYTECHNICS

1. Murugappa Polytechnic, Sathiamurthy Nagar

Murugappa Polytechnic, one of the best technical institutions in the State commenced its educational service in 1957 offering diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Computer Science and Engineering and Electronics and Communications Engineering. This Polytechnic is founded and run by a private management with the Government aid.

Sandwich courses of 31/2 year duration were started in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical and Electronics Engineering in 1971 and in Electronic and Communication Engineering in 1979. Diploma Course in Computer Science was introduced from 1986. Apart from these courses, part-time courses were started in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering from 1971. This institution is meant only for boys. The polytechnic is equipped with laboratory, library, hostel etc. There are 42 teachers in the institution and the annual intake of students in the institution for all the courses is 220 [111].



Sculptor at work in Mamallapuram

This polytechnic has done many outstanding contribution in the field of research and development of technology and was thrice awarded the Rolling Trophies for having produced the maximum number of worth while projects under the final year - projects of polytechnic students of the state during 1973-74, 1977-78 and 1985-86. So far, the students of the institution have worked and completed about 50 projects of engineering and technology all of which have won prizes.

2. Bhatavatsalam Polytechnic, Kancheepuram

The Bhatavatsalam Educational Trust opened a polytechnic at Kancheepuram on 27th July 1959 with the diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineerings. It is a Government aided institution. The new course, diploma in Electronics and Communication Engineering was started in this institution from 1983-84. At the time of inception, the annual intake of students for all the courses of the polytechnic was 120 and it has risen to 180 from 1980-81. There are 36 teachers in the polytechnic. Library, laboratory, workshop and hostel facilities are available in the polytechnic[112].

3. C.M. Kothari Technological Institute, Sembarambakkam

C.M. Kothari Technological Institute was started in 1972 by Dr. D.C. Kothari. The institution bears the name of Dr.C.M.Kothari, a philanthropist, the father of the founder. It is a Government aided Institution.

At the beginning, a sandwich diploma course in 'Machine Tool Maintenance and Repairs' was offered with an annual intake of 15 students. During the year 1982, an advanced Technician Diploma in Air-conditioning and Refrigeration on sandwich pattern was started with an annual intake of 25 students. During the year 1986, sandwich diploma courses in Foundry technology and Civil Engineering were started with an intake of 30 students for each year for each course. The annual intake of 15 for the diploma in the Machine Tool Maintenance and Repairs, was offered with an intake of 15 students. During the year 1982, an Advanced Technical diploma in Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration on sandwich pattern was started with an intake of 25 students. As the courses are conducted on sandwich pattern, women candidates do not normally apply for admission[113]. The institution is having a library,workshop and other required facilities.

Self Financing Polytechnics

There are 15 self-financing polytechnics in the district started from 1982 onwards. Brief profile of each is furnished in the following table.

SELF FINANCING POLYTECHNICS[114]

Sl. no.	Name of the Polytechnics & location	Year of inauguration	Engineering/Diploma Courses offered	Total Annual in take	Whether co-educational	Total no. of Teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ramakrishna Polytechnic, Tiruvotiyur	1982	1. Mechanical 2. Electrical and Electronic Engineering 3. Civil Engineering (from 1984)	180	For Boys only	21
2.	Meenakshi Ammal Polytechnic, Uthiramerur	1983	1. Civil 2. Mechanical 3. Electrical and Electronics 4. Computer Science and Electronics and Communication Engineering (From 1987-88)	180	Yes	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Sri Nallazhagu Polytechnic, Red Hills	1983	1. Civil 2. Mechanical 3. Electronics and Communication Engineering	180	Yes	28
4.	Adhiprasakthi Polytechnic, Melmaruvathur	1983	1. Civil 2. Mechanical 3. Electronics and Communication Engineering	180	Yes	27
5.	Arulmigu Thirupura Sundari Amman Polytechnic, Thirukazhukundram	1984	1. Civil 2. Mechanical 3. Electronics and Communication Engineering	180	Yes	18
6.	Sri Ram Polytechnic Perumalpattu	1984	1. Civil 2. Mechanical 3. Electronics and Communication Engineering	180	For Boys	29

SELF FINANCING POLYTECHNICS - *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Valliammal Polytechnic, Kattankolathur	1984	1. Civil 2. Mechanical 3. Electronics and Communication Engineering	180	Yes	22
8.	Misrimal Navajee Mul Jain Polytechnic, Thorapakkam	1984	1. Mechanical 2. Electrical and Electronics 3. Electronics and Communication Engineering	180	Yes	18
9.	St. Michael's Polytechnic, Pammal (presently in Kilpauk, Madras)	1984	1. Civil 2. Electronics and Communication Engineering 3. Automobile	180	Yes	25
10.	Meenakshi-Krishnan Polytechnic, Pammal	1984	1. Civil 2. Mechanical 3. Electronics and Communication Engineering	180	Yes	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Meivazhi Murugamalai Anandar Polytechnic, Ennore. (Presently at Royapuram, Madras)	1986	1. Civil 2. Electronics and Communication Engineering. 3. Computer Science and Engineering	180	For Boys only	10
12.	Seven Hills Polytechnic, Valasaravakkam	1986	1. Civil 2. Electronics and Communication 3. Computer Science and Engineering	180	Yes	19
13.	Pallavan Polytechnic, Iyengarkulam	1986	1. Civil Engineering 2. Mechanical Engineering 3. Computer Science and Engineering	Nil	180	Boys
14.	M.R.L. Polytechnic, Manali	1989	1. Petroleum Engineering	Nil	20	Boys

SELF FINANCING POLYTECHNICS - *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	I.R.T. Polytechnic, Chrompet	1992	1. Mechanical Engineering 2. Electrical and Electronic Engineering 3. Electronics and Communication Engineering 4. Architectural Assistantship. 5. Computer Science and Engineering.	Nil	200	Boys

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTES

Government Industrial Training Institute, Ambattur

Amidst the Industrial Estate of Ambattur is located a Government Industrial Training Institute, started in 1960 with 16 trades. It is one of the biggest Industrial Training Institutes in the State now offering training for 12 two year courses and seven one year courses. The Government of Tamil Nadu started an Industrial Training Institute for women in Ambattur in the year 1992 with the World Bank aid. The courses offered in the Institute are Mechanic (Radio and Television) and Secretarial Practice. The annual intake for each course is 32 girls. Evening courses for industrial workers are also offered in the trades of Fitter, Turner, Machinist and Electrician. A crash programme of six months duration also is imparted in Radio and Television mechanism.

Under the scheme of Advanced Vocational Training System weekly courses are offered in the trades of Advanced Welding, Electrical Maintenance, Indian Standard and Reading of Engineering Drawing Introduction to Engineering Technology, Machine Tool Maintenance, Tool and Dye Making and Meteorology and Inspection[115].

Adequate workshop, lathe, library and hostel facilities are available in the institute. It is a co-educational institute.

The following are the details of courses offered in the Institute:

Sl. no.	*Name of trade*	*Duration (Years)*	*Year of Introduction*	*Annual intake of students*
1.	Electrician	2	1960	96
2.	Wiremen	2	1960	32
3.	Instrument Mechanic	2	1960	48
4.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	2	1960	64
5.	Fitter	2	1960	144
6.	Painter	2	1960	32
7.	Draughtsman(Civil)	2	1960	64
8.	Machinist	2	1967	24
9.	Surveyor	2	1960	32
10.	Mechanic (Radio and Television)	2	1960	32
11.	Wireless Operator	2	1960	16
12.	Millwright Mechanic	2	1991	16
13.	Carpentry	1	1960	32

14.	Plumber	1	1960	32
15.	Welder	1	1960	86
16.	Ferzer & Heat Treater	1	1960	32
17.	Steel Metal Worker	1	1960	32
18.	Building construction	1	1960	32
19.	Computer	1	1991	32

Government Industrial Training Institute, Chengalpattu

The Government Industrial Training Institute, Chengalpattu was started in the year 1962 with four trades and now it offers training in eight trades. The I.T.I. has requisite infrastructure including hostel, lathe, workshop, etc. The institution is meant for boys. The details of trades offered in the I.T.I. are given below[116]:

Sl.no.	*Name of Trade*	*Duration*	*Year of introduction*	*Total annual intake of students*
1.	Fitter	2	1962	106
2.	Machinist	2	1962	46
3.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicles)	2	1966	18
4.	Mechanic (Automobiles)	2	1981	18
5.	Sheet Metal Worker	1	1962	76
6.	Turner	2	1966	26
7.	Wireman	2	1962	35
8.	Welder	1	1966	26

Self Financing I.T.Is.

There are ten self-financing private Industrial Training Institutes in the district. A brief note on the each ITI is given in the following table.

PRIVATE-SELF FINANCING INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTES[117]

Sl. no.	*Name and location of I.T.I.s*	*Year of inauguration*	*Two Year Trades offered*	*One Year Trades offered*	*Annual Intake*	*For Boys/ Girls / Co-educational*
			(Years of introduction in brackets)			
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
1.	Kakumam Charitable Trust I.T.I., Thodukadu	1982	1. Fitter (1982) 2. Draughtsman (1982) (Civil) 3. Electrician (1986)	1. Welder (1985)	98	Boys
2.	Indian Institute of Construction Technology Sriperumpudur	1985	1. Draughtsman (Civil) (1985) 2. Fitter (1985)	1. Welder (1985) 2. Building Construction (1985)	35	Co-education

PRIVATE-SELF FINANCING INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTES - *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Annai Indira I.T.I., Sunguvarchatram	1985	1. Fitter (1985) 2. Mechanic - Motor Vehicle (1985) 3. Draughtsman Civil (1985)	NIL	54	Co-edcuation
4.	Meenakshi Ammal, I.T.I., Uthiramerur	1985	1. Draughtsman Civil (1985) 2. Mechanic Motor Vehicle (1987)	-	18	Boys
5.	Sri Balaji I.T.I., Gummidipoondi	1985	1. Fitter (1985) 2. Draughtsman Mechanical (1985) 3. Draughtsman Civil (1986)	-	54	Boys
6.	Sri Perumal I.T.I., Palavakkam	1986	1. Electrician (1988) 2. Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) 1988	-	57	Boys

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Bharath Brilliant Computers, Ponneri	1986	Data Preparation and Computer Training		2 units	Co-education
8.	Associated Computer Institute	1986	Data Preparation and Computer Training		1 Unit	Co-education
9.	Pallavan I.T.I., Iyenarkulam	1986	1. Fitter 2. Electrician		1 Unit 1 Unit	Boys
10.	Madura Institute of Engineering Technology, Tiruvallur	1986	Fitter		1 Unit	Boys

Driver Training Institute, Gummidipoondi

The Institute of Road Transport, Taramani, Madras, a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking, run a Driver Training Institute at Gummidipoondi. The Institute has all the infrastructural facilities to train the heavy vehicle drivers required for the various Transport Corporations of Tamil Nadu.

The minimum educational qualification to seek admission is a pass in the S.S.L.C. The age should be between 20 and 28. The candidates should have sound physique with height of 160 cms. weight of 50 kg. and prescribed vision condition. They also should possess light vehicle driving licence. The Institute also collect from every candidate an entrance fee fo Rs.2000 and tuition fee of Rs.2000/- for the whole period, of training. After the training is over, they apply for heavy vehicle driving licenses to the Regional Transport Officer concerned and the licences are issued by the Regional Transport Officer, after necessary tests. The drivers trained by the institute are given preference while the drivers are recruited for the various Transport Corporation of Tamil Nadu Government undertaking.

Besides this institute, there are also number of private driving schools which train drivers.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Chengalpattu-MGR district has the pride of having two medical colleges, one pharmacy college and one dental college besides three research institutes, for imparting professional education in medicine, surgery, pharmaceutical science and dental surgery. They are:

1. Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu;
2. Sri Ramachandra Medical College, Porur;
3. C.L.Baid Metha College of Pharmacy, Thorappakkam;
4. Saveetha Dental College, poonamallee;
5. King Institute, Guindy;
6. Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute, Kancheepuram and
7. Tamil Nadu Arasu Medical Science and Research Institute, Porur[118].

1. Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu

Chengalpattu Medical college has its history since 1965 when it was opened specially to impart a condensed M.B.B.S. degree course for the holders of D.M. & S (Diploma in Medicine and Surgery) degree of Kilpauk and other Medical colleges[119].

Even prior to the proposal of the Government to start a medical college in Chengalpattu, Bhaktavatchalam Educational Society took earnest efforts to start a medical college in the town, but is proved futile. When the Government opened the medical college, the Bhaktavatchalam Educational

Society rendered its valuable assistance and co-operation. Rao Bhadhur Vedachalam Mudaliar, a philanthropist and educationist, who had to his credit many munificent services to the cause of education and social upliftment of the district had donated lands to construct buildings for the medical college.

The medical college, since its inception admits 50 students for the M.B.B.S degree course[120]. In the year 1970, the college was made co-educational by admitting girls in the college.

In the biginning, before the construction of the present building complex, the college functioned in the District Headquarters Hospital and in temporary sheds. The Medical Council of India accorded its recognition to the College in 1976. The college imparted training in Sanitary Inspector Course of one year duration from 1966-67 to 1981-82. When the Government of Tamil Nadu started a Medical College for Salem, 25 candidates for M.B.B.S course of Salem Medical College were admitted and they were attached to the Chengalpattu Medical College from 1985-86 to 1989-90. As the buildings for the Salem Medical College (Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College) was ready by 1990-91, the candidates were directly admitted in the college. However, the candidates admitted between 1985-86 and 1989-90, at the rate of 25 candidates per annum, were to complete their course in the Chengalpattu Medical College itself.

The Chengalpattu Medical College has become a post-graduate institution from 1991, as M.D.Course in General Medicine and M.S.Course in General Surgery were started in the year.

Out of the annual intake of 50 students for M.B.B.S course - 43 are filled by the Government of Tamil Nadu from out of the successful candidates of State Entrance Test for the Professional Education and the remaining seven are filled by the Government of India from out of the successful candidates of the All-India Medical Entrance Examination. In the P.G. courses, candidates at the rate of one for each course have been admitted for 1991-92. The Chengalpattu District Headquarters Hospital which was converted into the Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital in 1965 has a slow and steady growth in offering medical services and now it has a bed strength of 583. There are 20 departments functioning in the college and they are the Departments of Medicine (4units), Surgery (4 units) Obstetrics and Gynaecology (2 units), Radiology, Opthalmology, E.N.T. (Ear, Nose and Throat), Dermatology and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Thoracic Medicine Psychiatry, Orthropaedics, Paediatrics, Paediatric Surgery, Urology, Cardiology Diabetic Clinic, Blood bank, Anaesthesia, Gastro Enterology and Neurology. There are two operation theatres, main and additional in the college and the main theatre has been air-conditioned. The college has a good library having a collection of about 15000 books besides having subscribed to all the leading medical journals and megazines. The college is provided with

laboratory and other required facilities for medical education. The extent of the college campus is 245 acres which contain Anatomy Block, Bio-Chemistry Block, Sub-Post Office, State Bank of India (Extension counter) hostels for boys and girls, staff quarters and other buildings.

The students of the Medical College conduct Health Camps, Family Welfare Centres, etc., and Eye Camps in the needy areas of the district.

For attaining eminences in Medical Education, the alumnae of the medical college and other educationists and philanthropists have instituted annual prize schemes. The selected students are awarded the prize in the form of money out of the annual interest money accrued on the amount of endowments deposited with the bank. The details of endowments so far created in the medical college are given below:

	List of Endowments	*Prize Amount* Rs.	*Year of creation of the endowment*
1.	Thiru. C.S.Ramanujam Prize in Clinical Surgery	1500	1975
2.	Alumnae of Chengalpattu Medical College Prize	400	1975
3.	Alumnae of Chengalpattu Medical College Prize	1250	1975
4.	Theroor M.Subramaniya Pillai Memorial Medal for Pathology	3500	1975
5.	Dr. M.Krishnan Nair prize	1500	1975
6.	Tamil Nadu T.B. Association Endowment Prize	2000	1976
7.	Thiruvengadathan Medal	7000	1990
8.	Dr. T.V.Muthukrishnan's Prize for Clinical Medicine	2000	1990
9.	Dr.S.Guhanathan	10000	1990

Tamil Nadu Arasu Medical Science and Research Institute, Porur

Sri Ramachandra Educational and Health Trust founded Sri Ramachandra Medical College on 11 September 1985 for offering M.B.B.S. course with an annual intake of 100 students. The Government of Tamil Nadu took over the institution with effect from 1 July 1989 and re-christened it as "Tamil Nadu Arasu Medical Science and Research Institute". The campus has an area of about 174 acres and large buildings for the medical college, hospital hostels, etc. Considering the facilities available in the campus, the Government of

Tamil Nadu established Tamilnadu Arasu Medical Science and Research Institute (TAMARAI), an autonomous institute of excellence in Science, Education and Research, in the campus. The institute has been registered as a society under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act. The Governing Council of the Institute has the Honourable Minister for Health, Government of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman and it comprises eminent medical personalities and administrators from various Government departments as members. There is an Executive Board with Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu as its Chairperson. Sri Ramachandra Medical College has been made an integral part of the Research Institute[121].

Campus

The campus comprises the medical college, hospital complex, nurses quarters, students hostel, staff quarters canteens and other auxiliaries with a total built up area of nearly 9.6 lakhs sq.ft.

Medical College

The Medical College is functioning in a four storeyed star-shaped building. Different teaching Departments like Anatomy, Physiology, Bio-chemistry, Pathology, Micro-biology, Pharmacology, Community Medicine, Forensic Medicines lecture halls, a museum and the college library are located in the six wings of the star shaped structure. The out-patient department and the administrative offices are also accommodated in the building.

Courses

The college offers undergraduate programme of M.B.B.S. course affiliated to the Tamil Nadu - Dr. MGR Medical University, Madras. Proposals, are under way to introduce post-graduate courses (M.D. and M.S.) in General Medicine, General Surgery, Paediatrics, Obstrics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, D.M. and M.Ch., and Ph.D. in selected super specialities.

Faculty

There is a teaching faculty consisting of 21 professors and additional professors, 21 associate professors and readers, 65 assistant professors and 49 tutors in the medical college.

Students

Enrollment started in Sri Ramachandra Medical College from the academic year 1985-86. The first batch of doctors will be coming out during 1991-92. As in 1991-92, 557 students belonging to the five years M.B.B.S. courses are studying in the college and among them 300 are boys and 257 are girls. Admission is made as per the norms prescribed by the Government.

College Hostel

Hostel facilities are available in the campus for accommodating 600 students. The medical facilities available in the Institute are given in the chapter on *Medical and Public Health Services.*

King Institute, Guindy

The King Institute, Guindy, located within the jurisdiction of the Chengalpattu-MGR district was started in 1899 as the State Vaccine Lymph Department. Now, it flourishes as the vital Public Health Laboratory in the country, manufacturing vaccines and sera and also functions as the teaching and research institute in the field of Microbiology, Immunology and Virology. It is an International Vaccination Centre and Diagnostic Microbiology Institute. A separate Virology Department is functioning.

In 1940, the University of Madras accorded recognition to the institute as the postgraduate teaching and research institute. The medicos undergoing M.D. and M.Sc. courses in Medical Microbiology in the Medical Colleges of Tamil Nadu and in the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Taramani, are posted to this Institute for Special Training and as part of the curriculam for varying periods. The King Institute offered one year courses in Laboratory Technology in Grade-I and Laboratory Technician Courses in Grade-II. But this course was discontinued since 1991 for administrative reasons.[122]

The King Institute offers two year post-graduate course (M.Sc.) in Applied Microbiology, since 1990-91. Every year six candidates are admitted for the course. The eligibility for seeking admission into the course is a degree in Science (B.Sc.) in Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Bio-chemistry, Microbiology or Home Science. The M.Sc. course is the affiliated to the University of Madras.

The Institute undertakes investigations of epidemics of infectious diseases. The Virology Department of the Institute has been recognised by the World Health Organisations (WHO) as one of the four National Laboratories for polio vaccine potency testing since 1992. The Department also undertakes isolation of polio virus and other Entero viruses in addition to serological studies.

Research work on HTLV-I Food Microbiology, travel medicine, Herbal medicine, etc., are being done in the Institute.

Government Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute, Kancheepuram

The Government Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute, Kancheepuram, named after Thiru C.N. Annadurai a former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu hailing from the town whose soul was snatched away by the cruel hands of the deadly cancer disease, was establised in 1969. It conducts researches in detection, prevention and treatment of cancer. The Government Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Karaipettai, Kancheepuram is

attached to the Institute. The Hospital was opened in 1981. The Institute has been recognised for offering super speciality courses in Oncology (D.M.) and Surgical Oncology (M.Ch). The courses are yet to be started in the institute.

Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Tambaram

The Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Tambaram also serves as a teaching institution in the field of Chest Diseases and Tuberculosis for the M.B.B.S., M.D., and D.T.C.D. students of the medical colleges of Tamil Nadu. The students are deputed to the institution for a prescribed period as a part of their curriculum. Beside the medicos, the students of nursing are also deputed to this hospital as a part of their curriculum[123].

C.L.Baid Metha College of Pharmacy, Thorappakkam

C.L.Baid Metha College of Pharmacy, a self-financing institution was started on July 13, 1980 in Thorappakkam with diploma course in pharmacy (D.Pharm). This is the first private pharmacy college in the State, started under self-financing scheme. Degree course in Pharmacy (B.Pharm) was introduced during 1984-85. It became a postgraduate pharmacy, college in the year 1990 when M.Pharm. Course was introduced. The institution was affiliated to the University of Madras and now to Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, after its formation. The Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, also has recognised the College. It is a co-educational college and the annual intakes of pupils for D.Pharm, B.Pharm, and M.Pharm., course are 120, 40 and eight respectively.

The college is founded and run by the Tamil Nadu Chemists and Druggists Educational Trust[124].

Saveetha Dental College, Poonamallee

Saveetha Dental College was started by private educational Trust in 1988 at Poonamallee. It is a self-financing institution which offers B.D.S Course. It is a co-educational institution which has required facilities for dental education. Recently, a General Hospital also has been added to the college.

Education for the Physically Handicapped

For the blind, deaf, dumb and mentally retarded children, who need special type of teaching, there are three schools in the district, the School for the Blind, Poonamallee, School for the Deaf, Kancheepuram, both run by the Department of Social Welfare of the Government of Tamil Nadu and a School for the Mentally Retarded at Kancheepuram, run by, 'Seva Sangam', a voluntary social service organisation, Kancheepuram.[125]

Blind School, Poonamallee

With the great efforts of the Association for the Blind and Victory Memorial Committee, the Blind school in Poonamallee came into being on

8th September 1931. The school, when started, had 17 students on its roll who were taught weaving and cane work. Many noble souls had associated themselves with the growth of the school and Mr. and Mrs. Bell need special mention as they were the first and second heads of the school.

The school functioned as a private school until 1948 when the Government of Tamilnadu took over it on the requisition of its management and the position continues still. The school became a high school in 1953 and was upgraded into a higher secondary school in 1978 when two years higher secondary education was introduced in the State for the first time. This is the first blind school in the State upgraded as a higher secondary school Lessons are taught in Braille methods[126].

It is a residential school and the hostel, dress, Braille instruments, etc., are provided to the inmates by the Government of Tamilnadu free of cost. For high and higher secondary students, the Government sanctions Readers' allowance, for lending the services of Readers for them. Nature deprived them of their light and the Government try their best by extending necessary facilities to forget the injustice done to them by the Nature. Life Oriented Education such as weaving, cane work and basket weaving is imparted in the school.

An industrial training centre recognised by the Directorate of Employment and Training, has been attached to the school where the trades of Fitter and Binder are taught to the eligible blind pupils. The eligibility to secure admission in the industrial training centre is a pass in 9th Std., under 11 year S.S.L.C. pattern or a pass in the 8th Std. under 10 year S.S.L.C. pattern. The trainees are given free food and shelter and clothing.

A rehabilitation Home for blind women also forms part of the school. In the Home, the blind women are given training in weaving, chalk making, etc. They are also provided with free food and hostel.

A Regional Teacher Training Centre is functioning within the school complex which offers Junior and Senior diploma courses in teaching the blind. The teachers of the blind all over the State have to undergo training, in the Centre. Statistics showing the number of students studied in the school and details of training given in handicrafts are given in the *Appendix - 26.*

School for the Deaf, Kancheepuram

The Department of Social Welfare opened a school for the deaf children at Kancheepuram in the year 1975. In the opening year, 26 children were admitted and they were taught by two teachers. The school has classes upto 8th Standard and as in 1991 about 80 students are studying in the school under eight teachers. The students are provided with free hostel facilities[127].

School for the Mentally Retarded, Kancheepuram

The *Seva Sangam* a voluntary social service organisation runs a school for mentally retarded children at Kancheepuram[128].

Adult and Non-Formal Education

Eradication of illiteracy is one of the major objectives of the educational policies of the State and Central Governments. To remove illiteracy both the Governments have implemented many schemes in the district which bear desired fruit. The adult and non-formal educational schemes are implemented by the Director of Non-Formal and Adult Education, who is assisted by Deputy and Assistant Directors in the State level and District Adult Educational Officer and Project officers in the district level. The field staff who moniter and impart non-formal education are the supervisors and animators[129].

In the district, there are 11 project offices located in Kancheepuram, Madurantakam, Sithamur, Poondi R.K.Pettai, Sriperumpudur, Ponneri, Pallipattu, Minjur, Thiruvottiyur and Tiruvallur.

State Adult Education Programme

(For age group 15 to 35)

Two projects of State Adult Education Programme technically called, "61 Projects" and "54 Projects" have been implemented in the district. The "61 Projects" began to be implemented from 1980 while the "54 Projects" was introduced in the year 1983. The adult-education projects were implemented in phases.

Under "61 Projects" at the end of 1989, nine phases of projects were completed at the rate of one phase per year. In each phase five panchayat union areas were covered and in each panchayat union area 100 adult education centre were opened in the needy places, where local illiterates were enrolled and educated by the animators to read, write and count. These animators were mostly recruited among the local unemployed youth, under the supervision of the adult education supervisors. These centres function for a year and the syllabus is framed, to be covered in a year. By the year ending 1989 under the "61 Project" nine phases of programmes were completed and 4400 adult education centres functioned.

The details of coverage is as follows:

Year	Phase	No.of centres	No.of Panchayat Unions covered	Total number of beneficiaries (Enrolment) Men	Women	Total
1980-81	I	500	5	8098	8990	17088
1981-82	II	500	5	4142	12765	16907
1982-83	III	500	5	8231	11868	20099
1983-84	IV	500	5	1537	14611	16148
1984-85	V	500	5	1285	13848	15133
1985-86	VI	500	5	2804	12595	15399
1986-87	VII	500	5	3745	11708	15454
1987-88	VIII	500	5	4819	11136	15955
1988-89	IX	400	4	4743	8765	13508

Under "54 Project" which was introduced in the district in the year 1983, six phases were completed by 1989 and 1800 adult education centres were opened at the rate of 300 centres per phases.

The details of beneficiaries are as follows

Year	Phase	No.of centres	No.of Panchayat Unions covered	Total number of beneficiaries Men	Women	Total
1983-84	I	300	3	-	9238	9238
1984-85	II	300	3	-	9063	9063
1985-86	III	300	3	-	9039	9039
1986-87	IV	300	3	3401	6551	9952
1987-88	V	300	3	1380	9065	10445
1988-89	VI	300	3	1185	8935	10120

CENTRAL ADULT EDUCATION SCHEME

Rural Functional Literacy Project

Rural Functional Literacy project is funded by the Government of India and implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu. This scheme was introduced in the district during 1979-80 and at the end of 1986-87 eight phases of the project were implemented by opening 300 Adult Education centres in each phase. Additional annual fund was also allotted to the district under the same project since 1985 which enabled to open further 30 centres per year from 1985 to 1987. These centres have produced a number of beneficiaries from 1979-80 to 1986-87 as detailed below:

Year	*Phase*	*No.of centres opened*	*Total number of beneficiaries (Enrolment)*		
			Men	*Women*	*Total*
1979-80	I	300	9252	1728	10980
1980-81	II	300	3833	6043	9876
1981-82	III	300	5064	4024	9088
1982-83	IV	300	4795	4425	9220
1983-84	V	300	-	10001	10001
1984-85	VI	300	-	10974	10974
1985-86	VII	300	-	9831	9831
1986-87	VIII	600	2655	17809	2044
1987-88	IX	600	NA	NA	NA
1988-89	X	NA	NA	NA	NA
1989-90	XI	600	4320	4680	9000
1990-91	XII	600	4320	4680	9000
1991-92	XIII	600	4320	4680	9000

N.A. = Statistics Not Available

Non-Formal Education for the age group 6-14

The Non-Formal educational programme for the age group of 6 - 14 has been devised for the school dropouts and non-starters. The centres would work for 10 months or 200 working days with five hours of working per day. The instructors for these centres are drafted from regular school teachers. The details of enrolment and beneficiaries in the district are given below:

Year	*No.of centres*	*Enrolment*		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*
Jan.77 to Oct.77	27	483	359	842
Jan.78 to Oct.78	27	469	373	842
Feb.78 to Nov.78	27	450	379	829
Jan.79 to Oct.79	27	466	388	854
Oct.78 to July 79	54	964	680	1644
Feb.79 to Nov.79	24	449	348	797
Oct.79 to July 80	54	976	652	1628
Feb.80 to Nov.80	27	937	339	1276
Oct.80 to July 81	50	956	635	1591
Dec.80 to Sep.81	49	1034	540	1574
Feb.81 to Sept.82	54	1310	1020	2330
Jan.82 to Oct. 83	20	343	286	629
Sep.83 to June 83	27	455	362	817
Jan.83 to Oct.83	20	320	280	600
Jan.83 to June 84	20	322	282	605
Sep.83 to June 84	27	483	384	867
Sep.84 to June 85	28	457	365	822

Post Literacy Programme

As the Continuing Adult Educational Programme' for the neo-literates, post-literacy centres have been opened from 1981-82. These centres function for two years, when study material for the neo-literates are supplied and guidance for study is also offered. These centres have been opened under the Adult Education programmes of State and Central Governments.

The details of the centres in the district and beneficiaries enrolled are given below:

Year	No.of centres	Enrolment		
		Men	Women	Total
I. State Government Programme:				
1981-82	8	76	109	185
1982-83 (I Phase)	8	105	130	235
1982-83 (II Phase)	10	220	105	325
1983-84 (I Phase)	10	197	117	314
1983-84 (II Phase)	30	628	424	1052
1983-84 (III Phase)	5	56	84	140
1984-85 I Phase	30	167	747	914
1984-85 II Phase	2	60	16	76
1984-85 III Phase	70	114	1980	2094
1985-86	70	114	1980	2094
II.Central Government Programme:				
Rural Functional Literacy Scheme				
1984-85	100	2170	2125	4295
1985-86	100	2027	1602	3629
1986-87	400	—	20243	20243

Voluntary Organisation

Besides Central and State Governments, many voluntary Social Service Organisations, Volunteers of the Social Service League, National Service Schemes of Colleges, Higher Secondary Schools and professional educational institutions of the district render invaluable services to remove illiteracy from their locality by organising Adult Education Centres. Mostly in all educational institutions in the district, above secondary level, the National Service Scheme or Social Service League, or both function. Adult Education is a part of the programmes of these organisations. The Voluntary Social

Service Organisations in the district which serve for the cause of the removal of illiteracy, are as follows with the areas of operation in brackets.

Punjab Association, Madras (Uttiramerur, Kattankolatur and St. Thomas Mount), Women Social Service Organisation, Madras (Padappai), Duraisamy Generous Social Educational Centre, Vilvarayanallur (Ellapuram), Education & Upliftment of Society for Rural Downtrodden (Lathur), Tamilnadu Continuing Education Board (Thirupporur and Thirukkazhukundram).

Total number of illiterates who were taught to read, write and count by these voluntary organisations is given below:

Year	*No.of centres opened*	*Enrolment*		
		Men	*Women*	*Total*
1978-79	197	2913	2183	5098
1979-80	287	5375	2921	8296
1980-81	90	1537	890	2427
1881-82	-	-	-	-
1982-83	227	3937	3322	7259
1983-84	490	9488	7014	16502
1984-85	435	508	13088	13596
1985-86	350	2999	7779	10778
1986-87	705	2806	22341	25147

Libraries

Kancheepuram, being an ancient centre of higher learning in Vedic, Buddhist and Jain philosophies and also the seat of the Pallava Kings, had libraries and Archives. Library in the modern sense developed after invention of paper and printing machines. During the British administration, the Collector's offices were provided with libraries though they were inaccessible to general public. The development of Local Self Government paved way for the local bodies to maintain reading rooms. But, the library movement in the State was accelerated after the independence, the offshoot of which is that now there are 120 libraries in Chengalpattu MGR District including the District Central Library, Chengalpattu[130].

There is a separate Department in the State for the upkeep and maintenance of public libraries headed by the Director of Public Libraries. In the District level, there is one District Library Officer and each library is manned by a Librarian. In each district, there is a Local Library Authority consisting of members. The office of the District Library Officer, Chengalpattu MGR District is located at Chengalpattu.

The Local Library Authority of Chengalpattu MGR District was first constituted on 20 July 1950 with 10 nominated members from among the qualified librarians, educationalists and teachers and 12 elected members representing the local self governing bodies. The District Central Library in Chengalpattu was opened on 26th March 1953. The Central Library has now 199 branch libraries, the first one being the Alandur branch library opened on 1st July 1954. The District Central Library, Chengalpattu and the branch libraries at Little Kancheepuram, Ambattur and Tiruvallur are functioning as full time libraries working from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. and other branch libraries from 8 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. and 4 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. Fridays and second Saturdays of every month and other holidays declared by the State Government are observed as holidays for the libraries.

Apart from these central and branch libraries, "26 Delivery centres" are functioning in the district to cater the library needs of the remote villages and hamlets. Books are brought to these centres from the near by branch libraries and lent to the subscribers in the area. Most of the branch libraries are functioning in rented buildings and the department is taking earnest effort to own buildings and other infrastructure to the branch libraries.

Institutional Membership

Institutional membership system is available in this district and there are 79 institutional members benefited by this service.

By this system any institution which deposits Rs.100/- with the Local Library Authority can avail of 100 books at a time for the members of the staff of the institution concerned.

The District Central Library at Chengalpattu has 53689 books in its stacks besides being a subscriber to many English and Vernacular Newspapers, Magazines and Journals. The branch libraries are also having books of novels, short stories, literature, history, science, technology and on other fields. The District Central Library and the Wallajabad Branch Library have separate sections for women and children. A text book section also is there in the District Central Library where school and college text books and reference books are available. Besides these, every year new books to the cost of about one lakh of Rupees are acquired for the libraries in the district by the Director of Public Libraries, Madras and sent to the district Central and other branch libraries.

The following statement will reveal the number of library users in the district since 1982-83:

Year	Total no.of libraries	Visitors	Members	Stock of books	Books issued
1982-83	119	2832917	70681	901207	1195357
1983-84	119	2659911	88417	900195	1278066
1984-85	120	2656858	90617	1003147	1477430
1985-86	120	2627433	96531	1026615	1161181
1986-87	120	2768139	106173	1072304	1310987
1987-88	120	2800248	117603	1120396	1336622
1988-89	120	2848585	127304	1224910	1358031
1989-90	120	3306137	138396	1203428	1338238
1990-91	120	3467025	145173	13381111	1203578
1991-92	121	3139926	155036	1476599	1262626

In the district there are 9 'B' grade, 19 'C' grade and 92 'D' grade libraries. There are no 'A' grade libraries in the district. The details of the branch libraries, the stock of books available in them, their grade etc., are given in *Appendix - 27.*

Library Development Conference

Public participation, involvement and enrolment as patrons are essential for the steadygrowth of the Library movement in a district. Furniture, racks and other materials for the use in the libraries of the district have been collected from the service minded persons and patrons. The articles thus collected were exhibited in the first Library Development Conference in the district convened on 2 August 1989. The articles collected is worth about two lakhs of rupees.

Extension of Library Facilities

The demand for the opening of libraries from the public is high and the department is not in a position to meet it fully, because of financial strain. So, the department made it necessary, before opening a part-time library to get local support and involvement. Hence, for opening a part-time library, the local public have to fulfil the following norms:

1. The public should spare 5 to 10 cents of plot in a suitable locality with a building. The plot and the building have to be alienated to the department of Public Libraries by due registration, under the Indian Stamp Act.

2. An amount of rupees two thousands or more in cash or necessary furniture (racks, chairs and tables, etc.) to the worth of Rs.2000/- or above should be furnished by the public.
3. A minimum of 100 members should be enrolled.

There is overwhelming support to this system and the district has the distinction of opening 55 part-time libraries.

Books, Dailies and Periodicals by Donation

Though about 60 per cent of the total collection of library cess from the public is being spent for purchase of books and subscribing to newspapers and periodicals the demand for further addition of the periodicals could not be met with by the Government because of the paucity of funds. Hence, librarians approach the publishers of newspapers and periodicals for the free copies of their publication. Certain publishers comply with the requests and in the district about 675 periodicals are received as free copies.

Enrolment of Patrons

The Government of Tamil Nadu have introduced the scheme according to which those philanthropist who donate Rs.1000/- or above to the growth of a library are enrolled as the patrons of the library. The district as in 1993 had enrolled 317 patrons and stands third in the State. The amount thus received is deposited in long term fixed deposits and the interests accrued is being utilised for development of the libraries.

Besides the Public libraries maintained by the Department of Public Libraries, each Arts, Science and Professional educational institutions maintain their own libraries accessible to their students. These libraries contain books on humanities, science and technology for higher education and research in the respective fields, important among them being the Madras Christian College Library. Madras Institute of technology (Chrompet) Library Chengalpattu Medical College Library the Library of the Indira Gandhi Centre for Automic Research, Kalpakkam, etc.

Besides these public and institutional libraries the resourceful local civil bodies such as municipalities, townships, town and village panchayats also maintain libraries and reading rooms where books, magazines and newspapers are kept as a part of the provision of civic amentities. The local bodies levy and collect library cess from the public for maintaining the libraries and reading rooms. The offices of the various departments of government, both Central and State also maintain the libraries of their own which are accessible mostly to the respective departmental staff.

The Industries Factories and Companies also are having libraries which function as reference libraries for their research and development wings and as recreation centres for their staff.

In some of the towns of the district, private lending libraries and magazine circulation clubs are run by private persons. In these kinds of libraries, fictions, novels and other books are available on payment of reading charges at a fixed rate per book who are enrolled as members by advancing deposits.

In the electronic age, it must also be mentioned about the video and audio libraries run by the private entrepreneurs as a business where audio and video cassettes on educational, science, sports and cultural programmes, and video magazines and cini films are lent to the people on rent. These types of libraries of the electronic media are located in the suburbs of the Madras City over which the Chengalpattu-MGR district has territorial jurisdiction and in the urban areas of the district.

National Cadet Corps

NCC is the largest youth organisation in our country. After independence, a legislation to introduce NCC in the educational institution of our country was passed by the Government of India in the year 1948.

The major objectives of the NCC are : [131]

1) development of leadership, character, comradeship, spirit of sportsmanship and ideal service.

2. to create a force a disciplined and trained manpower which, in a National emergency, could be of great assistance to the country's defence - and

3. to provide training for students with a view to developing in them officer-like-qualities, thus enabling them to obtain Commission in the Armed Forces.

Most of the colleges of arts, science, professional and technical, polytechnics and high and higher secondary schools of the district are having Companies or Troops or Divisions of NCC. To train, coordinate and administer the NCC Companies at the educational institution level, there are NCC Officers. The NCC Divisions in colleges are termed as Senior Divisions and in high and higher secondary schools as Junior Divisions. There are two NCC Unit Offices functioning in the district which have control over the NCC troops in the educational institutions. They are No.3, Tamil Nadu Battalion NCC, Kancheepuram and No.1, Tamil Nadu Signal Company NCC, Tambaram West. These unit offices are under the control of the NCC group headquarters, Madras. In regional level, there are Directorates for the administration of NCC. The Regional Directorate having jurisdiction over Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar islands is located at Madras. The Directorate is headed by a Brigadier or an Officer of equivalent rank designated as Deputy Director-General of NCC. In all India level, the Director-General of NCC at Delhi in the rank of Lieutenant-General is the head of the NCC administration.

Anna Zoological Park, Vandalur

Anna Zoological Park, named after Thiru C.N. Annadurai, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who was affectionately addressed as 'Anna' by the people of Tamil Nadu was established in 1983 at Vandalur on the G.S.T.Road by transferring the Zoo of the Madras Corporation located at the heart of the city, near Madras Central Railway station. The extent of the Park is 1265 acres and it is under the control of the Department of Forests. There is a Conservator of Forests stationed in the Zoological Park to take care of it. The expenditure involved in opening the park was about seven crores of rupees. There are five km. length of circular and loop roads within the park to circumambulate the park to have good views of the animals. At the entrance of this park, a children park with lawns, beautiful garden ponds and pet animals is established. There are artificial hillocks, waterfalls and caves so as to let the inmates to feel at home. The park rears and exhibits 393 mammals of 57 species, 393 birds of 103 species and 97 reptiles of 21 species. Animals, birds and reptiles are brought from the forests of Tamil Nadu and are also exchanged with zoological parks of other States of India or other countries. Thamin and Hagdeers from Mysore Zoo, Nilgais from Bombay and Mysore Zoos and Black Swans from National Zoological Park, New Delhi have been exchanged with Nilgiri langurs and Panthers of Anna Zoological Park. An Asiatic lion and two wild asses have been brought from Sakkarbaug Zoo of Gujarat State. There are scientifically designed enclosures for the animals in the zoo[132].

The Zoological Park is functioning with the main aim of breeding the endangered species in captivity. There are ten endangered species in the park. This park has been selected as a breeding centre for black bucks by the Committee of Directors of Zoological Parks of India.

It is a touristic and excursion centre and is also educationally valuable, besides an amusing pastime where all sorts of people and pupils from pre-school to higher educational institutions pay visit. Visitors throng to the park on weekly and festival holidays and also on other working days. An average number of about 700 persons visit the park per day.

An entrance fee of Rs.1.50 from adults and 75 paise from children is collected and visitors who desire to take their camera inside have to pay a special fee of rupees five per camera* Video cameras are not however allowed inside the park.

The zoo authorities ply battery operated vehicles inside the park to go around. The seating capacity of each such vehicle is 26 and the fare is Rs.4/- per adult and Rs.2/- per child. The vehicle covers the entire location of the park in half an hour. Private vehicles are not allowed inside. The

* The park is open to visitors from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. on all working days. Tuesday is weekly holiday for the park.

battery operated vehicles do not cause any air or major sound pollution and so there is no health hazard to the animals, because of the operation of these vehicles. The Zoological park is an ideal centre for wild life research.

Bird Sanctuary, Vedanthangal

Vedanthangal is one of the oldest bird sancturies in the country as it was declared by Place, the then British Collector of Chengalpattu district as a protected area in 1798. Vedanthangal is a nesting and breeding place to a number of birds. There is a lake in Vedanthangal surrounded by bushes and trees which attract water birds. The number of bird migration to this place depends on the rainfall. If there is a good rainfall, the lake would become teemed with water and preys to the birds and the forest would become lush green which attracts the avi fauna. The migratory birds to this sanctuary are mostly from Northern Asia and Europe and they include spoonbill, red shark grey pelican, curlew, black winged stillt, darter or snake bird, little ringed flowers, gull pillterm, little stint, plutail dust, gargany teal, common pochard, gad wall, lesser whistling teal stone curlew, greeen shark, brown headed sea gull, little tern, shovellers, marsh, sandpipers, whiskered tern, rubb, black tailed gadwit, ring necked duck, golden plower bar tailed, gad wit, track sand piper whim breast, black billed tern, wigeon and mallard.

Besides these migratory birds, there are common myna spotted strak, jungle babbler, house crow, brain fever bird, ring dove, pied king fisher, spotted dove, Indian robin ael, tree pine, large pied wag tail, black trange, little egret, cattle egret, tailor bird, pied crated cuckoo, patridge, crow pheasant, yellow malted laping, braminy kite, common green bee, paradise, fly catcher, peid hamies, Rose ringed parakeet, Indian roller, Common king fisher, white breasted water hen, Hoopae, Indian skylark and white breasted king fisher.

The entire landscape becomes lively with the flying activities of the winged visitors from October to March every year.

During 1991, about 7500 birds belonging to 17 species visited the sanctuary. One of the most interesting scenery which one should not miss to witness is the nursing of several hundred open-billed starks of their young chicks.

The place lends itself for prolonged bird-watching nature treks and camping for school children and nature lovers. There is a well-equipped rest-house with few suites for the visitors. There is a watch tower, a viewing paltform and a powerful mounted binocular are provided at the coign of vantage. Researchers from Bombay Natural History Society, and other Orinthologists visit Vedanthangal, searching materials for their projects and programmes[133].

Karikkili and Villiambakkam

Karikkili is a neighbouring place of Vedanthangal, which has been declared a bird sanctuary since 1989. The twin lakes in the place attract the

birds like ducks, pond herons, pintails, cattle egrets and common swallows. It is also an ideal place for bird watchers and Orinthologists.[134] Villiambakkam a village in the district which has a well established lake system is also an ideal place for birds where four different species of herons and other local birds have their roost permanently. The local villagers have also made out a policy not to disturb these birds and they sometimes even sacrifice their usufructs of their trees, lest the birds perched on them would get disturbed[135].

Pulicat Birds Sanctuary

In Pulicat (Pazhaverkadu) a coastal village in Ponnery taluk, is a lake of brakish water which attract water birds form India and other countries. It has been declared as a Bird Sanctuary since 1980. (G.O.Ms.No. 1247, Forest and Fisheries, dated 22 September 1980). The winged visitors to the sanctuary include flamingos, gulls and herons[136].

Madras Crocodile Bank, Mamallapuram

Madras Crocodile Bank, Mamallapuram, a privately funded research and crocodile breeding Institution of Crocodilians, was established on 24 August 1976 by Romulus Whitekar. The Crocodile Bank is run by a Board of Trustees consisting of 10 members of whom three are *ex-officio* members from the Department of Tourism and Forests of the State and Central Government. The Crocodile Bank was established with the financial assistance of several agencies including the Worldwide Fund for Nature, New York, Zoological Society and Tamil Nadu Tourism Department. The Tamil Nadu Forest Department issued necessary licence and permits to the bank[137].

The main functions of the Crocodile Bank are as follows:

1. Studying crocodilians and promoting public appreciation of the role of these reptiles in nature and exhibiting the animals in natural surrounding for the education of the public;
2. Popularising the ecological importance of crocodiles among visitors;
3. Breeding and conserving the endangered species of crocodiles;
4. Supplying juvenile - crocodiles to the Forest Department of Central and State Governments for restocking wild habitations and Zoological parks;
5. Assisting the Government of India in their implementation of the provision relating to crocodiles in the Indian Wild Life Act, 1972;
6. Organising a team of specialists in crocodile conservation; and
7. Undertaking research programmes for the conservation of Indian reptiles and amphibians.

The crocodile bank now has over 10,000 crocodiles of ten different species. In addition, the bank has lizard and over 200 fresh water turtles and

tortoise of 26 species a number of which are breeding here. The bank has supplied over 1000 crocodile off springs to various States in India.

Research

As a conservation oriented crocodile farm, the crocodile bank concentrates on field as well as laboratory research on crocodiles - including status of wild populations, behavioural biology and breeding technology with an impressive list of published results.

The crocodile banks contain India's most comprehensive herpetological reference library. An air-conditioned laboratory and computer equipped office operate in colloboration with Indian and foreign scientists. Working on studies of reptiles and amphibians in India. The major break through the Crocodile Bank has achieved in research is the sex determination of *Crocodylus Palustois and Caiman Crocodylus* at various temperature regimes in the lab at the constant temperature, and in breeding enclosures under ambient and natural conditions. Field work is in progress to study gharial, mugger and fresh water turtiles in North India.

The crocodile bank is now metamporphasing into the centre for Herpetology. While continuing its work on the crocodilians, turtles and lizards breeding here, it has expanded its activities to include several research scholars each year and field research for studies in herpetology in general. A bi-annual journal *Hamadryad* of the bank is now in its 16th year of publication.

The Crocodile Bank has an average of 2500 visitors per day who include students, teachers journalists, photographers and the general public. The Bank is supported by the entrance fee of Rs.4/- for adult visitors and Rs.1/- for children. A number of publications and several environmental films have emerged from the bank. The details of the species bred and conserved in the Crocodile Bank are given in *Appendix-28.*

Museum

The State Department of Archaeology exhibits a Pre-historic museum in Poondi Village of Tiruvallur taluk. The museum has been located here since Poondi and its surronding villages in the district are the sites of pre-historic civilization. The artefacts, tools, potsherds, etc., found during excavation in the villages are exhibited in the museum. The museum is located adjacent to the Poondi Reservoir. An Archaeological Officer belonging to the State Department of Archaeology is incharge of the museum.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies

In Science, arts, Medical and Engineering Colleges and other higher educational institutions, there are societies for each discipline such as Tamil Association, Fine Arts Association, etc. They are formed to bring out the latent talent of the pupils. The cultural, scientific and literary Associations

constituted annually in the Madras Christian College, Tambaram, M.I.T. Chrompet and Chengalpattu-Medical College need special mention as they contribute for the promotion of Culture, literature and science. The government of Tamil Nadu conduct annual boat races in Muttukkadu and dancing festival in Mamallapuram to promote sports and the cultural activities of the people. Besides these, the Associations of the professional such as Government and private sector employees, doctors, engineers, advocates writers journalists, teachers, residential associations, women's associations and service associations such as Lions Club, Rotary Club, Jaycees Club, etc., functioning in the district also play their role in encouraging the literary, scientific and cultural aspects of life of the people.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Periodicals

As most of the magazines and periodicals are published from Madras, the State capital, there are no regular periodicals of high order published from any place of the district. However, the colleges and certain higher secondary schools bring out annual magazines which exhibit the intellects of the pupils, their journalistic exuberance and their field of specialities. These annual magazines are edited by an editorial board consisting of the teachers and students' representatives and published by the college. The Madras Christian College Magazines have their history from 1800s and have borne the writings of many stalwarts in the academic lines. Still these magazines are preserved in the Tamil Nadu Archives and Madras Christian College Library which the research scholars consider a boon.

Besides these, educational institutions, service associations, Government, departments and the associations of other professionals also often bring out Souvenirs, Reports and Booklets in commemoration of their important dates and events or to propagate their ideals or services. Though their publications are not regular, they are also of immense value from the point of view of education and research. The religious institutions in the district such as Adhiparasakthi Siddhar Peetam, Melmaruvathur, Kamakodi Kanchi Sankara Mutt, Kancheepuram and Christian and Muslim Organisations bring out souvenirs and books to propagate religion, philosophy and morals.

Schools for Fine Arts, Dance and Music

In Chengalpattu-M.G.R. District, there are no recognised institutions for teaching music, fine arts and dance for university degrees. But Kancheepuram, a city which has a rich and glorious cultural background adorned with about hundreds of temples has many adepts in music, dance and fine arts. These arts are taught by private tutors. For learning these arts, certain natural leaning towards the arts is necessary hence pupils learn this voluntarily. In most of the temples, there are temple musicians and singers of Devaram, Tiruvasagam-Nalayiram Divya Prabandham and other devotional hymns. These singers called "Othuvars" render their services to

Gods traditionally. 'Nadhaswaram', 'Thavil' and other instrumental musicians live in the district and they teach the art to those who join as their apprentices. Artists performing folk dance, folk music and folk songs also reside in the district who bequeath their art to their disciples. Many institutions and industries are having their dance or fine art troops. The Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalion, Avadi is having a folk dances troupe formed among the police personnel and the troop has received many awards and accolations in India and foreign countries, for their *Karagam*, and *Kavadi* dance. There is a college of Arts and Sculpture in Mamallapuram which is dealth with in depth, elsewhere in the chapter.

The District of Madras gets expanded engulfing the Chengalpattu-MGR District. The multifaced developments of the district in all spheres, the proximity of the State Capital to the district, the speedy development of communication and the location of many reputed educational institutions, in the sub-urbs of the City of Madras which territorially form part of the district and other factors, influence the development of education in the district.

APPENDIX-1

COLLECTOR OF CHENGLEPUTTU TO BOARD OF REVENUE (3 April 1823)

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 25 of July last, and to transmit a Statement in the prescribed Form, respecting the places of tuition and number of scholars in this District.

2. There are no colleges properly so called but there are a few places in which the higher branches of learning are taught to a small number of pupils which I have classed separately.

3. A village schools master earns from 3 1/2 to 12 Rupees per month, I think the average is no more than 7 Rupees. The scholars are subsisted in their own houses and only attend the school during a part of the day. For the most part their attendance is very irregular. Few of the school matters are acquainted with the grammer of the language which they profess to teach, and neither the master nor scholars understand the meaning of the sentences which they repeat.

I do not find that any allowance has been made by the Native Governments for education in this District, but in some villages there are trilling mauniums from as quarter of a Cawney to two Cawnies of land, for Waidavartyars or Theological teachers.

5. I have published in the District that there is no intention to interfere with the people in the mode of education, and that no change is contemplated except it be to aid existing institutions.

6. Education cannot well, in a civilized state, be on a lower scale than it is and I much fear there does not exist the same desire for improvement as is reported of the natives of Bengal.

S.Smalley,
Collector.

Zillah Chingleput,
Poodooputnum,
3rd April 1823.

TNSA- Tamil Nadu State Archives
BRP - Board of Revenue Proceedings

Source : Tamil Nadu State Archives : Board of Revenue Proceedings.
(Vol.No. 946, Pro-7-April-1823 pp.3403-96 No.25)

APPENDIX - 2

Statement of the Number of Native Schools and Colleges in the district of Chingleput and of the number of scholars

Collectorate Name		Schools and Colleges	Bramin Scholars			Vyse Scholars			Sooder Scholars			All other castes			Grand Total No. 4 to 18		Inclusive	Moosulman Scholars			Total Hindoos and Musulmans			Total Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Schools	508	858	3	861	424	-	424	4809	79	4888	452	34	486	6453	116	6659	186	-	186	6729	116	6845	190243	172886	363129
Zillah	Sumscrit																									
Chingle	Schools	51	398	-	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398	-	398	-	-	-	398	-	398			
put...	Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Zillah Chingleput
Poodoopatnam
3rd April 1983

E. Smalley,
Collector

Source : Board of Revenue Proceedings, Vol. 946, Proceeding dated 7 April 1823 - pp 3493-96 no.25 - Preserved in Tamil Nadu Archives, Madras

APPENDIX - 3
Educational Statistics
Primary Schools Std I to V

Year	Total Number of Schools	Total Number of Pupils			Total Number of Teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1978-79	1049	135577	93059	228666	3632	2544	6176
1979-80	1577	181536	122591	304127	5132	3037	8169
1980-81	1497	182207	123274	305481	5246	3087	8333
1981-82	1622	190082	127613	317695	5261	3097	8358
1982-83	1520	178734	152788	331522	4761	2889	7650
1983-84	1536	182969	157850	340819	4781	2924	7705
1984-85	1547	190536	161756	355292	4861	3148	8009
1985-86	1549	201714	173337	375051	4872	3198	8070
1986-87	1579	194701	170915	365616	4860	3189	8049
1987-88	1588	202436	177990	380426	4887	3290	8177
1988-89	2046	201169	178644	379813	4892	3328	8220
1989-90	2046	203907	181203	385110	4902	3328	8230
1990-91	2077	190673	176702	367375	4406	4000	8406

Source : Chief Education Officer, Kancheepuram, Report dated 23 December 1991

APPENDIX - 4

Educational Statistics - Middle Schools - Std I to VIII

Year	Total Number of Schools	Total Number of Pupils			Total Number of Teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1978-79	159	42216	23375	65591	2011	783	2794
1979-80	149	38337	22011	60348	1721	637	2358
1980-81	158	40729	24827	65556	1862	785	2647
1981-82	154	40072	25118	65190	1802	775	2577
1982-83	155	39154	26112	65266	1653	884	2637
1983-84	158	41196	27642	68838	1719	966	2685
1984-85	167	43408	27642	68838	1750	1022	2772
1985-86	169	46595	32134	78720	1739	1031	2770
1986-87	179	54392	36185	90577	1823	1048	2871
1987-88	182	55696	39590	95286	1739	1153	2892
1988-89	186	56135	43980	100115	1743	1160	2903
1989-90	189	56920	46704	103624	1779	1172	2951
1990-91	191	57223	48963	106186	1816	1247	3063

APPENDIX - 5

Educational Statistics - High Schools Std I to X

Year	Total Number of Schools	Total Number of Pupils			Total Number of Teachers		
		Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
1978-79	468	59963	43451	103414	1131	1127	2258
1979-80	465	85476	58629	144105	1681	1700	3381
1980-81	463	88476	63335	151811	1717	1710	3427
1981-82	461	91631	64712	156343	1737	1742	3479
1982-83	460	126599	96445	223044	2231	2855	5086
1983-84	463	131775	100759	232534	2240	2859	5099
1984-85	458	133742	100234	233976	2184	2855	5039
1985-86	459	130326	99502	229838	2194	2858	5052
1986-87	450	138508	108309	246817	2266	2918	5184
1987-88	455	146254	117621	263856	2099	2618	4717
1988-89	455	114987	119739	134726	2373	2919	5292
1989-90	455	156317	122421	278738	2385	2928	5313
1990-91	453	130547	111720	242267	2025	2833	4858

Source : Chief Education Officer, Kancheepuram, Report dated 23 December 1991

APPENDIX - 6

Educational Statistics - Higher Secondary Schools - Classes : XI and XII

Year	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils			Number of Teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1978-79	60	39629	26785	66414	1560	972	2532
1979-80	73	52961	32460	85421	1893	1139	3030
1980-81	80	59913	36490	96403	1962	1210	3172
1981-82	85	64522	40585	105107	2263	1294	3557
1982-83	90	66296	42615	108911	2373	1323	3696
1983-84	88	67805	43508	110313	2386	1396	3782
1984-85	88	70724	49565	120289	2391	1490	3881
1985-86	88	74185	52185	126370	2397	1512	4909
1986-87	93	78392	54863	133254	2405	1578	3983
1987-88	93	83461	55613	139074	2429	1612	4041
1988-89	98	84435	56598	141033	2614	1653	4267
1989-90	98	87704	61605	149309	2628	1663	4291
1990-91	103	90512	62532	153044	2618	1793	4411

Source : Chief Education Officer, Kancheepuram, Report dated 23 December 1991

APPENDIX-7

LIST OF HIGH AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT *

High Schools

I. Government High Schools

1. *Kancheepuram Educational District*

1. Ayyampettai
2. Ayyangarkulam
3. Ayyampanthangal
4. Avalur
5. Damal
6. Edayarpakkam
7. Ekanampettai
8. Govindavadi
9. Kaliyampoondi
10. Kamarajanagar
11. Kammalampoondi
12. Kattupakkam
13. Keeranallur
14. Madurmangalam
15. Mangadu
16. Mathur
17. Musuravakkam
18. Nazarathpettai
19. Neyyadupakkam
20. Orakkattupettai
21. Paranthur
22. Pullalur
23. Sengadu
24. Senneerkuppam
25. Sevilimedu
26. Singadipakkam
27. Sriperumbudur
28. Tharneri
29. Thirumudivakkam
30. Thirumukkudal
31. Thiruninravur
32. Uththukkadu
33. Vadakkupattu
34. Walajabad

* The list includes the schools for boys and girls and co-education schools run by the Government, aided private agencies, missionaries, local bodies and Adi-Dravida Welfare Department.

APPENDIX-7 - *(Contd.)*

2. *Thiruvallur Educational District:*

1. Aarikadukuppam
2. Ammayarkuppam
3. Ayyaneri
4. Buchireddipalli
5. Cheethanjeri
6. Chengattanur
7. Chillada
8. Kadambathur
9. Kakalur
10. Kannigaper
11. Kaverirajapuram
12. Keechalam
13. Kilambakkam
14. Koppur
15. Kuripalayam
16. Mambakkam
17. Mathur
18. Melnallathur
19. Meyyur
20. Nedium
21. Nochchilli
22. Palavakkam
23. Pallipattu
24. Pattaraiperumbudur
25. Pennalurpettai
26. Perianagapoondi
27. Periapalayam
28. Podathurpettai
29. Poondi
30. Poonimangadu
31. Sorakkaipettai
32. Srikalikupuran
33. Thandalam
34. Thiruvallur
35. Veeramangalam
36. Veligaran
37. Vengal

3. *Chengalpattu Educational District:*

1. Acharapakkam
2. Ananthamangalam
3. Andarkuppam
4. Anjur
5. Cheyyur
6. Chithandi Mandapam
7. Chunambedu
8. Elappakkam
9. 43, Endathur
10. Illalur
11. Karunguzhi
12. Kelambakkam
13. Kunnangolathur
14. Mamllapuram
15. Manambathi
16. Manbakkam
17 Maraimalainagar
18. Morapakkam
19. Nandivaram
20. Nellikuppam
21. Nemmeli
22. Onambakkam
23. Orathi
24. P.V. Kalathur
25. Pudupattinam
26. Pukkathurai
27. Sadurngapattinam
28. Sembakkam
29. Sothupakkam
30. Suradimangalam
31. Thirukazhukundram
32. Thozhupeddu
33. Vedanthangal
34. Veeranakuppam
35. Zamin Endathru

APPENDIX-7 - *(Contd.)*

4. *Saidapet Educational District:*

1. Alamathi
2. Andarkuppam
3. Annai Sivagami Nagar (Ennur)
4. Ayanampakkam
5. Chitlapakkam
6. Chunnambukulam
7. Eguvarpalayam
8. Kathur
9. Kavaraipettai
10. Maanalipudunagar
11. Madanbakkam
12. Madur
13. Maduravayal
14. Manali - 1
15. Manalipudunagar
16. Mitnamalli
17. Mogapper (Girls)
18. Mogapper (Girls)
19. Moovarasanpattu
20. Nellimarathukandigai
21. Padianallur
22. Pallikaranai
23. Pandeswaram
24. Pazhayanappalayam
25. Peerkankaranai
26. Perumbedu
27. Perungalathur
28. Poorur
29. Pulicut
30. Puzhal
31. Puzhuthivakkam
32. Sathyamurthy Nagar
33. Sholinganallur
34. Subbaredipalayam
35. Tambaram (East)
36. Thiruvellavayal
37. Thiruvottiyur
38. Thiruvottiyur (Girls)

II. AIDED HIGH SCHOOLS

1. Kancheepuram Educational District

1. T.R.Secondary School, Kancheepuram
2. Pachchayappan Branch High School, Kancheepuram
3. Dasar High School, Dasarpuram, Thiruninravur
4. Sirumalai High School, Theresapuram, Sriperumbudur
5. C.M.Subbaraya Mudaliar High School, Kancheepuram
6. Sri Dhandapani, Oriental High School, Kancheepuram
7. Mary Axillium (Girls) High School, Kancheepuram

2. Thiruvallur Educational District:

1. Kothandaraman high School, Uthukottai

3. Chengalpattu Educational District:

1. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya (Boys), Chengalpattu
2. Dr. Mangalam High School, Kattankolathur
3. Bakthavatsalam Shashtiabthapurthi High School, Athur
4. Gurukulam High School (Boys), Madurantagam
5. St.High School, Kovalam
6. R.K.M. Vidhyalaya High School (Girls), Chengalpattu
7. Alisancasi High School (Girls), Chengalpattu
8. Gurukulam High School (Girls), Madurantagam
9. Oriental High School, Madurantagam
10. Sri R.Arulappa High School, Neerpeyar

4. Saidapet Educational District:

1. Cantonment Board High School, Pallavaram
2. Cantonment Board High School, St.Thomas Mount
3. Brittania High School, Padi
4. Ussaini High School
5. St. Joseph's High School, , Vettuvanvangeni (via) Thiruvanmiyur
6. M.H.S.M. School, Menambedu
7. Lamec High School, Kaikankuppam.
8. St.Paul Mahajana High School, Kaladipettai
9. St. Angel High School, (Girls), Chrompet
10. St. Annis High School (Girls), Madhavaram
11. Montport High School, Alandur
12. Mahaveer Jain High School, Thiruvottiyur

III. MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOLS

1. Anna Municipal High School, Chengalpattu
2. A.K.T. Municipal High School, Kancheepuram
3. Chairman Swaminatha Mudaliar High School, Pillayarpalayam
4. Municipal High School, Zamin Pallavaram
5. Municipal High School, Selaiyur

APPENDIX-7 - *(Contd.)*

6. Municipal High School, Korattur
7. Municipal High School, Lakshmipuram
8. Municipal High School, Pattabiram chatram

IV ADI DRAVIDA WELFARE HIGH SCHOOLS

1. Adi Dravida Welfare High School, Palur.

2.	-do-	Kolappancheri
3.	-do-	Kilambakkam
4.	-do-	Meenambakkam
5.	-do-	Vadakarai
6.	-do-	Peddakalakathur
7.	-do-	Irumbedu
8.	-do-	Rettamangalam

Higher Secondary Schools

I. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

1. Kancheepuram Educational District

1. Arpakkam
2. Uthiramerur (Boys)
3. Kamarajanagar
4. Kunrathur
5. Salavakkam
6. Thirupukkuzhi
7. Sriperumbudur
8. Thirumizhisai
9. Kovur
10. Naickanpettai
11. Somangalam
12. Thandurai
13. Padappai
14. Poonamallee
15. Perunagar
16. Manambathi
17. Walajabad
18. Uthiramerur (Girls)
19. Big Kancheepuram
20. Little Kancheepuram

2. Thiruvallur Educational District

1. Athimanjeripettai
2. Ammayarkuppam
3. Uthukottai
4. Kadambathur
5. Kanakamma Chatram
6. K.G. Kandigai
7. Tiruttani (Boys)
8. Thiruvalangadu
9. Pallipattu
10. Podatturpettai
11. Perambakkam
12. R.K. Pet
13. Vanganur
14. Manavalanagar
15. Vediangadu
16. Velliyur
17. Tiruttani (Girls)

3. Chengalpattu Educational District

1. Acharapakkam
2. Kadappakkam
4. Cheyyur
5. Thirukazhukundram

3. Singaperumal Koil
7. Polanbakkam
8. Nandivaram
9. Kalathur
6. Thirupporur
10. Chengalpattu (Girls)
11. Madurantagam

4. Saidapet Educational District

1. Anagaputhur
2. Arani
3. Gummudipoondi
4. Chrompet (Boys)
5. Nanganallur (Boys)
6. Pallavaram
7. Padirvedu Madaipakkam
8. Ponneri (Boys)
9. Manali
10. Madavaram
11. Redhills (Boys)
12. Sholavaram
13. Ambathur (Girls)
14. Red Hills (Girls)
15. Ponneri (Girls)
16. Kathivakkam
17. Nanganallur (Girls)
18. Chrompet (Girls)

II. AIDED HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

1. Kancheepuram Educational District

1. Pachayappan Higher Secondary School, Kancheepuram
2. Anderson Higher Secondary School, Kancheepuram
3. S.S.K.V.Girls' Higher Secondary School, Kancheepuram
4. W.T.M.Masilamani Higher Secondary School, Walajabad
5. Imaculate Heart Higher Secondary school (Girls), Avadi
6. Sarojini Varadappan Higher Secondary School (Girls), Poonamallee
7. R.C.M.Higher Secondary School, Kamaraja Nagar, Avadi

2. Saidapet Educational District

1. A.J.S. Aided Higher Secondary School, Alandur
2. Madras Sevasadan Higher Secondary School, Tambaram
3. National Higher Secondary School, Tambaram
4. S.R.M. Higher Secondary School, Ambattur
5. Garli Higher Secondary School, Tambaram
6. St. Thomas Mount Higher Secondary School, St. Thomas Mount
7. S.K.D.J. Higher Secondary School, Thiruverkadu
8. Vellayan Chettiar Higher Secondary School, Tiruvottiyur
9. T.V.S. Reddy Higher Secondary School, Minjur
10. Vijayantha Higher Secondary School, Avadi
11. Christ Raja Higher Secondary School (Girls) Tambaram
12. St. Theresa Higher Secondary School (Girls), Pallavaram
13. ST. Helen Higher Secondary School (Girls), St.Thomas Mount

3. Tiruvallur Educational District

1. Gondi Higher Secondary School, Tiruvallur
2. T.R.P.C.C. Higher Secondary School, Tiruvallur
3. Don Bosco Higher Secondary School, Pannur
4. T.E.L.C. Kabis Higher Secondary School, Kancheepuram

APPENDIX-7 - *(Contd.)*

4. Chengalpattu Educational District

1. Hindu Higher Secondary School, Madurantakam
2. ST. Colambas Higher Secondary School, Chengalpattu
3. ST. Mary's Higher Secondary School (Girls), Chengalpattu
4. M.C.S.M. Higher Secondary School, Padalam

5. Adi-Dravida Welfare Higher Secondary Schools

1. Harijan Welfare Higher Secondary School (Boys), Sevvapet
2. Harijan Welfare Girls' Higher Secondary School, Sevvapet
3. Harijan Welfare Higher Secondary School, Enjambakkam
4. Harijan Welfare Higher Secondary School (Boys), Vadakarai
5. Harijan Welfare Higher Secondary School, Nugalkani
6. Dr. P.S.S.Municipal Higher Secondary School, Big Kancheepuram

APPENDIX - 8

Literacy Position of the District in 1881

Taluk or Division	Males				Females				Total		
	Under instruction	Instructed	Illiterate	Not stated	Under instruction	Instructed	Illiterate	Not stated	Under instruction	Instructed	Illiterate
1. Chengalpattu	3,279	9,250	46,361	159	150	481	57,239	299	3,429	9,731	103,600
2. Kancheepuram	4,104	9,065	60,594	40	179	272	74,067	53	4,283	9,337	134,661
3. Kancheepuram Municipality	2,362	4,801	10,920	23	211	177	18,757	24	2,578	4,978	29,677
4. Madhurantagam	5,915	15,137	91,040	147	188	589	109,846	205	6,103	15,726	200,886
5. Ponneri	2,167	5,973	46,368	14	85	177	52,736	23	2,252	6,150	99,104
6. Saidapet	5,878	16,111	80,049	38	614	1,449	99,776	65	6,492	18,160	179,825
7. Tiruvallur	2,988	8,334	60,780	129	179	381	70,895	138	3,167	8,715	131,175
Total	26,693	69,271	396,112	550	1,606	3,526	482,816	807	28,299	72,797	878,928

Source : Census of India - 1881 - Taluk-quan Statement Madras (1883)

APPENDIX - 9

Literacy Position in the District in 1951

(Source 1951 Census Reports)

Details	Educational Standard															
	Total literates		*Middle school level*		*Matriculates*		*Intermediate level*		*Graduates*		*Post Graduates*		*Profe-ssional Graduates*		*Teachers & Others*	
	M	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*
Rural	158879	35726	12058	2675	3656	902	526	117	303	52	34	22	120	29	283	119
Urban	59340	23998	14972	8343	5963	2084	1050	139	501	36	110	6	336	16	164	63
District	218219	59724	27030	11018	9619	2980	1576	256	864	88	144	28	456	45	447	182

Source : Census of India Hand Book - Chengalpattu Distict, 1951

APPENDIX - 10

Literacy in the District in 1961 (All Areas)

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterates		Literates (without educational level)		Educational Levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational Levels: Matriculation & above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Ages	2,196,412	1,120,591	1,075,821	670,004	913,820	315,826	113,794	95,015	41,660	39,726	6,547
0 - 4	310,961	154,342	156,619	154,342	156,619	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 9	281,132	140,228	140,904	92,198	110,512	46,866	29,677	1,164	715	—	—
10 - 14	232,291	120,525	111,766	51,824	76,254	40,646	21,995	27,947	13,465	108	52
15 - 19	175,353	98,782	84,571	44,542	63,531	23,504	11,154	16,595	8,094	6,141	3,798
20 - 24	198,057	95,723	102,334	43,944	81,948	29,245	12,202	12,451	6,183	10,083	2,001
25 - 29	194,763	94,704	100,059	47,741	83,239	30,691	10,820	9,279	4,778	6,993	1,222
30 - 34	156,180	79,436	78,744	39,893	67,219	27,732	7,733	7,298	3,171	4,513	621
35 - 44	267,338	143,507	123,881	76,246	110,080	50,178	10,085	11,225	3,204	5,858	512
45 - 59	249,283	133,551	115,732	77,062	106,623	45,361	7,252	6,859	1,590	4,269	247
60 +	128,902	67,739	61,163	42,182	57,734	21,609	2,870	2,191	460	1,757	99
Age not stated	102	54	48	30	41	14	6	6	—	4	1

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. IX, Chennai District, Census Hand Book, Chengalpattu District

APPENDIX - 10 *(Contd.)*

Literacy in the District in 1961 (Rural Areas) - *Contd.*

Age-group	*Total Population*			*Illiterates*		*Literates (without educational level)*		*Educational Levels*			
								Primary or Junior Basic		*Matriculation & above*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*
All Ages	1,740,734	885,478	855,256	575,297	765,100	237,595	70,964	56,906	17,672	15,680	1,520
0 - 4	249,387	123,394	125,993	123,394	125,993	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 9	223,793	111,275	112,518	75,794	92,331	34,858	19,863	643	324	—	—
10 - 14	184,774	94,110	87,658	46,082	66,448	31,277	15,071	16,727	6,130	30	9
15 - 19	137,254	71,262	65,992	40,125	54,773	17,805	7,354	10,369	3,501	2,963	364
20 - 24	153,865	73,816	80,049	39,207	69,570	22,142	7,315	7,769	2,681	4,698	483
25 - 29	151,558	73,752	77,806	42,389	69,269	23,090	6,275	5,490	1,947	2,783	315
30 - 34	123,432	61,380	62,052	35,123	56,217	20,453	4,427	4,204	1,242	1,600	166
35 - 44	211,814	112,488	99,326	67,068	92,401	36,948	5,626	6,570	1,164	1,902	135
45 - 59	201,883	107,874	94,009	68,234	89,769	34,467	3,671	3,907	532	1,257	37
60 +	105,972	56,082	49,820	37,862	48,302	16,554	1,357	1,223	151	443	10
Age not stated	72	39	33	19	27	12	5	4	—	4	1

Source : Census of India - 1961, Vol. X, Madras District Census Hand Book - Chengalpattu District

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterates		Literates (without educational level)	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Ages	455,678	235,113	220,565	94,707	148,720	78,251	42,830
0 - 4	61,574	30,948	30,626	30,948	30,626	—	—
5 - 9	57,339	28,953	28,386	16,404	18,181	12,028	9,814
10 - 14	50,517	26,409	24,108	5,742	9,806	9,369	6,924
15 - 19	38,099	19,520	18,579	4,417	8,758	5,699	3,800
20 - 24	44,192	21,907	22,285	4,737	12,378	7,103	4,887
25 - 29	43,205	20,952	22,253	5,352	13,970	7,601	4,545
30 - 34	34,748	18,056	16,692	4,770	11,002	7,279	3,306
35 - 44	55,574	31,019	24,555	9,178	17,679	13,230	4,459
45 - 59	47,400	25,677	21,723	7,828	16,874	10,885	3,581
60 +	23,000	11,657	11,343	4,320	9,432	5,055	1,513
Age not stated	30	15	15	11	14	2	1

Source : Census of India - 1961, Vol. X, Madras District Census Hand Book - Chengalpattu

APPENDIX - 10 *(Contd.)*

Literacy in the District in 1961 (Rural Areas) - *Contd.*

Educational Levels							
Primary or Junior Basic		*Matriculation or Higher Secondary*		*Technical Diploma not equal to Degree*		*Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree*	
Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(9)	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*	*(13)*	*(14)*	*(15)*	*(16)*
38,109	23,988	20,072	4,600	455	3	96	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
521	391	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,220	7,335	78	41	—	2	—	—
6,226	4,593	2,967	1,381	50	—	5	1
44,682	3,502	4,369	1,391	149	1	10	1
3,789	2,831	3,460	813	80	—	5	2
3,094	1,929	2,390	401	59	—	6	1
4,655	2,040	3,383	329	51	—	20	—
2,952	1,058	2,404	172	44	—	36	—
968	309	1,021	72	22	—	14	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Age-group	Educational Level							
	University Degree or Post Graduate Degree Other than Technical Degree		Technical Degree / Diplomas					
			Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
All ages	2,856	277	158	1	102	40	10	—
0 - 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 - 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 19	139	44	12	—	1	—	—	—
20 - 24	809	99	18	1	7	7	4	—
25 - 29	536	57	39	—	26	10	3	—
30 - 34	375	31	34	—	12	8	1	—
35 - 44	397	15	26	—	35	9	2	—
45 - 59	398	20	24	—	17	5	—	—
60 +	202	11	5	—	4	1	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Source : Census of India 1961, Vol. X, Madras District Census Hand Book - Chengalpattu District

APPENDIX - 10 *(Contd.)*

Literacy in the District in 1961 (Rural Areas) - *Contd.*

Technical Degrees / Diplomas							
Veterinary and Dairying		*Technology*		*Teaching*		*Others*	
Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(25)	*(26)*	*(27)*	*(28)*	*(29)*	*(30)*	*(31)*	*(32)*
16	—	18	—	258	97	5	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
2	—	—	—	16	17	1	1
2	—	—	—	56	24	3	1
3	—	—	—	33	14	—	—
2	—	15	—	24	24	1	—
3	—	2	—	84	13	—	—
1	—	1	—	44	3	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX - 11

Literacy in the District in 1971 (Total Population)

Description	*Population of 5 and above age*	*Total Literate Population*	*Literacy rate (Percentage)*
Tamilnadu	35801022	16256393	45.40
Chengalpattu MGR Dist.	2509432	1155136	46.03

Male Literacy in the District - 1971

Description	*Male Literates*	*Percentage of Male Literates to male population of five and more ages.*		
		Total	*Rural*	*Urban*
Tamilnadu	10783783	59.55	52.06	76.33
Chengalpattu	772791	59.77	50.75	76.20

Female Literacy in 1971

Description	*Female Literates*	*Percentage of Female Literates to male population of five and more ages.*		
		Total	*Rural*	*Urban*
Tamilnadu	5472610	30.92	21.88	52.11
Chengalpattu	382345	31.43	21.47	50.53

APPENDIX - 12

Percentage of Literacy in the District in 1981

Description	*Tamilnadu*	*Chengalpattu-MGR Dist.*
Persons	46.76	48.00
Males	58.26	59.72
Females	34.99	35.75

Source : Census of India - 1971, District Census Hand Book - Chengalpattu Dt., 1981.

APPENDIX - 13

Literacy in 1991*

Description	*Total Literate Population*	*Males*	*Females*
Tamilnadu	30383416	18066226	12317196
Chengalpattu-MGR Dist.	2654763	1573942	1080821

* This table is prepared on the basis provisional Census figures published by the Department of Census in 1991.

APPENDIX - 14

Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Madras - 600 059

Enrollment Details 1980-81 - 1991-92

Academic Year	Students studied in the I, II and III years of						Students studied in the I and II years of									
	B.A. All (Major) courses		B.Sc., All (Major) courses		B.Com.,		M.A.,		M.Sc.,		M.Com.,		Other courses with details M.Phil. (Sci.)		M.Phil. (Eng.)	
	Boys	Gls	Boys	Gls	Boys	Gls	Boys	Gls	Boys	Gls	Boys	Gls	Boys	Gls	Boys	Gls
1980-81	450	125	510	115	141	17	185	66	119	85	-	-	12	7	43	13
1981-82	453	163	447	105	143	24	185	69	127	73	-	-	5	7	39	14
1982-83	446	142	418	93	142	25	149	65	109	73	-	-	10	11	15	13
1983-84	416	123	456	103	135	23	136	70	94	82	-	-	21	19	23	16
1984-85	354	103	487	107	119	17	132	68	104	85	-	-	31	15	22	24
1985-86	351	113	506	123	111	16	123	62	125	77	14	6	18	20	28	18
1986-87	361	122	464	130	108	22	128	64	108	78	26	11	23	17	23	25
1987-88	374	117	460	130	105	25	157	77	111	80	27	11	17	16	17	22
1988-89	302	130	447	130	102	25	140	86	102	92	20	16	17	17	18	27
1989-90	427	159	553	153	102	31	152	116	94	115	17	23	16	24	29	24
1990-91	463	173	539	162	100	29	195	114	87	133	15	23	23	21	33	28
1991-92	485	201	520	194	108	31	187	120	96	109	13	21	17	25	25	25

APPENDIX - 15

A.M. Jain College, Meenambakkam (Day Section)

Enrollment Details 1978 - 1993

Year	Total Number of Students studied in						
	B.A.	*B.Com.* (*I, II and III Years Total*)	*B.Sc.*	*Other courses with details*	*M.A.*	*M.Sc.* (*I and II Years Total*)	*M.Com.*
1978	480	520	600	38	38	42	
1979	480	520	600	38	38	42	
1980	520	520	600	38	38	42	
1981	560	520	600	38	38	42	
1982	600	520	600	38	38	42	
1983	600	520	600	38	38	42	
1984	600	520	600	38	38	42	
1985	600	520	600	38	48	42	
1986	600	520	600	38	58	42	
1987	600	520	600	38	58	42	
1988	600	520	600	38	58	42	
1989	600	520	600	38	68	42	
1990	600	520	600	38	78	42	
1991	600	520	600	38	78	42	
1992	600	520	600	38	78	42	
1993	600	520	600	38	78	42	

APPENDIX - 15 *(Contd.)*

A.M. Jain College, Meenambakkam

(EVENING SECTION)

Enrollment Details 1978 - 1993

Total Number of Students studied in

B.A.	*B.Com.*	*B.Sc.*	*M.A.*	*M.Com.*
(I, II and III Years Total)			*(I and II Years Total)*	
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	210	38	42
150	520	260	19	21

APPENDIX - 16

Pachaiyappa's College for Women, Kancheepuram

Enrollment Details 1980-81 - 1991-92

Academic Year	*Students Studied in the I, II & III Years of*			
	B.A., All (Major) Courses Girls	*B.Sc., All (Major) Courses Girls*	*B.Com., (Major) Courses Girls*	*TOTAL Girls*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1980-'81	69	87	-	156
1981-'82	89	116	-	205
1982-'83	109	156	47	312
1983-'84	108	173	94	375
1984-'85	143	212	143	498
1985-'86	138	223	160	521
1986-'87	129	224	170	523
1987-'88	130	230	176	536
1988-'89	158	195	161	515
1989-'90	165	196	157	518
1990-'91	201	213	154	568
1991-'92	223	232	155	610

APPENDIX - 17

T.N. Government College, Ponneri

Enrollment Details 1980-81 - 1991-92

Academic year	*Students studied in the I, II and III years of*				*Students studied in the I and II years of*	
	B.A., All (Major) Courses		*B.Sc., All (Major) Courses*		*M.A.*	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
1980-81	170	15	301	33	22	5
1981-82	195	20	354	42	22	4
1982-83	234	21	424	34	34	1
1983-84	215	35	390	62	30	1
1984-85	158	44	393	99	31	-
1985-86	134	28	325	95	28	7
1986-87	109	31	316	91	25	4
1987-88	132	43	290	79	22	2
1988-89	137	43	277	83	23	3
1989-90	133	37	279	85	29	3
1990-91	139	61	280	111	30	-
1991-92	180	79	296	140	26	5

APPENDIX - 18

S.I.V.E.T. College, Gowrivakkam, Madras

Enrollment Details 1980-81 - 1991-92

Academic Year	Students studied in the I, II and III Years of				Students studied in the I, and II Years of			
	B.A. All (Major) Courses	B.Sc. all (Major) Courses	B.Com.	Other Courses	M.A.	M.Sc.	M.Com.	Other Courses
	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys	Boys
1980-81	223	338	158	-	-	-	-	-
1981-82	179	340	144	-	-	-	-	-
1982-83	175	334	151	-	-	-	-	-
1983-84	175	332	139	-	-	-	-	-
1984-85	192	335	130	-	-	-	12	-
1985-86	221	331	125	-	-	-	26	-
1986-87	281	387	161	-	-	8	32	-
1987-88	306	399	160	-	-	23	30	-
1988-89	313	350	168	-	-	31	30	-
1989-90	266	381	150	-	-	39	36	-
1990-91	299	391	157	-	-	37	32	-
1991-92	384	320	145	-	-	30	30	-

APPENDIX - 19

Shrimathi Devkunvar Nanalal Bhatt Vaishnav College for Women, Chrompet, Madras

Enrollment Details 1980-81 - 1992-93

Academic year	*Students studied in the I, II and III years of*			
	B.A. All (Major) courses	*B.Com. All (Major) courses*	*B.Com.*	*Total*
	Girls	*Girls*	*Girls*	*Girls*
1980-81	529	399	168	1096
1981-82	559	498	187	1244
1982-83	630	550	206	1386
1983-84	685	569	214	1468
1984-85	650	676	235	1561
1985-86	681	683	363	1727
1986-87	635	699	345	1679
1987-88	618	673	377	1668
1988-89	586	678	363	1627
1989-90	567	687	362	1616
1990-91	567	731	361	1659
1991-92	602	775	365	1742
1992-93	621	761	376	1758

APPENDIX - 20

Pachaiyappa's College for Men, Kanchipuram

Enrollment Details 1980-81 - 1991-92

Academic Year	Student studied in the I, II and III Years of			Students studied in the I and II Years of	
	B.A., All (Major courses)	B.Sc., All (Major courses)	B.Com.,	M.A.,	
	Boys	*Boys*	*Boys*	*Boys*	*Girls*
1980-81	231	473	—	—	—
1981-82	250	526	—	—	—
1982-83	270	581	57	—	—
1983-84	239	548	120	—	—
1984-85	221	551	208	—	—
1985-86	178	554	242	13	2
1986-87	187	576	244	29	—
1987-88	235	573	220	22	9
1988-89	236	557	196	24	7
1989-90	232	554	185	27	6
1990-91	228	556	183	28	8
1991-92	258	534	182	25	7

APPENDIX - 21

Dharmamurthi Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunnan Chetty's Hindu College, Dharmamurthi Nagar, Pattabiram - Madras

Enrollment Details 1980-81 - 1991-92

Academic year	*Students studied in the I, II and III years of*					
	B.A. All (Major) courses		*B.Sc. All (Major) courses*		*B.Com.*	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
1980-81	256	123	119	32	120	37
1981-82	268	139	127	38	129	38
1982-83	306	216	126	40	136	36
1983-84	315	290	118	50	127	52
1984-85	344	344	111	63	115	61
1985-86	331	342	104	64	108	64
1986-87	307	326	94	74	107	64
1987-88	320	303	83	74	111	69
1988-89	312	291	79	76	105	71
1989-90	292	290	94	69	95	85
1990-91	282	327	99	74	97	77
1991-92	293	372	98	73	100	78

APPENDIX - 22

S.S. Government Arts College, Tiruttani

Enrollment Details 1980-81 - 1991-92

Academic Year	*Total Number of Students studied in the I, II and III years of* B.A. All (Major) courses		B.Sc. All (Major) courses	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1980-1981	305	47	-	-
1981-1982	343	34	46	6
1982-1983	436	46	95	11
1983-1984	437	41	125	19
1984-1985	409	55	148	20
1985-1986	322	42	120	14
1986-1987	320	38	125	20
1987-1988	355	35	117	21
1988-1989	395	49	139	16
1989-1990	370	34	146	8
1990-1991	323	38	134	16
1991-1992	371	64	130	31

APPENDIX - 23

Rajeswari Vedachalam Government Arts College, Chengalpattu

Enrollment Details 1980-81 - 1991-92

Academic year	*Students studied in the I, II and III years of*					
	B.A. All (Major) courses		*B.Sc. All (Major) courses*		*B.Com.*	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
1980-81	210	137	36	20	129	10
1981-82	206	130	39	21	130	12
1982-83	212	135	40	34	128	13
1983-84	196	140	42	29	126	12
1984-85	185	103	48	22	132	15
1985-86	204	152	42	44	130	13
1986-87	200	149	40	42	129	14
1987-88	218	139	45	49	124	25
1988-89	203	128	49	33	126	28
1989-90	185	104	43	37	106	37
1990-91	191	134	41	37	105	47
1991-92	214	160	39	41	107	54

APPENDIX - 24

Dhanraj Baid Jain College, Madras

Enrollment Details 1980-81 - 1992-93

Academic year	Students studied in the I, II and III years of U.G.								Students studied in the I and II year of P.G.							
	B.A. Eco.		B.A. (Co-op.)		B.A. (Corporate)		B.Sc. (Maths)		B.Com.		M.A. (Eco.)		M.Sc. (Maths)		M.Com.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1980-81	377	-	76	-	119	-	163	-	328	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
1981-82	283	-	80	-	118	-	171	-	328	-	-	-	12	-	28	-
1982-83	182	-	78	-	130	-	179	-	357	-	-	-	17	-	25	-
1983-84	104	-	60	-	110	-	168	-	329	-	-	-	11	-	22	-
1984-85	133	-	56	-	101	-	163	-	324	-	-	-	19	-	24	-
1985-86	124	-	49	-	85	-	154	-	311	-	6	-	21	-	27	-
1986-87	147	-	59	-	86	-	152	-	321	-	16	-	13	-	30	-
1987-88	149	-	67	-	82	-	154	-	343	-	19	-	14	-	33	-
1988-89	187	6	71	4	83	2	157	5	336	18	21	-	18	4	29	3
1989-90	182	12	69	9	77	8	147	16	310	44	24	-	25	9	30	4
1990-91	187	25	67	17	68	21	140	31	287	70	28	2	37	8	35	1
1991-92	170	34	70	23	61	30	132	46	272	82	30	5	42	6	38	3

APPENDIX - 25

Sri Sankara Arts And Science College, Kanchipuram

Enrollment Details

Year	*Students studied in the* I, II & III Years of B.A.		I, II & III Years of B.Sc.		I, II & III Years of Other Courses B.B.A.	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
1990-91	60	-	29	-	18	-
1991-92	103	-	50	-	62	-

APPENDIX - 26

Government Higher Secondary School For The Blind, Poonamallee

Enrollment Particulars from 1953-54 to 1991-92 Primary, Middle, High, Higher Secondary and Handicrafts Training Section

Year	Primary	Middle	High School	Higher Secondary	Handicrafts Training Section	
	I - V Std.	VI-VIII Std.	IX & X Std.	XI & XII Std.	Rattan Section	Weaving Section
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1953-54	46	9	1	-	42	42
1954-55	50	15	3	-	54	35
1955-56	38	21	7	1	42	37
1956-57	46	29	12	2	48	34
1957-58	48	30	12	5	49	34
1958-59	60	29	19	4	45	35
1959-60	57	27	15	4	45	37
1960-61	76	33	11	6	50	34
1961-62	64	30	8	4	57	34
1962-63	79	44	9	3	50	39
1963-64	81	59	23	0	50	39
1964-65	85	64	24	7	46	36
1965-66	78	59	36	5	51	45
1966-67	62	76	36	10	47	40
1967-68	70	65	45	7	47	36
1968-69	82	73	42	13	57	34
1969-70	61	67	51	16	34	37

APPENDIX - 26 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	76	81	41	11	35	41
1971-72	93	73	49	20	45	63
1972-73	99	67	51	21	62	51
1973-74	120	48	64	16	64	52
1974-75	124	55	52	25	65	51
1975-76	79	92	52	31	56	67
1976-77	86	92	51	22	67	68
1977-78	63	106	66	20	56	57
1978-79	66	101	74	19(+)2	58	51
1979-80	62	97	70	51	43	48
1980-81	57	109	71	57	49	50
1981-82	71	111	82	55	59	51
1982-83	80	93	70	55	48	33
1983-84	85	108	74	63	56	54
1984-85	87	93	89	66	46	54
1985-86	90	76	81	67	53	52
1986-87	85	72	75	47	52	50
1987-88	70	59	51	53	48	46
1988-89	76	70	39	67	44	45
1989-90	69	67	42	53	40	40
1990-91	67	64	61	27	40	40
1991-92	66	63	71	23	236	39

APPENDIX - 27
Branch Libraries

Sl. no.	Location of Branch Library in the district	Grade	Stock of books
1	2	3	4
1.	Chengalpattu	B	53689
2.	Little Kanchipuram	B	21420
3.	St. Thomas Mount	B	16181
4.	Adhampakkam	B	18735
5.	Thiruvortiyur	B	17289
6.	Pallavaram	B	11494
7.	Ambattur	B	21237
8.	Tambaram East	B	17088
9.	Thiruvallur	B	23854
10.	Kanchipuram (Big)	C	16391
11.	Wallajabad	C	13648
12.	Kathivakkam	C	11636
13.	Pallikaravai	C	7594
14.	Avadi	C	10698
15.	Korattur	C	9055
16.	Thiruninravur	C	11523
17.	Kunrathur	C	12957
18.	Poonamallee	C	20521
19.	Madhavaram	C	11170
20.	Senkundram (Red Hills)	C	11875
21.	Anakaputhur	C	10828
22.	Porur	C	11656
23.	Ponneri	C	15247
24.	Uttiraneryr	C	12465
25.	Madurantakam	C	14718
26.	Manimangalam	C	9479
27.	Gummidipoondi	C	13530
28.	West Tambaram	C	13774

1	2	3	4
29.	Acharappakkam	D	11677
30.	Athimangeripettai	D	8065
31.	Ammaiyarkuppam	D	8664
32.	Ayyempettai	D	9595
33.	Arumkulam	D	6810
34.	Edakkainadu	D	9618
35.	Arani	D	109905
36.	Ramanjeri	D	8400
37.	Uthukkottai	D	12009
38.	Elappakkam	D	6319
39.	Endathur 'L'	D	6555
40.	Orathi	D	6861
41.	Oragadam	D	8365
42.	Kadambathur	D	13405
43.	Karunkuzhi	D	9344
44.	Kasavarajpettai	D	8225
45.	Ponvilainda Kalathur	D	7114
46.	Kaliampoondi	D	8150
47.	Karthikeyapuram	D	3989
48.	Kattankolathur	D	9630
49.	Kuthampakkam	D	8195
50.	Guduvancheri	D	9789
51.	Koovathur	D	9066
52.	Chandigai K.G.	D	6133
53.	Kodancheri	D	5783
54.	Kovindhanadi	D	6602
55.	S.M. Nagar	D	10098
56.	Salavakkam	D	8132
57.	Singaperumal Koil	D	9741
58.	Kalpakkam	D	6291
59.	Sembakkam	D	7545

APPENDIX - 27 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4
60.	Cheyyur	D	9075
61.	Karakkaipettai	D	7376
62.	Cholavaram	D	7230
63.	Thandukarai	D	9935
64.	Thamal	D	9872
65.	Thirukkazhukundram	D	15863
66.	Thiruthani	D	14434
67.	Thirupperumpudur	D	17741
68.	Thirumukkadal	D	7721
69.	Tirur	D	6236
70.	Tirupporur	D	10604
71.	Thirumazhisai	D	9396
72.	Thiruvelangadu	D	7539
73.	Thiruverkadu	D	4224
74.	Thozenppedu	D	6032
75.	Narasingapuram	D	6880
76.	Nazerethpet	D	8277
77.	Nachili	D	6643
78.	Pallavaram.J.	D	8998
79.	Pallipattu	D	9409
80.	Old Seevaram	D	7346
81.	Pazhavanthangal	D	1938
82.	Paranthur	D	4636
83.	Pannur	D	6178
84.	Padappai	D	8719
85.	Padalam	D	8462
86.	Palavedu	D	6808
87.	Padhirivedu	D	7984
88.	Pillaiyar Padalam	D	9421
89.	Pulicat	D	10086

1	2	3	4
90.	Punniyam	D	8295
91.	Poonimangadu	D	6978
92.	Poondi	D	8039
93.	Perunagar	D	11595
94.	Perunkalathur	D	9656
95.	Periyanagampoondi	D	3868
96.	Periyapalayam	D	4207
97.	Pennalurpettai	D	8744
98.	Mahabalipuram	D	10801
99.	Manali	D	8200
100.	Mathur	D	8995
101.	Mathuramangalam	D	7253
102.	Mankadu	D	11132
103.	Makaral	D	7913
104.	Manandoor	D	6958
105.	Puzhal	D	8351
106.	Pokathurpettai	D	8927
107.	Manampathi	D	9587
108.	Minjur	D	7376
109.	Muthialpettai	D	8927
110.	Meyyoor	D	6071
111.	Vankanur	D	7857
112.	Valasaravakkam	D	6607
113.	Vilangadupakkam	D	8123
114.	Velliyur	D	7287
115.	Velligiram	D	6458
116.	Vediankadu	D	7905
117.	Nandampakkam	D	4963
118.	R.K. Pettai	D	5039
119.	Pammal	D	5295

APPENDIX - 28

Crocodilian/Lizard Species of the Madras Crocodile Bank

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	*Year of Breeding*	*Number*
Mugger Crocodile	**Crocodylus Talustris**	1975	6340
Salt Water Crocodile	**Crocodylus Porosus**	1983	153
Gharial	**Gavialis Gangeticus**	1989	42
American alligator	**Alligator mississippiensis**	—	1
Spectacled Caiman	**Caiman Crocodylus Crocodylus**	1982	358
Morelet's Crocodile	**Crocodylus moreletti**	1990	46
West African dwarf crocodile	**Osteolaemis Tetraspis**	—	4
Nile Crocodile	**Crocodylus niloticus**	—	4
Malayan (false) gharial	**Tomistoma schlegelii**	—	5
Siamese crocodile	**Crocodylus siamensis**	1991	10
Lizard Species			
Water Monitor lizard	**Varanus Salvator**	1986	36
Green Iguana lizard	**Iguana iguana**	1982	3

Notes & References

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தென்னாடு முத்துடைத்து; தெண்ணீர வயல் **தொண்டை**
நன்னாடு சான்றோருடைத்து.

– ஔவையார்

"Ubiquitous are elephants in the
mountainous (Chera) country
Copious is rice in the prosperous
Chola land
Abundant are pearls in the southern
Pandiya country and
Preponderant are scholars in the water abundant
Illustrious Thondaimandalam."

- AVVAIYAR -

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60. *Ibid.*

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62. *Ibid.*

63. *Ibid.*

64. *Ibid.*

65. *Ibid.*

66. *Ibid*, 1992-1923

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70. Sriperumpudur, Wallajabad, Uttiramerur, Sirukaverippakkam, Poonamallee, Padappai, Achirappakkam, Siddhanur, Pavanjur, Kattankolathur, Thirupporur, Madurantagam, Tirukkazhukundram, Kadambathur, Periyapalayam, Thiruvelangadu, Tiruttani, Pallipattu, Ekkadu, Poondi, R.K. Pettai, Ambattur, Sholavaram, Puzhal, Chitlapakkam, Minjur and Gummidipoondi.

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74. Sabha - please *see* the chapter on *Local Self Government*

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128. Report from the Chief Education Officer, Chengalpattu MGR District, Kancheepuram, dated 13 July 1989.

129. Report from the Director of Adult and Non-Formal Education, dated 2 February 1988 and Dist. Adult Educational Officer, dated 26 November 1987.

130. Report from the District Library Officer, Chengalpattu, dated 23 September 1988 and report from the Director of Libraries, Madras, dated 17 December, 1992.

131. Report received from Commandant, No.3, Tamil Nadu Battalion of NCC, Kancheepuram, dated 27 September 1991.

132. Report from the Conservator of Forests, Anna Zoological Park, Vandalur, dated 23 November 1988.

133. Report from the Wild Life Warden, Madras, dated 31 December 1991 and report in the *Hindu* dated 10 January 1992.

134. Report in the *Hindu* dated 10 January 1992

135. Information furnished by Mrs. Umadevi, Journalist and Press Reporter, Kancheepuram, dated 17 January 1992.

136. Report from the Wild Life Warden, Madras, dated 20 February 1993

137. Report from the Director, Madras Crocodile Bank, Mahabalipuram, dated 12 September 1991 and 12 August 1992.

CHAPTER - 16

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Survey of Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early Times

The indigenous systems of medicines were in vogue in the district from the early times. The indigenous medical practitioners thrived under royal patronage and by grant of tax free lands for their services. Special treatments for poisons or infections of various kinds were given in the district in Siddha System by eminent Vaidyas. One of the inscriptions of Uttiramerur in the district bears evidence to the Sabha appointing a curer of poisons who was given tax free lands for his service[1]. This appointment was renewed from time to time by the Sabha. The Siddha System of medicine was fairly wide spread throughout the district and the physicians had an exalted status in the society. They also had a fair knowledge of medicinal shrubs and herbs growing around the forest tracks. They rarely practised surgery except of very minor kind.

In olden days apprentices were trained by the master physicians, and were governed by very strict rules of conduct. After the advent of the British rule, the new system of medicine, *i.e.,* Allopathy came into existence. Indigenous assistants were employed in the hospitals, dispensaries, etc., even from the early days of the East India Company. These assistants were initially native servants trained locally to act as Dressers, under the immediate supervision of the superior (British) Medical Officers. Such Dressers attended emergency cases and also undertook vaccination duties. Many instances are available in the 17th Century records to show that Indian Princes and Governors of Provinces frequently requested the English for the loan of services of their Medical Officers to effect cures on themselves or their followers.

By the middle of the 18th Century, the Company began to insist on proper care of the native employees and even the so called 'slaves' were asked to be looked after well, when they were sick, by the Surgeons, just like the military.

The Council of *Fort St. George* granted permission for the opening of a Sanatorium at St.Thomas Mount in 1705[2]. St. Thomas Mount, at that time was a large military station. Later, this sanatorium became a fashionable health resort for the elite. George Heron, a British Resident was permitted to build a private house at the Mount for the sake of his health and soon after, other prominent people of Madras built summer houses, to which they retired on hot days.

Under the control of the Surgeon General, His Majesty's Forces, a Regimental Hospital was functioning at Pallavaram which delivered medical aid to the native troops and for European invalids. In Pallavaram, there was also a depot hospital for the treatment of sick of native corps invalidated from Burma[3].

The indigenous practitioners had little knowledge of physiology and anatomy. The inherent defect weakened them and they began to lose their ground before the systematic Allopathic System, introduced by the British.

The modern Allopathic System took firm roots in the district when the Local Funds Act was passed in 1871. Hospitals and dispensaries began to increase after the introduction of this legislation. This Act fixed the responsibility for maintaining hospitals and dispensaries on Municipalities and Local Fund Boards. During 1853, a hospital was opened in a fine airy building on the northern outskirts of Kancheepuram. The funds for this hospital were principally found from the subscriptions of the ryots of the taluk. In 1899, there were 16 local fund hospitals functioning at Chengalpattu, Cheyyar, Madhurantakam, Kancheepuram, Nagalapuram, Ponneri, Poonamallee, Pulicat, Saidapet, St.Thomas Mount, (Police Hospital) Sathiavedu, Sriperumpudur, Uttiramerur, Thirupporur, Thiruvallur and Thiruvottiyur. These institutions gained popularity in due course and the Allopathic System came to be permanently fused into realm of medical relief in the district[4].

Chengalpattu district was a paradise for missionary activities during the British regime[5]. Being the epicentre for leprosy, the missionaries opened a number of clinics for the relief of leprosy patients, of which the centres at Thirumani and Karigiri deserve mention. Thirumani Leprosy Centre was later on taken over by Dr. Dharmendra from the missionary. The Karigiri Centre was manned by Dr. Ernest Fritschi, a Swiss national. These centres were World renowned institutions. Chengalpattu town itself had played a prominent role in the field of malaria research during the colonial time. The British doctors who were working in the King Institute, Guindy, used to visit Chengalpattu in week ends, shot birds for the study of avien malarial parasites. The CSI Missionary had started delivering medical relief to the local residents of the district as early as in 1889. Till now their services are being continued in the district.

The Chengalpattu District Board started early in 1927, on a scheme of rural re-construction work, selected for intensive operations, the three revenue firkas of Villivakkam, Uthiramerur and Kanigaiper, which lie in the taluk board areas of Saidapet, Chengalpattu and Tiruvallur, respectively. The programme for the year consisted of constituting village panchayats, making arrangements for medical aid and maternity relief, affording facilities for improving cart-tracks and drinking water sources, and coordinating the activities of the Agricultural, Veterinary, Co-operative and Public Health Departments.

The special staff who were in charge of rural reconstruction work comprised of three Rural Supervisors, one Overseer, three Ayurvedic Physicians, three senior Midwives and three junior Midwives. The Supervisors were selected on the criterion of special aptitude for propaganda work among the village folk. One of them was a graduate, conversant with development work, another a diploma holder in agriculture and the third an enthusiastic co-operator who had been actively participating in the movement for some years. The Physicians were graduates from the Ayurvedic College, Trivandrum, who had received training in practical clinics in the Narayana Sevashram Hospital, Kancheepuram. The Midwives were diploma holders in obstetrics, selected by the District Health Officers.

A doctor in modern Allopathy System gives treatment on an average to 4000 people against the desired norm of one for every 3500. Pursuant to the decision of the Government of India to devote special attention to the health needs of the rural population and to ensure people's participation in their own health activities, a number of measures have been initiated, - the most important of which is the launching of Community Health Workers Scheme in primary health centres.

Vital statistics and causes for mortality

Vital index is the important data to serve as yardstick to measure the health condition of the public. Not only it reflects the standard of health, but it provides the basic information, also to plan public health programmes and necessary clues to assess the points of success, failures, defects, deficiencies, etc., in the implementation of public health schemes. For this, correct and complete registration of vital events is to be maintained at all time without any omission of coverage. At present, this vital role is entrusted with the Village Administrative Officers of the Revenue Department in rural areas. In order to obtain reliable estimates of fertility and mortality and causes of deaths, the Sample Registration Scheme (SRS) is implemented in the State, and for cause of death, the Scheme of Model Registration otherwise known as Survey of Cause of Death (SCD) is implemented in selected areas. Only on the basis of studies or surveys conducted on SRS and MRS systems, the respective vital rates are arrived for the State.

Introduction of various preventive measures by the Public Health Department has reduced infant mortality to a considerable level, still births to the negligible point and maternal mortality to almost 'nil', in the district. Prevention of childhood diseases through immunisation has considerably helped to reduce the infant mortality. Maternal and Child Care Services also have its role on the reduction of infant and maternal mortality and still birth. Reduction in birth rate is the achievement of family welfare services, while decrease of death rate is the result of cumulative effect of all health programmes, including the medical facilities of improvement of environmental

sanitation, etc. In general, it is an accepted evidence that the life span of an average individual has increased greater when compared to the position that stood 20 to 30 years ago[6]. Some of the vital rates for the past years *viz.*, from 1981 to 1989, are furnished in *Appendices - 1, 2 and 3.*

Diseases common to the district

All diseases which are common to other districts are comparatively common to this district also. Anyhow, it could be stated that filaria is found mostly in urban and semi urban areas of the district. Malaria is also found in certain coastal areas of the district, due to its proximity to the city of Madras, where the disease has established its endemicity. Leprosy is also one of the commonest disease here.

In the Chengalpattu-MGR Health District which comprises 27 block (rural) and eight municipalities (urban), the common diseases prevalent are mostly waterborne diseases like acute gastroenteritis, cholera, diarrhoea, jaundice and typhoid and insect borne diseases like malaria and filaria.

Diseases which spread through contact like leprosy, scabies and other skin infections like eczema, are also prevalent. Nutritional deficiency diseases like anaemia, bleeding-gums, eye diseases like maresamus, kwshiorkor, etc., are also seen among the poor sections of the society.

Diseases of hereditary nature like hypertension and diabetic are also common. The number of deaths due to common diseases in the district between 1985 and 1990 is shown below:

Deaths due to common diseases (statistics for the years 1985 to 1990 disease-wise) in the district

Sl. no.	*Cause of death*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
1.	Chickenpox	-	66	69	70	66	39
2.	Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Typhoid	38	43	41	43	43	32
4.	Other fever	2629	2919	2927	2977	3677	3132
5.	Diarrhoea	515	510	614	1029	674	753
6.	Dysentery	430	371	354	78	198	159
7.	Tuberculosis	1225	1368	1260	1283	1221	1057
8.	Other respiratory diseases	522	691	774	430	722	810

9.	Jaundice	388	485	465	566	576	571
10.	Cancer	284	408	430	403	454	557
11.	Heart diseases	2059	2956	3144	3571	4173	5391
12.	Paralysis	569	613	612	831	780	801
13.	Diabetis	157	156	175	169	224	256
14.	Tetanus	126	73	79	22	44	16
15.	Diphtheria	14	10	5	9	6	3
16.	Suicide	87	88	131	114	43	2304
17.	Accidents	400	471	463	459	546	580
18.	Food poison	18	17	-	58	95	11
19.	Mal nutrition	34	51	41	22	10	3
20.	Ulcer	62	89	104	264	356	393
21.	Rabies	13	12	11	9	11	12
22.	Snake bite	75	99	87	105	121	121
23.	Killed by wild animals	1	-	12	-	-	1
24.	Maternal deaths	55	58	77	53	81	61
25.	All other causes	7554	8494	8929	10222	10748	10055

To combat these diseases effectively, various eradication programmes are launched in the district. Eradication of certain diseases are attempted globally. Anyhow, the State Health Programmes were merged with National Programmes for eradicating certain diseases and one such National Programme was the Smallpox Eradication Programme launched during 1963. It was successfully implemented in India. The last occurrence of smallpox in the district was in 1967 [7]. The other national eradication and control programmes which are in vogue are as follows:

1. Malaria Eradication, Maintenance Phase and Guineaworm Eradication Programmes
2. National Tuberculosis Control Programme
3. National Filaria Control Programme
4. National Blindness Control Programme
5. National Leprosy Control Programme and
6. National Cholera Control Programme

Malaria Eradication Programme

The modified plan of operation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented in the district through primary health centres and sub-centres since 1977. Under this programme, there is active surveillance once in a fortnight when the public health field staff make domiciliary visits to the households to detect fever cases. Blood smears are collected for all fever cases and presumptive treatment given. These smears are stained in the laboratories established in all the primary health centres and positive cases are given radical treatment with appropriate drugs. In order to prevent transmission of disease, insecticidal spray is undertaken in and around the houses where malaria cases are detected. The number of malaria cases recorded in the district during 1988,1989, and 1990 was 1213, 1617 and 3315 respectively. Since the district adjoins Madras city, there is large scale importation of malaria cases from the city to the district.

Tuberculosis Control Programme

Tuberculosis is an age old disease, and it did exist even in the vedic age about 5000 years ago. The origin or the factors responsible for the cause of this disease remained in mystery till 1882. Robert Koch, an eminent German Scientist, proved in 1882 that there was only one reason for the occurrence of Tuberculosis, *viz.,* a germ called *Tubercle Bacillus.* This discovery dispelled all the age old dogmas and superstitions about the origin in the disease. The Tubercle Bacillus is a tiny micro-organism which could be seen only with the help of a microscope.

Tuberculosis does not respect age, sex, occupation or socio-economic status of its victim. This germs attack anybody and any organ in the body. But, it is he, who suffers from lung tuberculosis, spreads the infection.

It is reported that approximately half a million people die out of this disease every year in our country. According to the National Sample Survey, it is estimated that about 8-9 million persons are suffering from this disease, of which 25 per cent are usually infectious.

Tuberculosis was considered fatal and branded as a messenger of death till 1945. Today, the picture is entirely different, due to the advance medical facilities. The minimum duration of treatment period is about 6-9 months but it may extend to about 18 months, in some cases depending upon the gravity of the disease. The doctor alone should decide the duration of the period of treatement. In the district, x-ray centres are functioning in the following government hospitals:

District Headquarters Hospital, Kancheepuram, Government Hospital, Cheyyar, Sriperumpudur, Madhurantakam, Tambaram at Chrompet, Ponneri, Tiruttani, Tiruvallur and Government Chest Clinic, Poonamallee.

Also, 30 Microscopic Centres and 18 Referral Centres are functioning in the district. These 18 centres are located in government primary health centres and other places stated below:

Government Primary Health Centre, Padalam, Vallipuram, Poondi, Iyyampettai, Thirupporur, Padivedu, Madarpakkam, Sadras, Talavakkam and Pallipattu and Government Industrial Training Institute, Chengalpattu, Government Senior Approved School, Chengalpattu, Industrial Training Institute, Guindy, Ennore Thermal Scheme, Ennore, Government Care Camp, Melpakkam, Government Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Industrial Training Institute, Ambattur, College of Engineering Dispensary, Guindy and Government Hospital, Uthukkottai

There is no separate team of BCG in this district, however, BCG vaccination is inducted by the Health Visitors in the District Tuberculosis Centre at Kancheepuram and Chest Clinic, Poonamallee, Village Health Nurses of the concerned Health Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres. The entire district is covered for BCG vaccination.

During 1987-88, as many as 1154245 out-patients and 224 in-patients were treated in the District Tuberculosis Centre, Kancheepuram. In the Government Chest Clinic, Poonamallee, 721045 persons got treatment as out-patients. The number of x-rays taken during the year 1987-88 was 50,614.

National Filaria Control Programme

The National Filaria Control Programme is implemented in this district since 1957, with a view to eradicate filariasis, by anti-larval and anti-parasitic measures. There are six Control Units and nine Filaria Night Clinics functioning under this programme at present, as shown below:

	Location of Control Units		*Year of Establishment*
1.	Chengalpattu	-	1957
2.	Kancheepuram	-	1972
3.	Tambaram	-	1976
4.	Ambattur	-	1980
5.	Pallavapuram	-	1980
6.	Madhavaram	-	1986

	Location of Night Clinics		*Year of Establishment*
1.	Chengalpattu	-	1979
2.	Kancheepuram	-	1977
3.	Kancheepuram	-	1980
4.	Tambaram	-	1980
5.	Thiruvottiyur	-	1980
6.	Tiruthani	-	1980
7.	Tiruvallur	-	1985
8.	Madhavaram	-	1986
9.	Nandiambakkam	-	1986

At the time of introduction of the Scheme in 1957, the micro filaria rate was 18 per cent, while it was 10.5 per cent in 1986. It may thus be seen that there is reduction in micro filaria rate and that the incidence of cases of filariasis has reduced under National Filaria Control Programme in the district. Besides the control programme, the following local bodies in the district are also implementing the *grant-in-aid* schemes of anti-filariasis measures.

Chengalpattu Municipality, Kancheepuram Municipality, Madhurantakam Municipality, Tambaram Municipality, Pallavapuram Municipality, Alandur Municipality, Avadi Township Municipality, Uthiramerur Town Panchayat, Ambattur Township, Poonamallee Town Panchayat, Thiruvottiyur Municipality, Tiruvallur Municipality, Minjur Town Panchayat, Thirutani Town Panchayat, and Kathivakkam Township.

Except Madhurantakam Municipality and Kathivakkam Township, all other Municipalities, Townships and Town Panchayats receive 1/3 government grant for the purpose. Madhurantakam gets full grant, while Kathivakkam receives 1/4 government grant.

Leprosy

Leprosy has come to conjure images in the minds of those who still look upon the disease as the same dread that baffled medical men and rendered thousands as social outcastes

Though leprosy is a World wide disease, it is basically an Asian phenomenon. The incidence in Western Countries is very low, mainly because of better hygiene, improved sanitation and advanced medical facilities available there. The number of leprosy patients in the World is not precisely known, because many have not registered themselves as patients, including individuals whose diseases in very early stages can easily escape public attention.

In 1951, it was estimated that India had about 15 lakh leprosy patients of whom over six lakh were infectious; only 5 out of 100 infectious patients were isolated in colonies, and only 7 out of 100 infectious patients were taking treatment[8].

Nearly, 110 years have passed since Hansen discovered the lepro bacillus and exploded the horror stories of a hereditary curse. Sulphane drugs raised hopes 40 years ago, but these could not be sustained. Other more effective drugs and therapies have been identified and developed in more recent years. Government, as well as Voluntary Organisations bestow keen attention in eradicating this dreadful disease among the public.

This district is one of the highly endemic districts in Tamil Nadu having the prevalence rate of 12/1000 population. The whole district is covered by Leprosy Eradication Programme both by Government and Voluntary Institutions. As per the 1981 Census, the population of the district was 36,16,508. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme was started as early as 1955 in the district. The following Leprosy Institutions are functioning in the district: Government Leprosy Control Units at Kancheepuram, Tambaram, Poonamallee, Tiruvallur, Red Hills, and Tiruttani; Urban Leprosy Centres at Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Ambattur Estate, Madhurantagam, and Tiruttani.

Temporary hospitalization wards are at Kancheepuram, Tambaram and Tiruvallur; Government Leprosy Centre at Thirumani; Government Rehabilitation Home at Paranur; Government Hemerijekx Leprosy Centre at Polambakkam; Government Hermerijekx Leprosy Training Centre at Polambakkam; Government Leprosy Treatment and Research Institute at Thirumani; Government Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Unit at Tambaram Sanatorium are the other leprosy treatment centres that function in the district. Besides, the Hindu Mission Hospital, Tambaram, German Leprosy Relief Centre, Madras and Voluntary Health Services, Adyar also render free service to the leprosy patients in the district.

Each Government Leprosy Control Unit is divided into 20 sub-centres, each covering a population of 20,000 to 25,000 manned by Leprosy Inspector. All the villages comprised in each Sub-Centre are visited by the Leprosy Inspector every month and the members of the family are often examined by him in order to ascertain whether any of the inmates are affected by the disease. The whole population of each village is surveyed once in two or three years, to detect the early cases of leprosy in the community and if any new cases are detected they are immediately placed under treatment. Each Sub-Centre has many Drug Delivery Points for treating the leprosy patients. These clinics are opened for the convenience of the patients with the spirit that a patient should not walk for more than two kilometre from his residence.

The treatment party consisting of a Doctor and a Leprosy Inspector leaves the unit headquarters early in the morning to the peripheral clinics and attends the patients before they set for work, since most of the patients

are rural labourers. They are informed two to three days ahead of the clinic days for treatment. The treatment team visits the peripheral clinic once in 28 days and drugs are provided to a patient for a period of 28 days.

Initially, treatment was monitored only by one drug by name Diamino - Diphenyl Sulphone (DDS). Eventhough the drug was more effective, the duration of treatment ranged from five to 15 years. Because of the longer duration of treatment, absenteeism among the patients was noticed. To shorten the duration of treatment and with a view to eradicate leprosy by 2000 AD., the Multi Drug Therapy Programme has been started in this district from 1986. This programme has been monitored with a combination of three drugs, which not only shortens the duration of treatment but also reduces the infection. Drug Delivery Points have also been established in each village and drugs are distributed to the patients through these points. The number of leprosy patients in the districts as on 30 September 1991 was 12312, the number of patients undergoing treatment was 10088. Since inception of this programme in the district, as many as 63164 patients have been cured. Particulars of cases detected and cured after the inception of Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) in the district are given below:

1.	Date of starting MDT therapy	-	3 April 1986
2.	Total known cases at the time of starting MDT	-	46634
3.	Total cases detected and added from April 1986 to September 1991	-	48395
4.	Total cases deleted from April 1986 to September	-	82717
5.	Total known cases at the end of September 1991	-	12312
6.	Total known cases under MDT	-	10088
7.	Prevalence rate at the time of starting MDT	-	12.89/1000
8.	Prevalence rate as on September 1991	-	2.66/1000
9.	Cases cured form 1 April 1986 to 30 September 1991	-	63164

The prevalence of leprosy in this district came down from 12.8 to 2.7/1000 due to active implementation of Multi Drug Treatment Programme.

Government Leprosy Rehabilitation and Promotion Unit, Tambaram

This unit is functioning with 50 beds, under the Leprosy Control Scheme. This is a centrally aided scheme sanctioned by Health and Family Welfare Department, and revalidated on 19 June 1987. This unit is accommodated in a three storeyed building with the plinth area of 2526

sq.metres located in a land measuring 3.79 acres abetting the Madras trunk road adjoining the Government T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram. At present, a Civil Surgeon Medical Officer, three Assistant Surgeons and an Administrative Officer with complementary ministerial staff are working here[9].

This unit is in charge of implementation of the National Leprosy Eradication Programme. The aim of this centre is to create special surgical facilities, reconstructive surgery for limbs, face, eyes, etc., in a planned manner to a fruitful end. Surgery has to be supplemented by physiotherapy, occupational therapy and job oriented adaptation with special tools, occasional training and sheltred workshops. So far, no patient has been admitted here. Admission and treatment of patients have to be taken up only after this unit is fully equipped, modification to the operation theatre and x-ray unit are carried out and essential facilities such as kitchen, dhobikhana, laundry, etc., provided. At present, this unit is imparting training for Leprosy Inspectors and non-Medical Supervisors. The duration of training for the Leprosy Inspectors is six months, while the non-Medical Supervisor's course is only for one month.

Government Leprosy Centre, Thirumani

This Institution had been bifurcated from Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Thirumani, on 1 April 1974, and it is maintained by the Government of Tamil Nadu. It has been established for the purpose of feeding the leprosy smear positive patients, who are admitted in the blocks of this Institution, while the leprosy patients are treated at Central Leprosy Training and Research Institute, Thirumani, which is located in the same campus.

Rehabilitation Homes

In Tamil Nadu, there are 10 Government Rehabilitation Homes and a Care Camp functioning under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras. In the district, a Government Rehabilitation Home at Paranur, and a Care Camp at Melpakkam are functioning. The Government Rehabilitation Home accommodates 400 adult inmates and 25 children, while the Government Care Camp, Melpakkam, accommodates 900 able bodied convicted beggars. Even voluntary admission of beggars is permitted.

The Rehabilitation Home imparts training to the deserving and eligible inmates in several trades such as weaving, mat weaving, tailoring, carpentry, shoe making, pottery, book binding, etc. They are also paid wages commensurate with the trades. In deserving cases, loans through nationalised banks are also arranged as a rehabilitative measure. Approximately, a sum of Rs.2900/- is incurred per annum as maintenance and administrative charges of an inmate in the homes.

Japanese Encephalitis

This is a viral disease, mostly affecting the children in the age group of 3 to 14 years. Infection is caused through the bites of certain species of mosquitoes which usually breed in water stagnation in paddy fields, fallow lands and irrigation channels. Infection spreads to man from pigs and birds through these mosquitoes. This virus does not circulate in human blood. So, there is no possibility for man to man transmission.

There is no specific treatment for the disease. Patients have to be promptly hospitalised and given necessary supportive treatment with good nursing care. Control of the disease is through insecticidal spray of houses, pig sites and cattle sheds to reduce mosquito density. Preventive measures include segregation of pigs away from human habitation, observing a dry day every week in all paddy fields, personal protective measures like use of mosquito nets, repellent creams, oils, etc. This district is comparatively free from this disease compared to South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. Incidence and death due to it, since 1981 is furnished below:

Year	*Cases*	*Deaths*
1981	4	1
1983	4	3
1986	8	4
1987	5	4

Organisation set up of the Medical Departments

Medical and Rural Health Services

The Medical Services Department was established more than 150 years ago to render medical assistance to the public. Due to expansion of the Department, it was later bifurcated into various branches such as Medical Education, Family Welfare, Primary Health Centres, Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, Controller of Drugs, etc.

Medical Service Department is responsible for the curative care of the rural population through the District Headquarters Hospitals. District Headquarters Hospitals are functioning as first and second stage referral hospitals for provision of further treatment. The speciality services are also done with the specialists meant for the purpose.

The departments of Family Welfare and Primary Health Centre were merged with the Directorate of Medical Services in 1991. The integrated Directorate has been re-designated as Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services[10]. Consequent on the integration of these Directorates, the posts of Director of Primary Health Centre and Director of Family Welfare

were abolished. The re-designated Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services, has started functioning with effect from 12 February 1991.

The Director of Medical and Rural Health Services is the State Programme Officer for the National Programmes, such as Family Welfare, Leprosy, T.B.Control, E.S.I. Scheme, etc. The Director of Medical and Rural Health Services is assisted by the Additional Director and Deputy Director for the implementation of ESI Schemes. The Additional Director of Rural Health Services is in-charge of implementing the Leprosy Eradication Schemes. He is assisted by a Joint Director, Deputy Director, District Leprosy Officers, Civil Surgeons and Additional District Leprosy Officer.

The Joint Director (Thoracic Medicine) is in-charge of T.B.Control Programme. He is assisted by a Publicity Officer. The Joint Director, Planning and Development is in-charge of Planning and Implementation of various schemes for the Development of the district, taluk and non-taluk hospitals, except primary health centres. He is assisted by three Deputy Directors, one each for medical, stores and inspection. The Joint Director (Medical) looks after the matters concerned with the Assistant Surgeons and nursing personnel. He is assisted by a Deputy Director (Medical) while the Deputy Director (Administration) looks after the Directorate and District level administration with the assistance of a Manager and Lay Secretary.

The Accounts Wing consists of the Chief Accounts Officer, Accounts Officer and Assistant Accounts Officer, which is in-charge of budgeting, auditing and control of expenditure of all the Government Medical Institutions. The Additional Director of Family Welfare is in-charge of implementation of Family Welfare Programmes. He is assisted by two Deputy Directors, and an Administrative Officer and Accounts Officer.

The Additional Director (Information, Education and Communication) implements Mass Education Programme including other National Programmes. The Joint Director of Primary Health Centres is in-charge of implementing various schemes in the Primary Health Centres. He has administrative control over all the Primary Health Centres.

In the district, the Joint Director of Health Services, is assisted by three Deputy Directors of Medical and Rural Health Services, the Superintendent, District Headquarters Hospital, the District Leprosy Officer, and the District T.B.Officer. He implements the schemes of all the Government Medical Institutions under his control in the district.

Medical Education

The Directorate of Medical Education was constituted in the year 1966. This directorate is entrusted with the implementation of the teaching, training and research programme in the medical field. At present, the Directorate is having administrative control over 14 medical colleges including five private medical colleges, one dental college and 35 teaching hospitals. Besides,

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Medical Service Department is responsible for the curative care of the rural population through the District Headquarters Hospitals. District Headquarters Hospitals are functioning as first and second stage referral hospitals for provision of further treatment. The speciality services are also done with the specialists meant for the purpose.

The departments of Family Welfare and Primary Health Centre were merged with the Directorate of Medical Services in 1991. The integrated Directorate has been re-designated as Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services[10]. Consequent on the integration of these Directorates, the posts of Director of Primary Health Centre and Director of Family Welfare

were abolished. The re-designated Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services, has started functioning with effect from 12 February 1991.

The Director of Medical and Rural Health Services is the State Programme Officer for the National Programmes, such as Family Welfare, Leprosy, T.B.Control, E.S.I. Scheme, etc. The Director of Medical and Rural Health Services is assisted by the Additional Director and Deputy Director for the implementation of ESI Schemes. The Additional Director of Rural Health Services is in-charge of implementing the Leprosy Eradication Schemes. He is assisted by a Joint Director, Deputy Director, District Leprosy Officers, Civil Surgeons and Additional District Leprosy Officer.

The Joint Director (Thoracic Medicine) is in-charge of T.B.Control Programme. He is assisted by a Publicity Officer. The Joint Director, Planning and Development is in-charge of Planning and Implementation of various schemes for the Development of the district, taluk and non-taluk hospitals, except primary health centres. He is assisted by three Deputy Directors, one each for medical, stores and inspection. The Joint Director (Medical) looks after the matters concerned with the Assistant Surgeons and nursing personnel. He is assisted by a Deputy Director (Medical) while the Deputy Director (Administration) looks after the Directorate and District level administration with the assistance of a Manager and Lay Secretary.

The Accounts Wing consists of the Chief Accounts Officer, Accounts Officer and Assistant Accounts Officer, which is in-charge of budgeting, auditing and control of expenditure of all the Government Medical Institutions. The Additional Director of Family Welfare is in-charge of implementation of Family Welfare Programmes. He is assisted by two Deputy Directors, and an Administrative Officer and Accounts Officer.

The Additional Director (Information, Education and Communication) implements Mass Education Programme including other National Programmes. The Joint Director of Primary Health Centres is in-charge of implementing various schemes in the Primary Health Centres. He has administrative control over all the Primary Health Centres.

In the district, the Joint Director of Health Services, is assisted by three Deputy Directors of Medical and Rural Health Services, the Superintendent, District Headquarters Hospital, the District Leprosy Officer, and the District T.B.Officer. He implements the schemes of all the Government Medical Institutions under his control in the district.

Medical Education

The Directorate of Medical Education was constituted in the year 1966. This directorate is entrusted with the implementation of the teaching, training and research programme in the medical field. At present, the Directorate is having administrative control over 14 medical colleges including five private medical colleges, one dental college and 35 teaching hospitals. Besides,

the King Institute, Guindy, a major public health laboratory, is also under its control. Peripheral hospitals are functioning at K.K.Nagar, Anna Nagar, Tondiarpet and Periyar Nagar in Madras.

The Director of Medical Education is the head of the department and he is assisted by a team of Officers. The Chengalpattu Medical College functions under his administrative control.

Public Health and Preventive Medicine

This department was formed for the improvement of the general health condition in this State with Special emphasis on the prevention and control of communicable diseases. In 1966, the department of Health Services and Family Planning was formed by merging the Directorate of Medical Services (after separating the Medical Education from Medical Services) and the Directorate of Public Health. In 1976, the integrated Depatment was again bifurcated into the department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and the Department of Medical Services and Family Welfare. The Drugs Control Administration which continued to be under the former department was separated in November 1981, and an independent department was formed[11]. In February 1980, the functions relating to the Static component of Primary Health Centres and the Mobile Health Teams were separated from Public Health Department and a new department, *viz., Directorate of Primary Health Centres* was formed.

In 1988, a separate Directorate of Public Health Training and Continuing Education was formed. It was incharge of pre-service training programme for multipurpose health workers, and short term inservice training programmes were conducted by Training Institutions. This new Directorate was again merged with the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine[12].

Under the reorganisation effected in 1980, seven regions, and 27 health unit districts were formed. Each region was headed by a Regional Deputy Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and the Health Unit districts were manned by the District Health Officers, each having jurisdiction over 30 to 40 primary health centres.

Later, in 1990 the Government further reorganised the department. G.O. Ms. No. 1082, Health, dated 18 June 1990 consequently, the post of the Regional Deputy Directors of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and 27 District Health Officers were abolished and 40 posts of Deputy Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine with geographical jurisdiction have been created[13]. Also, four Joint Directors of Health Services have been posted to each district to be in charge of all medical and public health programmes at the district level. The Joint Director is assisted by three Deputy Directors of Health Services - two incharge of public health programmes one having jurisdiction over six taluks with headquarters at Kancheepuram and the other having jurisdiction over seven taluks with headquarters at Saidapet. The

ramaining Deputy Director is in-charge of Medical and Rural Health Services all over the district.

The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is in overall control of all the offices of the department throughout the State. He is in-charge of Multipurpose Health Workers Programme, Eradication of Malaria, Filaria, Epidemic Diseases, etc. At the State level, the Director is assisted by the Additional Director (Malaria), Additional Director (State Immunisation Mission Coordinator), Additional Director of Maternity and Child Health, Personal Officer, (Deputy Secretary to Government), Joint Directors of various programmes, Deputy Directors, Chief Accounts Officer, Chief Entomologist, Statistical Assistant Director, Technical Assistant Director, Statistical Officers, Administrative Personnel Assistants and a Legal Adviser, in the implementation of various programmes and administration of the department as well.

The geographic jurisdiction of the Deputy Directors of Public Health and Preventive Medicine (Deputy Directors of Health Services) in Chengalpattu MGR district is as follows:

The Deputy Director, Kancheepuram has jurisdiction over Kancheepuram, Uttiramerur, Chengalpattu, Madurantakam, Cheyyar and Sriperumpudur taluks, comprising Kancheepuram, Walajabad, Uttiramerur, Sriperumpudur, Poonamallee, Kundrathur, Kattankolathur, Thirupporur, Thirukazhukundram, Madurantagam, Acharappakkam, Chitamur and Lathur Panchayat unions. The Deputy Director, Saidapet, looks after Saidapet, Ponneri, Gummidipoondi, Tiruvallur, Uthukkottai, Tiruttani and Pallipet taluks, which includes St.Thomas Mount, Villivakkam, Puzhal (Madhavaram), Minjur, Sholavaram, Gummidipoondi, Tiruvallur, Kadambathur, Poondi, Ellapuram, Tiruttani, Thiruvalangadu, R.K.Pet and Pallipet Panchayat Unions[14].

The post of Joint Director of Health Services has been created for the overall control and incharge of this Revenue District for Public Health, Medical and Family Welfare Services.

Public Hospitals and Dispensaries

The earliest medical institution as per the selections from the Records of the Madras Government and Report on Civil Dispensaries for the year 1854, was the Chengalpattu Dispensary. It was a charitable institution, the services of which were duly appreciated by the native community. A great number of female had made best use of this dispensary, and many patients came from distant places and received the benefit of medical treatment. The attention, care, and liberal diet to the poor in particular at this institution was practically felt to be a great blessing. The principal classes of diseases were wounds and injuries, diseases of the skin, abscesses, fevers, rheumatism and ophthalmia. The number of patients who underwent treatment here, during 1853 and 1854 was 7141 and 8714 respectively. The well-to-do natives supported this dispensary by means of donations.

This dispensary attended many medical and surgical cases, brought from great distances for treatment. During the sudden outbreak of cholera and smallpox in many taluks of the district, an application for cholera medicine was received from the Sub-Collector for distribution, and the requisition was promptly attended to. On 10 December 1861, when cholera attacked several native orphan girls belonging to the Free Church of Scotland, at Walajabad, the First Dresser Mr.Appavoo, was sent there with medicine, to offer necessary medical aid. Next to the Chengalpattu dispensary, another remarkable medical institution which was serving the public since 1863, was the Local Fund Dispensary, Kancheepuram.

The following are the other medical institutions which came into existence in later years:

1.	Local Fund Dispensary	-	Madhurantakam	-	1876
2.	-do-	-	Ponneri	-	1879
3.	-do-	-	Thiruvallur	-	1879
4.	-do-	-	Poonamallee	-	1881
5.	-do-	-	Sriperumpudur	-	1882
6.	-do-	-	Thirupporur	-	1882
7.	-do-	-	Sathyavedu	-	1882
8.	-do-	-	Nagalapuram	-	1883
9.	-do-	-	Uthiramerur	-	1883
10.	-do-	-	Cheyyur	-	1890
11.	-do-	-	Thiruvottiyur	-	1892
12.	-do-	-	Pulicot	-	1892
13.	General Hospital	-	St. Thomas Mount	-	-

The total number of patients got treated in all these medical institutions during 1899 were 1,28,941, of which the Eurosians were 653 and the Europeans 51.

Of these, the hospitals at Chengalpattu and Kancheepuram had in-patient facilities. The Chengalpattu Municipal Hosptial had 17 beds for males and 17 for female patients, while the Kancheepuram hospital had accommodated 18 male and 22 female patients. Similarly, the Police Ward maintained by the Municipal Hospital, Chengalpattu was able to accommodate two in-patients. The General Hospital, St. Thomas Mount had facilities for admitting six male and four female in-patients. As per the 1951 Census Report, the district had more number of government dispensaries, local fund dispensaries and rural

dispensaries. The medical institutions that were functioning during 1951 is as follows:

Ponneri Taluk : Government Dispensary, Ponneri (with two beds), Local Fund Dispensary, Gummidipoondi and Pulicot, and Rural Dispensary, Voyalur.

Thiruvallur Taluk : Government Dispensary, Thiruvallur (with two beds), Local Fund Dispensary, Sathiavedu, Nagalapuram, Arani and Vengal.

Sriperumpudur Taluk : Government Dispensary, Poonamallee, Rural Dispensary, Kunrathur and Kilacheri, and Local Fund Dispensary Sriperumpudur (with two beds).

Saidapet Taluk : Government Engineering College Dispensary, Guindy (with eight beds), Police Hospital, St. Thomas Mount (with 12 beds),Special Armed Police Unit, (with 10 beds) Red Hills, Local Fund Dispensary Thiruvottiyur, Alandur, and Rural Dispensary, Villivakkam, Redhills, Pallavaram and Military Hospital, St. Thomas Mount.

Kancheepuram Taluk : Government Hospital, Kancheepuram (with 75 beds), Local Fund Dispensary, Uthiramerur (with two beds), Municipal Dispensaries at Little Kancheepurm and Big Kancheepuram, and Mission Hospital, Kancheeupram.

Chengalpattu Taluk : Government Headquarters Hospital, (with 112 beds) Chengalpattu, Local Fund Dispensary, Thirupporur (with three beds), Thirukalukundram and Rural Dispensary, Vallipuram.

Madhurantakam Taluk : Local Fund Dispensary, Madhurantakam (with two beds), Cheyyur (with two beds), Chunampet, Acharapakkam and Padalam.

Apart form these, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram was functioning with 420 beds.

At present, the district has the following medical institutions:

1. The Chengalpattu Medical College and Hospital, Chengalpattu.
2. Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Hospital, Porur
3. Government Headquarters Hospital, Kancheepuram
4. Government Leprosy Teaching-*cum*-Research Institute, Thirumani
5. Government Tuberculosis Sanatoruim, Tambaram
6. Aringnar Anna Government Cancer Institute, Kancheepuram
7. Aringnar Anna Government Cancer Hospital, Karapettai
8. Government Hospital, Tambaram
9. Government Hospital, Thiruvallur

10. Government Hospital, Ponneri
11. Government Hospital, Tiruttani
12. Government Hospital, Sriperumpudur
13. Government Hospital, Madhurantakam
14. Government Hospital, Cheyyur
15. Government Hospital, Uttukkottai
16. Government Chest Clinic, Poonamallee
17. Military Hospital, St. Thomas Mount

The performances of these medical institutions, during 1987-88 are furnished in *Appendices 4 and 5*.

Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital

The District Headquarter's Hospital functioning at Chengalpattu as a service institution was elevated to the status of an academic as well as service institution under the name and style "Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital" from 1 July 1965, affiliated to the Medical College started in 1965, in a new well designed building. In July 1965, admission for the Ist year Integrated MBBS students was done restricting the number to 50. After completing the para medical studies at New College, Madras, the boys came into the newly established pre-clinical wing consisting of anatomy, physiology, bio-chemistry and chemistry. The first batch of students completed their pre-clinical subjects in December 1967, and entered their clinical studentship in the new year 1968. Apart from the general, medical and surgical wings that existed earlier, many specialities were incepted to promote academic interest, besides rendering specilaised services to the public[15].

The Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital is located at close proximity making it easy to expose the under-graduate medical students to clinical practices. A very notable advantage on the evaluation of this hospital as a teaching institution is that the need that was there for those in and around Chengalpattu to go over to Madras City for specialised medical care for certain conditions like eye ailments, ENT ailments, orthopaedic problems, skin and STD, etc., has become an old say because such specialised care is available to the maximum extent at this hospital itself.

Paediatric medical care, obstetrics and gynaecological attention for women and medical care rendered for thoracic diseases including pulmonary tuberculosis, provided in this institution, as also the other specialities, have ensured the people of this district and also adjoining districts of South Arcot and North Arcot a good service. Thus, this hospital serves as a referral institution for specialised services from the other medical facilities in and around the district.

Special Departments

Casualty services are available for 24 hours in the hospital to attend on emergency and accident cases. Besides, the following special departments are functioning in this hospitals[16].

Medical, Dental, Surgical, Tuberculosis, Orthopaedic, ENT, Ophthalmic, Skin and VD, Paediatirc Surgery, Psychiatric, Gastro-entrology, Plastic Surgery, Nurology, Cardiology, Radiology and Blood Bank.

In addition, out-patient services are provided by medical and surgical departments. The x-ray department of this Institution is adequately equipped with 500 MA - 1; 100 MA - 1; 30 MA(Mobile) - 1; 50 MA Screening unit -1; 50 MA (Mobile) - 1 and 15 MA (Dental unit) - 1, plant.

Apart from these, ECG, EEG for Ultra Sonic Wave Diathermy Unit, Infra Red and Ultra Violet facilities are also available to cater to the needs of the out-patients. The Blood Bank is under the charge of a specially trained Medical Officer. Trained nurses are working in this department, who attend to blood transfusion. General sterilisation is done with high pressure horizontal autoclave sterilizers supplying sterilized bins to out-patient block, blood bank, wards, operation theatre, etc.

In-patient Block

The in-patient block is connected with the out-patient block, with a ground and two floors. The surgical wards and operation theatre are in ground and first floors while the medical wards are in the second floor. Besides, the medical and surgical stores are in the in-patient block.

Operation Theatre

A twin operation theatre with air-conditioned facilities is available in the main wing for major surgeries with necessary equipments for general and specialised surgeries. An emergency operation theatre is also available in the ground floor apart from obstetrics and gynaecology theatre in the maternity block. For the performance of family planning operations, a separate theatre with air-condition facility is available in the post partum block. An Eye Bank is also functioning in the hospital. The bed strength of the hospital is furnished below :

Sl. no.	Speciality	No. of Beds Male	Female	Children	General	Total
1.	Medical (4 units)	68	44	-	-	112
2.	Surgical	70	42	8	-	120
3.	Ortho	20	10	-	-	30
4.	Dermatology & STD)	12	8	-	-	20
5.	Ophthalmology	18	12	-	-	30
6.	ENT (1 unit)	14	14	-	-	28
7.	Dental (1 unit)	2	1	-	-	3
8.	Psychiatric (1 unit)	-	-	-	20	20
9.	Tuberculosis (1 unit)	11	9	-	-	20
10.	Maternity (2 units)	-	80	-	-	80
11.	Family Planning	-	25	-	-	25
12.	Paediatrics (1 unit)	-	-	40	-	40
13.	Urology (1 unit)	-	-	-	10	10
14.	Plastic Surgery (1 unit)	-	-	-	10	10
15.	Infectious Diseases	5	5	-	-	10
16.	Special ward 'B' Class	-	-	-	6	6
17.	Special ward 'C' Class	16	8	-	-	24
	Total	236	258	48	46	588

In the maternity block a newly opened neonatal ward functions. The hospital possesses equipments like slit lamp Microscope, Fibre Optic Endoscope, Electro Neutomyography, Infant Ventilator, Ultra Sound Scanner, Castroscope Fibreoptic, Endoscope Fibreoptic, Boyles Apparatus, CPAP Ventilator, Paediatric Cystoscope, Ventilator Manley Serovvent, Diathermy apparatus without underwater cutting, Operating Microscope, Deep Feezeer, Sigmodiscope, Spectophotometer and a colour Doppler (to investigate and treat cardiac patients).

During 1987, as many as 3502 major operations and 17007 minor operations were done in this hospital. The number of major and minor

operations done in 1988 and 1989 were 3748 and 22232, and 3096 and 11184 respectively.

The average number of out-patients treated per day was 2066 during 1989-90 as against 1052 in the previous year. The number of patients who was admitted as in-patients was 34845 in 1989-90, while it was 32860 in 1988-89. The average number of in patients treated per day was 637, during 1989-90, as against 610, in the year 1988-89. The bed strength of this hospital was 436 up to December 1986, and it increased from 436 to 583 in January 1987.

Family Welfare

A full-fledged Post-Partum Project of Type 'A' is run in the Family Welfare Department of this Institution. This is an Urban Family Welfare Centre designed and equipped to carry out sterilizations - puerperal sterilisation (Tubectomy), trans abdominal tubectomy, laparoscopic sterilization and insertion of copper 'T' and the intra-uterine Contraceptive device, besides promoting the other temporary methods like oral pills and condems.

This department functions as a wing of the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of the hospital, facilitating post-natal coverage of the eligibles to the best possibe extent. The Dean, in his capacity as the Programme Director of the Post Partum Project, is at the helm of affairs of this department. The Professor and Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of this Institution, in his capacity as Project Officer is totally in-charge of implementation of the Post Partum Project. This department is involved in the promotion of family welfare activities , especially in the conduct of Lower Segmental Caesarean Surgery with Tubectomy.

There is a full complement of paramedical and auxiliary staff to handle the affairs of professional nature in the department, and an establishment of administrative staff to manage the administrative aspects, all in accordance with the Government of India pattern. Medical Termination of Pregnancy on grounds of ill-health of mother, possible deformity of the child, etc., are also attended to in this department. There is a paediatric wing of the Post Partum Project conducting well-baby-clinic and it takes care of the kids with BCG, DPT, measles vaccination and polio-drops. Under this programme, Chengalpattu town is divided into segmental areas and assigned to the field staff of the municipality and also to the field staff of this project. The staff members attend to field visits, enumeration work, motivation of eligible couple to adopt family welfare measures and follow up to the contraception acceptors.

Besides regular lectures on family welfare, health education is given by the Project Officer and Assistants. Clinical demonstrations and exposure to the techniques of sterilization and IUD insertions are given to the students as part of their training in family welfare methods, supplementary to their class room teachings. The very important facet of the activities of this

department is PAP smear examination of patients reporting to the out-patients services of the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department based on the need clinically assessed. This enables identification of minor problems for necessary timely treatment and cure as also early diagnosis of malignancy to ensure proper curative procedures, before reaching the advanced stage of incurability.

This department conducts laparoscopic sterilisation special camps in the various hospitals in the district. For its best achievement in the family welfare sterilisations, it was awarded a prize of Rs.5 lakhs by the Government of India, during 1986-87. This amount is being utilised for the construction of an additional floor in the Family Welfare Block. This department effectively launches National Family Welfare Programme. Funds are provided by the Government of India to cover all the services, and compensation is paid to the sterilization acceptors and IUD acceptors and the motivators.

Out Reach Services

The Specialists of various departments of this hospital visit the Primary Health Centres at Thirukalukundram, Acharappakkam and Uthiramerur in rotation and render medical aid under Reorientation of Medical Education (ROME) Scheme.

Under this scheme, Immunisation Survey, operation polio programme, and general eye camp for the benefit of salt workers stationed in and around Covelong salt factory was conducted during 1989. Eye camps under the National Programme for Control of Blindness to declare the district under Cateract Free Zone, were conducted from 19 January 1990 to 31 May 1990 in Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital as a base hospital for the conduction of such camps. In these camps, 220 cataract operations were done in this hospital, 55 in Primary Health Centre, Thirukalukundram, 140 in the Government High School, Polambakkam and 45 in Government High School, Tirupporur.

Salient Features of this hospital

Patients requiring specialist services in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Medicine, Surgery, Opthalmology and ENT are referred to this hospital by the neighbouring primary health centres, government hospitals and even by headquarters hospitals. This hospital is a referral centre for the patients coming from surrounding villages located within a radius of 40 to 60 kilometres. The organised laboratories including the bio-chemistry laboratroy provide clinical, pathological and bio-chemical tests in the treatment of diseases. The blood bank started during the Fourth Plan period not only serves the needs of the hospital but also caters to the needs of the students studying in the same institution.

From 3 April 1989 to 31 March 1990, this hospital rendered out-patients services to 7,54,397 patients, 34977 in-patients services and attended 27265 casualities. The total number of babies born in the hospital was 5088, while the number of deaths was 603. As many as 14151 minor operations, and 2257 major operations were done in the period mentioned above.

The staff strength of this hospital is : Resident Medical Officer - one; Additional Professor of Ortho - one; Assistant Surgeon - 12; Associate Reader in Post Partum Programme - one; Nursing Superintendent - two; Lecturer in Health Education - one; Lecturer in STS and Demography - one; Chief Pharmacist - one; Pharmacists - 21; Radiographers - six; Dark Room Assistants - three; Nurses - 112; Nursing Supervisors -10; Nursing Assistants - 67; Pgysiotherapists - two.

Apart from this a Lay Secretary and a Treasurer, Superintendent and other ministerial as well as paramedical staff are also employed here. The medical college has a separate list of staff comprising 36 non-clinical departmental staff, 80 clinical departmental staff, 57 technicians, 19 other medical staff, 45 college staff and 68 basic servants.

Government Headquarter's Hospital, Kancheepuram

This hospital commenced functioning since 1863 as a Municipal Hospital. On 13 December 1897, foundation stone was laid by Sir Arthur Elibank Hanclock, the Governor of Madras, for construction of Maternity Block and the same was opened by the Honourable M.A.T. Arundel on 4 February, 1899. Subsequently, it was taken charge by the government as taluk hospital in 1928. Parpattin Bai Maternity Block was sanctioned and the total bed strength was increased from 75 to 123 in July 1946. Later, a 24 bedded ward exclusively for Tuberculosis patients was opened on 18 October 1961. The bed strength of the hospital in 1965 was 131. In March 1963, government sanctioned the construction of an additional ward of 96 beds, at an estimated cost of Rs.4 lakhs[17].

Consequent on the conversion of the existing government headquarter's hospital, Chengalpattu, as a Teaching Institution attached to Chengalpattu Medical College, the Government Hospital, Kancheepuram was renamed as the District Headquarter's Hospital, Kancheepuram, from 2 July 1965, and the following staff were transferred from the amalgamated office of the District Medical Officer and Superintendent, Government District Headquarter's Hospital, Chengalpattu to the office of the District Medical Officer, Chengalpattu at Kancheepuram. Thus, the Taluk Headquarter's Hospital, Kancheepuram was upgraded as District Headquarter's Hospital, with an additional bed strength of 96, adding the total bed strength of the hospital as 227. The District Medical Officer was then assisted by Assistant District Medical Officer, Lay Secretary and Treasurer, Assistant Surgeons (Family Planning, Dental, ENT and Ophthalmology, Venereal Diseases), Nurses,

and other Ministerial and Technical staff. During 1987-88, the hospital had a bed strength of 363. The following special departments are functioning at present:[18] Obstetrics and gynaecology, orthopaedics, tuberculosis, paediatrics, medicine, ophthalmology, surgery, psychiatric, STD, ENT, dental, family welfare, leprosy, neo-natal unit, blood bank, and public health and laboratory.

Except psychiatric, STD, dental, family welfare, leprosy and ENT, all other departments have Civil Surgeon Specialists, as their heads. This hospital has at present, 44 doctors, 71 nurses, 22 pharmacists, 57 technical staff, 44 ministerial staff, 46 nursing assistants, and 89 last grade servants under the administrative control of the District Medical Officer. During 1987-88, as many as 22188 in-patients and 41602 out-patients were treated here. In addition, this hospital has a Multi Purpose Health Workers School since April 1979, where 120 inmates are imparted training every year, in two batches.

Tamil Nadu Special Police Hospital, Avadi

This hospital was established with a bed strength of 18, on 1 October 1948. It is equipped with ECG, X-ray plant and laboratory. It has three doctors and three nurses. An Urban Family Welfare Centre is attached to this hospital.

Number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the hospital from 1980 to 1989 is given below:

Year	*No.of out-patients treated*	*No.of in-patients treated*
1980	53840	149
1981	53065	287
1982	52890	318
1983	49425	362
1984	51095	406
1985	48295	294
1986	44287	85
1987	51010	16
1988	51165	15
1989	51055	14

Medical Facilities Provided in Rural Areas

Activities of Primary Health Centres

Primary Health Centre is the basis for carrying out various health programmes formulated for the promotion of health status of the rural population. It coordinates the activities of public health, family welfare, medical services, medical education and Indian medicine departments. The Medical Officer in charge of the primary health centre is responsible for the implementation of the following programmes in the block areas concerned. Rendering medical care, implementing, family welfare, maternity and child health care and immunisation programme, school health programmes, chief minister's nutrition noon-meal programme, malaria, filaria, tuberculosis, epidemic control programmes. The Medical Officers of the primary health centres are also responsible for the collection of vital statistics and the implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954.

In the district, 93 primary health centres are functioning, of which two are community health centres or upgraded health centres. The community health centres provide additional facilities and specialised treatment to the rural public. For every four surrounding primary health centres, one primary health centre is upgraded as referral centre.

The community health centre is provided with x-ray plant, blood bank biological and pathological laboratory services, operation theatre and 30 bedded ward. Specialised treatement is also provided with two specialists doctors, one with MS. Degree and the other, a lady doctor with DGO qualification. Three community health centres are located at Perumbakkam, Periyapalayam and Madhavaram. The first two centres has only eight beds. The block-wise list of ordinary primary health centres is given in *Appendix-6.*

Mini Health Centres

The voluntary agencies, which come forward to deliver comprehensive health and medicare services to the rural public on a coordination basis are encouraged to run one mini health centre for every 5000 population at a total cost of Rs.27,000/- per mini health centre per annum, of which one third will be reimbursed by the Government and another one third of expenditure by the central government as *grant-in-aid,* subject to the condition, that they should follow the norms prescribed for the purpose and subject to their accounts being duly audited and found correct. The voluntary agencies are permitted to raise funds to meet the extra expenditure, if any, by means of donations from the philanthropists or collections from the beneficiaries. This scheme came into being during 1977-78. The mini health centres provide comprehensive, continuous, cooperative community health care with emphasis on maternal and child health, control of communicable diseases, family welfare, maintenance of family records, health education, etc. Family is a unit of care in the Mini Health Programme. This scheme was initially developed

by the Voluntary Health Services, Adyar which is now running 14 centres (listed out below). On the same model some other voluntary social service institutions also maintain the Mini Health Centres in the district.

The following Mini Health Centres are maintained in the district by the voluntary social service organisations noted against each:

Name of Voluntary Social Service Organisation	*Mini Health Centres Maintain*
(1)	*(2)*
1. Voluntary Health Services, Adyar, Madras-20	1. Kottivakkam
	2. Injambakkam
	3. Sholinganallur
	4. Thuraippakam
	5. Neelangarai
	6. Pallikkaranai
	7. Kandanchavadi
	8. Manampathy
	9. Kanathur
	10. Pattipulam
	11. Thirupporur
	12. Navalur
	13. Sirudavoor
	14. Thiruvidanthai
2. Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)	1. Mudichur
3. Vishwa Hindu Parishad-Madras	1. Authupakkam
	2. S.R.Kandigai
4. Madras School of Social Work	1. Karalapakkam
5. Selaiyur Public Welfare Association	1. Selaiyur
6. Christian Hospital, Madarpakkam	1. Pallavada
	2. Annappa-Naicken Kuppam
	3. Thervoy
	4. Ackian Naidu Kandigai
	5. Sanapudur

(1)	(2)
7. Swallows in India - Veperi, Madras-7	1. Andarkuppam 2. Vitchoor 3. Alamathy 4. Govindenpalayam 5. Nappalayam
8. Sir Ivan Stede Ford Hospital, Ambattur	1. Meenambedu
9. Bharathi Nagar Neighbourhood Public Health Centre, Pallavaram	1. Pallavaram
10. Punjab Association	1. Nemili 2. Kovalam 3. Salavan kuppam 4. Vaniyamchavadi
11. The Tamil Nadu Rural Development Organisation	1. Kadalur Kuppam 2. Vadapattinam 3. Paramankeni 4. Kottai Kadu 5. Mudaliyar Kuppam
12. Crescent	1. Pattu
13. Duraisamy Social Generous Education Association	1. Vilavarayanallur

Maternity and Child Welfare

Activities of the Family Welfare Department

Despite the fact that the Family Welfare Programme was already in vogue, special efforts were taken to intensify the same during the year 1968 by appointment of special staff and an officer at the district level was posted, exclusively for the purpose.

As a first step, the same was intensified in 125 selective primary health centres throughout the State and later in the year 1970, it was extended to all the primary health centres in the State. Special drive was launched from the year 1970 onwards under the leadership of the Collector of the district concerned to achieve the target under the family welfare programme. The

block development officers were also involved in this, by fixing them individual target. The incentives paid to the acceptors were also increased gradually year by year and special efforts were taken to give wide publicity to the programme by way of conducting cultural programmes, exhibitions, wall paintings, film shows orientation training camps, etc. Thus, the propaganda machinery was geared up, so that, the message of family welfare programme reacted every nook and corner of the areas covered by the programme.

Subsequently Urban Family Welfare Centres, and Post-Partum Centres were sanctioned to cover the urban population also to a great extent. The Maternity and Child Health Programme was combined with the family welfare programme and due care was taken by the staff for the welfare of children and especially the welfare of the sterilised persons. Ex-gratia payments were made to the legal-heirs of the deceased persons after sterilization. Recanalisation facilities were afforded in selected medical institutions and this opportunity was availed by the sterilised persons in the event of death of the existing children. This had a great impact on the acceptors.

The Kartar Singh Committee (1973) appointed by the Government of India recommended the scheme of Multi Purpose Health Workers (MPHW). Based on his recommendation, the existing Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) were replaced by newly designated Female Health Workers, Malaria Eradication Assistants and Basic Health Workers and Family Planning Health Assistants were replaced by Male Health Workers.

Kartar Singh also recommended the establishment of Sub-Centres for a population of 3000 to 5000, depending upon the topography and means of communications. Based on these recommendations, the scheme of Multi Purpose Health Workers was introduced in Tamil Nadu Health Services. This scheme is one of the milestones in the history of health care delivery system in the State. The major objectives of the scheme are : i) rendering Maternity and Child Health Services to the rural people; ii) providing Immunisation Services, Nutrition and Family Welfare Services, Health Education to the public; and integrating all the unipurpose functionaries, *viz.*, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Filaria, etc., into Medical and Public Health Services.

Though the scheme was envisaged to be implemented in 1979, it could not be materialised in the State, because of the litigations against the Government of Tamil Nadu by various categories of staff belonging to health department. In the first phase of the scheme, training was given to Medical Officers, Health Supervisors and Health Workers of primary health centres in the five districts, *viz.*, Chengalpattu, Salem, Madurai, South Arcot and Kanniyakumari in the year 1979.

There are totally 382 Family Welfare Training Centres functioning in the State, which are attached to the Family Welfare Centres. Besides, the Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee, and the Regional Health and Family

Welfare Training Centre, Egmore and Salem, impart training to different categories of staff. The health staff of Panchayat Unions, *viz.* Maternity Assistants / Auxiliary Nurses/Midwives of the Public Health Department who implement the Multi Purpose Health Workers Training Scheme (MPHWTS) are under the control of the Deputy Director of Health Services of the concerned districts.

At present, every 5000 population is being looked after by a Multi Purpose Health Workers male and female. In addition, facilities for sterilisation is made available in most of the primary health centres and in all government hospitals. Steps are also taken to provide such facilities in the newly opened primary health centres, sanctioned for every 3000 population depending upon the avilability of buildings. As a first step, Intra Uterine Device insertions are done in all the Additional Primary Health Centres by the trained Village Health Nurses as well as the other trained staff under the supervision of the Medical Officers.

In the district, there are 27 rural and 12 urban family welfare centres, eight government hospitals and four municipalities among others to implement family welfare programmes. The list is given below:

Rural Family Welfare Centres :

Acharapakkam, Ammayarkuppam, Avadi, Beerakuppam,Budur, Chunampet, Gummidipoondi, Elichur, Katchur, Kelambakkam, Madhuramangalam, Medavakkam, Manampathy, Minjur, Nandhivaram, Naravarikuppam, Parandur, Pavunjur, Perumbakkam, Periapalayam, Podathurpet, Poonimangadu, Porur, Thirukalukundarm, Thiruppukuzhi, Velliyur and Zamin Endathur.

Urban Family Welfare Centres :

1. District Headquarter's Hospital, Kancheepuram 2. Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital, Chengalpattu 3. Sri Ramachandra Medical College Hospital, Porur, Government Hospitals in Madurantakam, Tiruvallur, Tiruttani, Tambaram and Ponneri, Tamil Nadu Special Police Hospital, Avadi.

Family Welfare Centres are run by Alandur, Tiruvothiyur, Tambaram and Pallavaram Municipalities.

Particulars on Maternal and Child Health activities in the district from 1986 to 1988 are tabled below:

		1986	*1987*	*1988*
1.	Number of Ante natal-mothers registered	60146	58852	64724
2.	Number of deliveries conducted-in Primary Health Centres	5901	4614	9463
3.	Number of deliveries conducted-by other Medical Institutions	6018	6345	7923

4.	Deliveries conducted by-Health Department staff	8561	9052	9862
5.	Deliveries conducted-by Trained Dais	7752	7306	6858
6.	Deliveries conducted-by Untrained Dais	3907	4055	5270
7.	Infant Deaths	392	477	577
8.	Still Births	291	399	414
9.	Maternal Deaths	12	24	13

India Population Project-V

Since October 1988, under the aegis of World Bank, India Population Project-V (IPP-V) is being implemented in the district at Alandur, Avadi, Ambattur, Pallavaram, Tambaram and Tiruvottiyur Municipalities and Madhavaram and Kathivakkam Townships. The aim of the IPP-V is to increase the family welfare adaption among the slum dwellers in sub-urban areas. Twenty eight health staff have been specially recruited for this purpose.

Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy

In order to provide medical relief under Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy among public in cheaper cost and at the same time without any side effect, the Government of Tamil Nadu have opened the Siddha Wings and Dispensaries in the State. In the district, a Siddha Wing at the District Headquarters Hospital, Kancheepuram, seven Siddha Wings at the taluk hospitals, Sirperumpudur, Tiruvallur, Tambaram, Mathurantagam, Tiruttani, Ponneri and Cheyyur and 19 wings in Primary Health Centres, Siddha Rural Dispensary at Uthukadu and Walajabad and two Homoeopathy Dispensaries, one at the Headquarter's Hospital, Kancheepuram and the other at Tambaram are functioning.

To man these institutions, the district has a District Siddha Medical Officer, 30 Assistant Medical Officers (Siddha), one Assistant Medical Officer (Unani), two Homoeopathy Medical Officers, 33 Pharmacists and other members at lower level, besides ministerial staff. The list of the number of patients got treatment in the government medical institutions and the budget allotment for the years 1989 to 1991 are furnished below:

Some of the hereditary Vaidyas who hail from the district are as follows:

In the field of Siddha, Doctors T.Ganesan (Chrompet), Thangadurai (Kancheepuram), Govindan, Duraisamy Udayar (Orikai), Bashyam, Natarajaswamy (Anakaputhur), Ganesan (Sekkadu), Loganathan (Vilinjiambakkam), Subramanyam (Anakaputhur), Shanmugam (Tirunintravur), Purusotham (Sekkadu), Ramalingam (Madippakam), Natarajan (Achirapakkam), A.S. Devarajan (Anuppampattu) and Chokkalingam (Thirukazhukundram) are famous. In the field of Unani, Doctors

Ismailkhan (Kancheepuram), S.H. Shait Dawood (Alapakkam), Samiullah (Kancheepuram) and A. Annamalai (Chengalpattu) are famous. The Homoeopathy Doctors, Agraram Muthu (Kancheepuram), Gunasekaran and Ezekiel (Vallam) and Dr. Sukumaran (Mamandur) in Ayurveda are notable doctors.

Patients who got treatment under the Indian Systems of medicine in the district (from 1983-1990)

Year	*Out-patients*		*In-patients*
	Siddha	*Homoeopathy*	
1983	180653	-	101
1984	158187	-	40
1985	158753	7390	54
1986	149748	6948	51
1987	273542	19136	18
1988	260618	25405	20
1989	303208	34402	103
1990	329312	32550	230

For the maintenance of these medical institutions, Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned Rs.7.52 lakhs in 1987-88, as against Rs.7.03 lakhs in 1986-87. The budget estimate and actual expenditure of the Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Department, during 1988 to 1991 are furnished below:

Year	*Budget allotment* (Rs.in lakhs)	*Expenditure*
1988-89	14.11	Rs.20.43
1989-90	19.19	Rs.29.89
1990-91	26.88	Rs.40.07

Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes

The district is noted for its best medical institutions, both private and voluntary. The Church of South Indian Mission at Ikkadu and Kancheepuram are doing good service to the people of the district. Dr.Muthu Sanatorium, with 12 beds was functioning at Tambaram. Government took charges of it from Dr.Muthu in March 1937. A Leprosy Clinic was fucntioning at Pammal

near Pallavaram, which was maintained by the Rural Service Squad. This centre treated 50 patients at the beginning. There was also a similar type of clinic, which was maintained by the CSI Mission at Madarpakkam in 1958. Under the initiative of the Foundation *Belge Pour La Lutte Centre Lepre*, Brassels (in short Belgian Leprosy Clinic) a Leprosy Centre began its functions since July 1955 which is now known as Hemerijekx Leprosy Centre, and it is a World renowned Medical Institution.

At present, the district has a number of voluntary, charity as well as other private medical institutions. Of these, the following are familiar:

Voluntary Medical Institutions

1. Sir. Ivan Stedeford Hospital, Ambattur; 2. CSI Hospital, Kancheepuram; 3. CSI Hospital, Ikkadu; 4. CSI Rainy Hospital, Sholavaram; 5. Sacred Heart Seminary, Poonamallee; 6. New Century Welfare Society, Ambattur and 7. Hindu Mission Hospital, Tambaram.

Private Hospitals

1. Philips Hospital, Tambaram; 2. Christian Hospital, Tambaram; 3. SKN Hospital, Tambaram; 4. Apollo Hospital, Tambaram; 5. Balaji Hospital, Tambaram; 6. A.G. Hospital, Tambaram; 7. B.K. Hospital, Tambaram; 8. Rajendra Hospital, Alandur; 9. S.P. Hospital, Alandur; 10. Gowri Hospital, Alandur; 11. Meena Nursing Home, Alandur; 12. K.F. Hospital, Nanganallur; 13. Margaret Sidney Hospital, Nanganallur; 14. B.M. Hospital, Nanganallur; 15. Manohar Hospital, Kancheepuram; 16. Emmess Nursing Home, Kancheepuram; 17. Nambi Clinic, Chengalpattu; 18. Raju Nursing Home, Minjur; 19. Rathnam Nursing Home, Minjur; 20. Thillai Clinic, Poonamallee; 21. Hariharan Nursing Home, Chromepet; 22. Raasee Nursing Home, Chromepet; 23. Dr.Solomen's Maternity Nursing Home, Pallavaram; 24. Lakshmi Nursing Home, Pallavaram; 25. Meenakshi Nursing Home, Avadi; 26. Murari Nursing Home, Madhavaram and 27. Teja Nursing Home, Ambattur

All these hospitals, nursing homes and other voluntary medical institutions are approved by the Government to perform family welfare surgeries.

CSI Hospital, Ikkadu

It is a private voluntary medical Institution started functioning since 1889 at Ikkadu near Tiruvallur. The first Director of this Institution was Dr.(Miss) Palmer of Madras. Initially, eight Missionary Doctors, three Indian Doctors and three Nursing Superintendents were functioning here.

The present bed strength of the hospital is 110, and the number of in-patients and out-patients treated here during 1988 and 1989 are 4309 and 14240, and 4956 and 15440, respectively.

Chinnammal ENT Medical Education and Research Foundation - Poonamallee

Chinnammal ENT Medical Education and Research Foundation is a Charitable institution, located at Noombal near Poonamallee, and it was established during 1986, for the purpose of providing medical and surgical aid in the field of ENT, for the poor, free of cost or at nominal cost. The other aim of this foundation is to train young ENT Surgeons by means of practical demonstration courses and lectures. Surgical courses and temporal bone courses are conducted regularly. In every course, 80 to 100 doctors from all over India participate. About 25 operations are done in each course free of cost, for the patients who are economically backward[19].

The hospital is located in the land measuring 26 cents, which was donated by Dr. K.K. Ramalingam, an E.N.T. Surgeon, Madras. It has the following facilities:

ENT consultation; Audiometry for testing hearing; Speech Evaluation for speech problems; Speech Therapy; Clinical Laboratory; X-ray plant; Air-Conditioned Sound Proof Audiometry Room; and Operation Theatre.

It has got one Resident Doctor, three Visiting Doctors, and two Nurses and has facilities for admitting seven in-patients also. Out-patients department functions both in the morning and evening. Operations are performed thrice a week.

Sacred Heart Seminary - Poonamallee

It is a charitable educational organisation established in 1960, at Kumananchavadi, run by the Catholic Missionary Fathers. It is a part of Archdiocess of Madras-Mylapore. It runs the Social Action Dispensary where medicines are given free of cost to the poor and the needy. This dispensary was started to serve the poor and to make them aware of the cause of the illness with a view to prevent the illness. Now, it has 10 beds, one Honorary Doctor, two Religious Nurses, one Aided Nurse and two Helpers[20].

Sir Ivan Stedeford Hospital, Ambattur

Sir Ivan Stedeford Hospital, Ambattur, near Madras is functioning since February 1966 under the management of A.M. Murugappa Chettiar Charities Trust. It is situated on the Avadi-Ambattur Trunk Road. It was set up in Honour of late Sir Ivan Stedeford, who had been very closely associated with the establishment and growth of T.I. group of companies.

This is a 150 bedded hospital located in a spacious building. It is run for charity purpose on no profit basis, catering to the medical needs of the poor residing in and around Avadi and Ambattur Townships.

The out-patients department handles more than a lakh of patients every year. General medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, ENT, eye, dental, gastroenterology, skin, orthopaedic, acupuncture and diabetic are the special departments available in the hospital[21].

New Century Medical Centre, Ambattur

The New Century Medical Centre established in Ambattur in July 1985 is a voluntary Medical Institution, which, with the aid of U.S. and Government of India funds caters to the medical needs of the weaker and poor people who reside in and around Ambattur Township area. This Medical Centre has 26 beds, and also provides specialist services like dental, obstetrics and gynaecology, etc. It also carries out preventive, promotive and curative health services in the peripheral areas. It also conducts public health training courses for health workers, and orientation courses for doctors. Since its inception till June 1990, it has treated around 4.5 lakh patients[22].

The Voluntary Health Services, Adyar

The Voluntary Health Services Medical Centre (VHS) at Adyar is a non-profit Society, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and it was established in July 1958 at Adyar. It has made significant progress in the following years from a humble beginning with a few beds and services. It has now grown into a full fledged referral hospital with a provision of 200 beds. All the Specialities of medicine and surgery are now functioning in the centre except for the speciality of obstetrics. It is pertinent to note that the entire growth and development of the institution is due to the philanthropy of the individual donors and kind gifts both in cash and kind afforded by the Central and State Governments, and that of the International Voluntary Organisations.

This Institution began to admit patients since 1963. From the beginning, voluntary services were extended on the concept that health institutions must develop on an area concept and the population getting attached to a nearby institution instead of depending upon occupations like ESI, Central Government Health Services, etc. Prior to the establishment of VHS, health coverage in this part of Madras City was poor. The VHS is an ideal modern Community Health Hospital with the following objectives:

i) to afford preventive and promotive health services; ii) to cater to the major illness to the relative exclusion of minor or day-to-day ailments; iii) to launch training programmes for both medical and non-medical personnel for the furtherance of the objectives of integrated community health care; and, on commonly prevalent health problems.

After having stabilized the referral hospital, the VHS ventured into the field of peripheral community health, by adopting certain villages for provision of primary health care. After several years of operational research, VHS came up with the idea of establishing of Mini Health Centre model for 5000 population. The Mini Health Centre Scheme initiated by the VHS has won the recognition of the State and Central Governments.

This Institution having got an excellent department of Ayurveda, which is supported by the Council for Ayurvedic Medical Research, conducts research into the fundamental concepts of Ayurveda using modern para meters. In recognition of the research conducted at this centre, gold medals have been awarded by prestigious institutions. The Centre also undertakes several *ad hoc* programmes both for providing medical services and for conducting research. This institution is retained as a consultant for studying the infant feeding practices in urban, semi urban and rural areas in Tamil Nadu under the aegis of the Nutrition Foundation of India.

The project for prevention of malnutrition was carried out by this Institution under the assistance extended by the Royal Common Wealth Society for the Blind for preventing malnutrition. The United States grants aid through Government of India to VHS for implementing its programmes of control of Leprosy and Tuberculosis through primary health care. Under this programme, 32 Mini Health Centres in two adjoining blocks, *viz.*, St. Thomas Mount and Thirupporur have been opened. The project covers a total population of 1.6 lakhs. It takes care of 2000 cases each of leprosy and tuberculosis every year. There are also other projects sponsored by the department of Science and Technology, Indian Council for Medical Research and schemes sponsored by individual donors. The VHS has 80 Doctors, a Nursing Superintendent, four Head Nurses, 54 Staff Nurses and other technical, ministerial and para-medical staff[23].

Hindu Mission Hospital, Tambaram

Inaugurated on 5 December 1982, this is a three storeyed well equipped hospital, which provides medical relief to the people residing in and around Tambaram. Mostly the middle class people are benefited by this hospital. The hospital is run on "No loss - No profit" basis.

This 20 bedded hospital provides all kinds of medical relief, *viz.*, dental, eye, gynaec., ortho, skin, etc. Besides, specialists in the field of cardiology, neurology, ENT, paediatrics, psychiatry, urology, diabetology, etc., pay visit to this hospital on specified days on honorary basis. A good clinical laboratory, x-ray and ECG facilities are also available here[24]. This hospital is noted for its best services by the Dermatology Department. Patients used to come from far and near to get their ailments cured.

The number of patients treated here during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 41063 and 39109 respectively. Patients underwent treatment in 1988-89 were 40,499, while they were 45708 in 1989-90. The number treated as in-patients was 336 in 1988-89 and 775 in 1989-90.

This hospital implements National Leprosy Eradication Programme under which it has covered more than 100 villages with a population of about 2.3 lakhs in and around Tambaram. Up to December 1990, since inception, more than 600 cases of leprosy have been detected, of which 5448 have

been cured. In order to implement the scheme successfully, this Institution is aided by the Government of India as well as Government of Tamil Nadu.

The operation theatre is well equipped and is used for major surgeries. So far, 130 major surgeries have been undertaken here. There is also another operation theatre, *viz.,* "septic operation theatre",. With the help of the Rotary club of Madras (North), this hospital has undertaken immunisation programme and holds chain of immunisation effectively.

There are eight full time Doctors, ten Visiting Specialists, one Director (he is also a doctor), three Nurses, Pharmacists, ANMs, Assistants, and other para medical staff numbering 40 to carry on the services.

The missionary hospital is mainly run from donations in cash, kind and shramadhan. From the general donations collected from various philanthropists amounting to Rs.6 lakhs, the hospital authorities have planned to start an orthopaedic block. The hospital is getting free supply of medicines from Government and distributing them to the children, free of cost. The popular medicines are given to the patients at reasonable price. The Government of Tamil Nadu have exempted this hospital from payment of sales tax for all its purchases of medicine, equipments, etc.

Medical and Public Health Research Centres and Institutes for disseminating knowledge on Public Health

The Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee

The Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee, which was established as a Model Rural Health Centre in 1935, owes its existence primarily to the American Foundation - Rockfeller's in 1935, and Ford's in 1954 and 1956 which provided funds for its establishment and maintenance till the Government of Tamil Nadu took charge of the Institution in 1961 [25].

This institute has three wings, *viz.,* Health Care, Training, and Research with special emphasis on prevention. The Training Wing imparts training to various categories of inservice and pre-service personnel like Medical Officers working in primary health centres, Health Officers, House Surgeons, Pupil Nurses and other categories, Graduate Teachers of the government as well as private schools throughout the State, medical students and nurses of the medical colleges in the cities and different other groups which need guidance and instructions in public health practices.

The Research Wing was identified the faecal born diseases as a major public health problem and introduced a low cost flush out toilet which has been propagated throughout the State.

The Institute which is unique of its kind has the following facilities from the year noted against each :

Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee

1. Health Unit	-	1935
2. Orientation Training Centre	-	1954
3. Research-*cum*-Action Project	-	1956
4. Health Education Teacher Training Unit	-	1970
5. Multi Purpose Health Workers Training Centre	-	1988
6. Community Health Nurses Training Unit	-	1989

Health Unit

This Unit which is one of the Model Health Units in the Country started functioning in 1935 as a pilot project for the establishment and development of (i) primary health centres; (ii) application of public health care concept; (iii) pretesting of innovative health schemes before wider applications; (iv) evaluation of ongoing public health programmes; and, (v) serving as field practice area for the medical students, compulsory Rotatory Residential Internees, Health Officers, Nursing Students, and for trainees undergoing Inservice training. This unit serves as a field study and demonstration area for all the trainees posted to the Institute of Public Health. It covers 33 villages, spread over 64 sq.kms. with a population of 1.26 lakhs.

Orientation Training Centre

This centre, started functioning in 1954, is intended to provide inservice training to Doctors, and Para Medical Personnel working in the primary health centres, to conduct *adhoc* courses in special schemes for Medical Officers in educational technology and management and office administration, training to the newly recruited Medical Officers of the primary health centres to give field work and skill development to the Health Personnel of the Primary Health Centres, and to enable the trainees to make use of different health education methods and media for the success of various pubic health programmes.

Research-cum-*Action Project*

This project started in 1956, with the Ford Foundation Funds, was a pioneering attempt in operational research in public health, aimed at developing systematically a body of knowledge to form the basis of sound public health practices. "Acceptance and use of latrines in Rural Areas" has been the first problem taken up for research, under this project. Besides, it has the following objectives:

1. to study the social and cultural barriers and their consequences on environmental health and to evolve an educational approach thereon;
2. to evolve a suitable latrine that would be sanitary, cheaper and acceptable to the villages and which would function satisfactorily under rural conditions; and,

3. to organise training courses in low cost sanitation to various block, district and State level officials of Tamil Nadu and to Public Health Engineers from all over India who are in charge of implementation of low cost sanitation programme.

This project was able to devise a pour-flush type of latrine which consumed less water for flushing than the usual commercial type which also fulfilled the other criteria stipulated by the objectives. This type was accepted by the Government of India.

Multi Purpose Health Workers (Male) Training Centre

This centre which commenced functioning on 21 December 1988, at the Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee, is one among the five training centres started in Tamil Nadu with a view to provide basic training for Multi Purpose Health Workers (Male) trainees for one year in rendering primary health care to the rural public along with the Multi Purpose Health Workers (Female), in areas with a population of 3000 to 5000. They are imparted training to learn and live with the rural people. They are also taught to deliver primary health care services.

Community Health Nurses Training Unit

This unit started functioning in 1989. This is a promotional course for Health Visitors, who are in service, in the Primary Health Centres and urban areas. Those who are less than 40 years of age and who qualify in the (preliminary) eligibility examination are admitted to the course. The objectives of the unit are to impart ten months training to the trainees of the Community Health Nursing courses, who have completed the one year component in general nursing. The emphasis in this phase of training would be on public health practices with a rural bias.

Institute of Public Health

This Institute caters to the needs of the population of about 1.26 lakhs through its Health Care Delivery Services. The Health Care Delivery Services performed by a team which involves different categories of workers, each of which has its own unique role, responsibility and function. Moreover, the quality of health service depends eventually upon its personnel - their general education - job, specific training, dedication to the profession and commitment to the people. With this main objective, the Institute of Public Health designs the various training programmes for basic, pre-service, in-service, orientation and induction courses.

Health Training

Within the existing resources available at the Institute of Public Health, and with the expertise of the resource personnel, the curriculum for Medical, Non-Medical and Para-Medical categories of trainees are drawn up. Health

Unit Villages, as a routine basis, are used as a field study and demonstration area for all inservice and pre-service trainings. The practical experience gained in these areas forms an integral part of the academic programme throughout their training period.

Training on Low Cost Sanitation

Provision of safe and adequate water supply along with hygiene, disposal of waste is a basic necessity for healthy living. In 1976, the United Nations Conference of Human Settlement gave priority to this problem, and its recommendations were endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1977.

As a Member Country, India committed itself to this resolution to ensure certain levels of access to safe water and sanitation by the end of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade 1981-1990, in its efforts to achieve *Health for All by 2000 AD.* The Institute of Public Health is one of the two Institutions selected for this purpose in recognition of its rich experience, research work and close association with several sanitation projects.

During 1990, the Institute of Public Health is actively associated in planning and conducting various training programmes on Water Supply and Sanitation. Two batches of Public Health Engineers who are directly in-charge of implementation of water supply and sanitation are oriented towards the implementation of low cost sanitation programmes in the rural areas; they have been specially trained for the purpose for a week, cost of which was funded by the Ministry of Urban Development.

Health Education-Teachers Training

The objective of this programme is to impart training to the teachers of high schools and higher secondary schools so as to have them some basic knowledge about some health and sanitary problems which help them in helping the students. This training is based on sound syllabus. The first fortnight of the programme covers theoretical classes on public health and visits to host agencies like Dental College, Institute of Child Health, King Institute, Institute of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, etc. The trainees are involved in intensive field practicals during second fortnight.

The main objectives of this training are to screen vision defects of children using Snellen's Chart, to screen skin infections and to screening of nutritional deficiency diseases. Every year, two batches are conducted with 25 Headmasters in each batch. The main objective of this programme is to exchange view and information and to establish guidelines for developing school health programmes in their schools. Training for six batches, comprising 105 graduate and post-graduate trainees has been imparted during 1990 under this programme.

Training Programme of Compulsory Rotatory Residential Internees and Nursing Students

The Health Unit of the Institute of Public Health, started in 1935, provides pre-service training to medical and para-medical personnel comprising Internees from Madras Medical College, B.Sc. and Post B.Sc. nursing students and pupil nurses from Stanley Hospital, General Hospital, Kasturba Gandhi Hospital and St. Isabel Nursing School, Madras. The main aim of the programme is that the trainees must acquire pleasant learning experiences both theoretically and practically in a rural set up, especially to develop methods of working in control of communicable and epidemic diseases in rural conditions with Rural Health Workers at periphery, and to visit other health institutions to see how rural health problem is tackled.

This programme is of 15 days duration. In the year 1990, 23 batches consisting of 93 compulsory Rotatory Residential Internees have been trained. It consists of class room sessions, guest, lectures, Institutional visits, balwady visits, etc. The subjects like health education, vital statistics, maternal and child health, leprosy, T.B. immunisation, environmental sanitation, etc., are covered during the course of training. Training for 12 batches of pupil nurses consisting of 246 trainees from government hospitals were conducted during 1990.

Training for Unani Internees

Bachelor of Unani Medicine and Surgery (BUMS) internees from the College of Indian Medicine are posted to the IPH to undergo two months internship. The trainees are taught on activities of the department of public health programmes on sanitation, immunisation, maternal and child health, nutrition and communicable diseases.

The main aim of this programme is to give an opprotunity to the trainees to know the health problems of rural people and the health activities carried out under various health programmes in IPH area. During 1990, in two batches 11 members attended this training.

Basic Training for Multi Purpose Health Workers (Male)

The health services in rural areas are delivered through a three tier system consisting of a net work of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. The Sub-Centre is the first level of contact by the community and is manned by the Health Worker, - Male as well as Female. The male Health Workers were initially drawn from various National Health and Family Welfare Programmes functioning as Uni Purpose Schemes. With the launching of Multi Purpose Health Workers' Scheme in 1974, it was decided that the new entrants for the post of Health Workers should be filled up only by those who have successfully completed the course of basic training. The duration of this training is 12 months, divided into two semesters.

The first batch of training was already over, and training to the second batch consisted of 65 students was commenced during August 1990. The course of study was that the Multi Purpose Health Workers should be able to carry out their job functions efficiently after successful completion of the course.

Community Health Nurses Training Course

This is a course of training for 22 months in two phases. The first phase of training is held at the Multi Purpose Health Supervisors Training School, Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Madras, concentrating on general and advanced nursing care while the second phase of the training is held at the Institute of Public Health, concentrating on rural health care delivery system. Training for the first batch was completed, and second batch consisting of 31 trainees is undergoing training since July 1990.

Health Services

Women and Children, the most vulnerable section of the society are given top priority and appropriate health services are rendered qualitatively to the needy by the well trained medical and para-medical personnel of the IPH. The existing system of mother care services begin with the identification of ante-natal mothers at earliest possible and their registration for follow up services. Regular ante-natal clinics are conducted at eight service centres (Poonamallee, Mangadu, Kunrathur, Thirumalisai, Kollappancheri, Pattu, Kovur and Nazarethpettai) and frequent home visits are made by the Village Health Nurses, and Sector Health Nurses, who identify the high risk pregnancies and refer such cases to the higher medical institutions where advanced medical facilities are available. Presence of ambulance service which effectively transports the mother during complicated labour is an essentail and important input of the IPH, which helps in the reduction of maternal and infant mortality to a large extent.

In the IPH area, during 1990 as much as 2979 deliveries have occurred. Of which the number of deliveries conducted in the medical institutions were 2520 while domicilliary deliveries were 459.

Immunisation Programme

The method adopted at the Institute of Public Health for immunising the targetted group of about 2960 children is the clinical approach. Every Wednesday, immunisation against all the vaccine preventable diseases are being given at the eight Maternity and Child Health Centres of the IPH area. Apart from the regular programme, special campaigns are also arranged with the coordination of Government of India and the Indian Medical Association. The achievement figures of 98 per cent of targetted infants in respect of B.C.G., D.P.T., and polio vaccination and 91 per cent under measles immunisation clearly indicate the community awareness about the importance of the programme and the increasing demand for the services. The impact

of the programme is closely monitored by the Range Health Supervisors at the peripheral level. The incidence of vaccine preventable disease is on the decrease.

Health Appraisal at Balwadis and Schools

Pre-school and school children are screened for minor health problems at selected balwadis and schools by the trainees of Institute of Public Health.

Family Welfare Programme

Family Welfare Programme in the IPH area is based on the promotion of child survival and reducing child mortality in order to motivate couples to accept permanent methods and to educate them, that only fewer births and the longer intervals between successive births would be better for both the health of the mother and the child thus making them voluntarily demand for the temporary contraceptive methods.

Health Research

Research is always a major instrument for development, policy formulation and effective implementation. The priority studies taken up at this Institute under Primary Health Care, are epidemiology, maternal and child health and immunisation, environmental health and studies on low cost sanitation facilities. In all studies social research principles were incorporated, preliminary procedures such as formulating the study design, developing study tools like questionnaire, selection of simple size, pre-testing etc., were done scientifically by the resource faculty members of this Institute.

Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute-Chengalpattu (Thirumani)

In 1924, the erstwhile Government of Madras Presidency established the Lady Wellington Leprosy Sanatorium, which came under the control of Missionaries - the Church of Scotland Mission, from 1926 to 1948 with grants from government. On 1st April 1948, the Government of Tamil Nadu took over this Institution under its direct control. Following the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee, the Sanatorium was taken charge by the Government of India on 5th January 1955. Later, it was renamed as Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, to function as an autonomous Institution, with a governing body till April 1974. On 1st April 1974, the Institute became a Central Government Institution under the administrative control of the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The old Sanatorium was handed over to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

This centre is located 60 kilometres South of Madras in Chengalpattu town limit. It is about four kilometres away from the Chengalpattu railway station and the town bus stand, and roughly one kilometre away from the Chengalpattu Medical College. The nearest Air-port is Meenambakkam,

Madras and the convenient railway stations are Madras Central and Madras Egmore. Frequent buses are available from Madras to Chengalpattu and town buses from Chengalpattu town to the Institute.

The objectives of the Institute, when it was established in 1955, were to develop it as a National Centre for Training and Research in Leprosy with a view, to undertake research on basic problems relating to the infection and spread of leprosy; to promote field studies for the application of the results of basic research to the problem of controlling leprosy in the community; to train sufficient number of leprosy workers of various categories; to function as a Centre in order to give technical guidance and advice for the promotion of anti-leprosy work on sound lines; and, to participate actively in the organisation and development of State Leprosy Institutes when such centres are established, and make available its services for the investigation of special problems in all parts of the country.

While the Directorate is the head office of the Institute, the following are the functional divisions, - each headed by a Deputy Director:

the Clinical Division with 124 bed hospital and an out-patient block;

the Surgical Divison, with physiotherapy unit, MCR unit, and Orthopaedic and footwear unit;

the Laboratory Division, with the clinical pathology biochemistry, pathology, microbiology and immunology laboratories and an animal house;

the Epidermiology Division, with a field unit, central monitoring and evaluation unit, statistics cell and training section; and,

the Administrative section, headed by an Administrative Officer.

The Institute is one of the premier Training Institutions for inservice training of medical and para medical personnel for the past 25 years, through a number of regular courses and *ad hoc* short duration courses every year. Following a series of workshops and meetings organised by the Institute, the curriculam for different courses have been modified to suit the present day requirements. It also extends support to the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) through research projects in different aspects of leporsy, training of personnel, standardization and monitoring laboratory work and also by serving as a referral centre for diagnosis, treatment and special surgery.

This institute is in the process of being recognised for research work leading to the award of Ph.D. degree by the Madras University. It is also recognised for postgraduate teaching for Diploma in Leprosy Programme started by JIPMER, Pondicherry, in 1984.

This institution has a well equipped library where more than 2500 books and 1500 volumes of journals in addition to a collection of text books and manuscripts on leprosy and other medical subjects are housed. Besides,

around 50 journals are subscribed. The library has also liaison with other scientific and medical libraries in the country. The medical illustration section provides necessary aids for training and also for conferences and workshops; a well equipped museum is also maintained here. A 124 bedded hospital, including 24 beds for surgical cases serves as a referral centre.

There is a Micro Cellular Rubber Manufacturing Unit for producing MCR sheets of requipped strength for use in footwear for leprosy patients. There is also a unit for making footwear and orthopaedic devices for leprosy patients.

A Central Monitoring and Evaluation Unit established in 1986, monitors programmes in the district with computer facilities. A team of Statisticians and Epidemiologists have developed an information system and also the necessary software. The Institute, with the help of World Health Organisation. Consultant has brought out a guideline for sample survey and assessment units in the States.

Achievements

Dr.Dharmendra, the first Director of the Institute, was the recipient of the Damien Dutton Award in 1974, for his notable contribution in leprosy work. He prepared a lepromin for use in skin testing of patients and contacts. A reference book in two volumes edited by him has contributions from some of the staff members of the Institute. Dr. Balakrishnan, Assistant Director (Biochemistry) of this Institute, has developed a simple paper spot test, that can be made use of in the field for monitoring compliance of dapsone by patients. This test is now used extensively in the leprosy eradication programme.

A standard method for mouse foot pad inoculation experiments which suited Indian conditions was evolved at this Institute. Using this model, the Institute was one of the few centres to identify dapsone resistance in leprosy patients taking treatment in different districts in Tamil Nadu and the rest of India. This resulted in the awareness of the problem and the logical acceptance of the concept of multi drug therapy in the National Programme. The laboratory is now geared up to identify M.lepral resistant to other drugs used in the treatment of leprosy.

Longitudinal follow up of the population in Chengalpattu taluk and the present field area in Sriperumpudur taluk, have resulted in the collection of informations about the epidemiology of leprosy in these parts of the country. Four original techniques in surgical corrections of deformities in leprosy have developed at this Institute. For the past 10 years, it carries out research studies in identifying factors contributing to nerve damage and consequent development of deformities. This institute is manned by a Director, four Deputy Directors, eight Assistant Directors, one Deputy Medical Superintendent, 11 Medical Officers, one Administrative Officer and other Technical, Nursing and Ministerial staff[26].

Tamilnadu Arasu Medical Science & Research Institute (TAMARAI) Incorporating Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Hospital, Porur, Madras

The Sri Ramachandra Educational and Health Trust started Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute in the present campus in 1987 with departments and patient services, in the large octogonal shaped five storeyed building complex. In the same year regular in-patient services were inaugurated in February 1988. The six winged college complex had already been completed in 1987. The total plinth area of the hospital and the college exceeds 9.6 lakh sq.ft.. The connection between the hospital and the college has elevated covered corridor to facilitate transport of patients and equipments. There is provision for total airconditioning for the entire hospital complex (partially erected). There is a modern steam laundry with enough reserve capacity. There are separate hostels for men and women students as well as for nurses. A very large mess is available for students.

Government of Tamilnadu took over this institution on 1 July 1989 by direct negotiations with the Trust. The Tamil Nadu Arasu Medical Science and Research Institute has subsequently been registered as a separate Society under section 20 of the Tamilnadu Society's Registration Act-1975 on 19 Januray 1990. The campus includes Sri Ramachandra Medical College and TAMARAI, Hospital.

The registration provides for a Governing Council consisting of Chairman who is the Minister for Health, Government of Tamilnadu and other Members of the Governing Council being, Chief Secretary, Secretaries of Health, Finance, Public Works Departments, Vice-Chancellor, Dr.MGR Medical University, Director of Medical Education, Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Director of Medical and Rural Health Services, Director of TAMARAI who is also the Member Secretary of the Council and the Dean, TAMARAI. It also includes four eminent persons from medical field nominated by the Government of Tamilnadu and one eminent industrialist. The Government of Tamilnadu have integrated the post of Director of Medical Services and Director of Primary Health Centres, so the Governing Council has 17 Members. The Governing Council has the overall control over the entire complex and is expected to meet atleast once a year. The Executive Board has been constituted with ten Members for direct supervision of the institute.

Facilities available in the hospital

Round the clock casualty, intensive care (for all emergencies) medicolegal care, radiology and modern laboratory with sophisticated facilities. Medical care is provided by qualified Assistant Professors of various specialities. An Orthopaedic Surgeon is available for injury care. It has a modern blood bank where the students and staff act as voluntary donars. A very large Physiotherapy

Department and separate wards for psychiatry and alcohol deaddiction centre are also available.

The hospital has 700 beds of which about 150 are special ward beds; The average strength is 500 to 540 patients.

In the Primary Health Centres, Somangalam, Mugalivakkam and Rural Orientation of Medical Education (ROME) training is given by the House Surgeons. The government have tranferred administrative control of Urban Health Post at Adambakkam from Alandur Municipality to train undergraduates and House Surgeons in Urban Health problems.

The hospital levy nominal charges on out-patients for injections and investigations. Full concession is given to the deserving poor patients. The current income from out-patient service is rupees six to seven lakhs a month.

Students Training

One hundred students are selected for M.B.B.S. course organised by the Director of Medical education, Government of Tamilnadu. The students have excellent facilities in all the departments with modern laboratories, museums and a very good library. The first batch of students took their final examination in December 1992. All the final year students who qualify are given full training in the hospital.

The hospital has four Surgical Units, five Medical Units, three Obstetrics and Gynaecology Unit. Round the clock services are available. An Intensive Care Unit is functioning to lookafter all emergenices and poisoning cases. Mortuary facilities with medico-legal postmortems and other selective pathological postmortems are being done. Neonatology and a creche are run by Paediatric Department. All types of operations are performed by Surgical, Orthopaedics, Paediatric, Surgery, Faciomasculary, Oral, ENT ophthalmology and Obstetrics and Gynaecology Departments. In general surgery 800 to 850 major and 2500 minor operations are done every year. Inspite of nominal payments by the patients 1200 to 1600 out patients attend the out patients everyday, and 500 to 600 in-patients are admitted daily. The total bed strength of the hospital is 716; the breakup is: Obstetrics & Gynacology 100, Surgery 160, Medicine 162, Paediatrics 100 and others 194. There are 219 Doctors, 135 Nurses, 34 Technicians, and 588 supporting staff (which includes ministerial, para medical and basic servants). The total teaching staff strength of the Hospital is 180. Some are deputed from the Tamilnadu Medical Services. The supporting staff including nurses may be around 800[27].

There is an Urban Health Centre at Adambakkam, St. Thomas Mount, catering to a population of 30,000. It provides Maternity and Child Health, Immunisations and Family Welfare Services, besides providing basic medical care and treatment to the public.

Government Aringar Anna Memorial Cancer Research Institute, Kancheepuram

Government Aringar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Karapettai-

Origin and Development of the Institution

In India, there is no idea about the extent of cancer problems in terms of morbidity and mortality rates. But the Bombay Cancer Registry Institute estimates that in every year atleast 85 new cases are reported to occur in 1,00,000 population in India. The majority of patients suffering from cancer in Tamil Nadu as in other parts of India have cancer in the oro-pharyngeal region in both men and women and cervical cancer in women. Hospital records show that more than 80 per cent of these patients come to the hospital in the late stages of the disease when nothing much could be done to cure them.

Aringar Anna, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, with a view to put an end to this, approached the World Health Organisation, to provide assistance for setting up a Cancer Control Pilot Project Centre at Kancheepuram, so that, the two common varieties of cancer referred to, could be detected early enough when they are curable. Following an agreement between the World Health Organisation, the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu in November 1968, a Cancer Control Pilot Project was inaugurated on 23rd March 1969 at Kancheepuram and later it was named as Aringar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute. It has the following objectives.

Survey of Cancer

The area of the Kancheepuram town is about 11.65 sq.kms. with a stable population. More than half of the population are involved in household industries like silk weaving by handlooms and the remaining engaged in trade and commerce, government service, etc. The population of Kancheepuram Municipality is 1,50,000. All married men and women in the age group of 20 and above are defined as eligible population for Cervical Cancer Screening Programme and both men and women of 20 years of age and above are defined as eligible population for Oral Screening Programme. The population was enumerated first in 1969 and updated by the Field Workers concurrently along with their field work. In 1987, there are 211 streets, 24,215 households, 44,029 men and 45,000 eligible women at Kancheepuram.

The study area has been divided into six equal blocks with slightly over 10,000 eligible population and allotted to each Field Worker. Records are maintained for all the enumerated eligible and high risk population. The population has been determined with reference to their localities, wards and blocks, for the purpose of proper planning, implementation and follow-up of the programme. *Pap Smear* technique is used to detect the cancer of the

uterine cervix and oro-pharyngeal cancer. Smear for all the cases and biopsy for the suspected cases are taken to confirm the disease. All the high risk (Class-III and above) cases and cancer cases are registered and followed-up periodically.

The Institute and Hospital are one and the only Government Institution in the entire State, specially constructed for the treatment of cancer patients. The Institute has been recognised as a Teaching and Training Centre for Cytology (a term used for detection of cancer) and also as a Teaching and Research Institution and attached to Chengalpattu Medical College. Post Graduate Super Speciality Courses in D.M. Oncology-Medical and M.Ch. Oncology-Cervical are to be started shortly at this institute.

Now, Cancer Detection Satellite Clinics have been started in various Primary Health Centres in the district by this Institute, and weekly visits made. Besides, peripheral centres for cancer detection have been started at Primary Health Centre, Ayyampettai (Kancheepuram) Parandur and Tiruppukkuzhi. Besides the above project of delivering health care services to the rural mass at the primary level, satellite clinics are run in various taluk hospitals, such as Uthiramerur, Thirukkazhukundram, Tiruttani and Tiruvallur.

Special facilities accorded in the Institution

The Institute and Hospital are full-fledged in all aspects for the early detection, diagnosis and treatment of all types of cancers, with radio therapy, teletherapy and chemotherapy facilities. Only out-patients services are rendered in the Institute. In-patient and out-patient facilities are provided in the Hospital. Total number of in-patients treated in the institute hospital, and staff strength are tabled below:

Out-Patients Treated

Year	*Institute*	*Hospital*	*Hospital* (in-patients Treated)
1980	1,03,550	NIL	NIL
1981	76,280	5,936	1,175
1982	85,122	19,741	2,097
1983	87,022	26,752	2,420
1984	1,11,109	26,710	2,986
1985	93,791	28,118	3,568
1986	87,587	29,830	4,827
1987	73,488	30,332	4,919
1988	79,965	30,102	5,334
1989	80,066	23,358	2,995
1990	35,299	22,088	2,809

Staff strength

	Institute	Hospital	Total
Doctors	11	23	34
Nursing Staff	2	43	45
Others	43	162	205
Total	56	228	284
Beds		290	

Achievements

A total number of 156907 new and repeat smears from the project and non-project area has been taken from 1969 to 1990. Out of these 100854 new and 47041 repeat 58313 pop smears are from the project area (*i.e.*) Kancheepuram town.

About 426 cancer cases from project area and 1346 cancer cases from non-project area have been detected from 1969 to 1990. In the project area, about 35 cancer *insitu* cases have been detected and it is said to be one of the largest series detected in our country in a population based mass screening programme.

The Stage-III cervical cancer has come down to six in 1989. Likewise, Stage-II cervical cancer also came down to seven in 1990. There is no Stage-IV cervical cancer case from 1979 onwards except in 1982 when there is one. The incidence rate of cervical cancer has been brought down from 153/100000 population in 1969 to 33/100000 population in 1990. Out of 9358 Class-II cases 3534 in first smear and 5824 in repeat smear about 6054 cases have been followed up.

Oral Screening

Up to 1990, 59804 out of 89029 persons have been screened for the first time, about 37903 for the second time and 4667 persons for the third time. About 12209 smokers, chewers or combination of both have been identified and followed-up. Fifty eight oral cancer cases and 734 pre-cancerous lesion cases have been detected in the institute up to 1990.

The institute has been recognised by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a Training Centre for Cytology. So far three Grade-I Technicians and four Pathologists in Cyto-Pathologist have been trained. Apart from this, house surgeons and post-graduate students from Madras Medical College, Internee trainees from the Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee and students from Chengalpattu Medical College, visit this Institute once in a month. It also has the potentiality to conduct training in other fields such as Clinical Oncology, Health Education, etc[28].

Up to 1990, about 157108 pop smears and 17497 biospy specimens have been processed and reported by the department of Cyto-Pathology.

Immunisation

In Chengalpattu district, an Experimental Trial Programme of Immunisation for children in the age group of 1-5 years with triple vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough was conducted during 1963. About 200 children were inoculated in two Primary Health Centres, Velliyur and Thirukalukundram. The results of the trial was referred to the Director of King Institute, Guindy, for technical remarks. Based on his remarks, government ordered the implementation of the DPT Immunisation scheme in the district from October 1964 through the Primary Health Centres. During 1964-65, 800 children were immunised with DPT vaccine.

Vaccination against preventive disease in the rural areas was initially done by the District Health Authorities, once a year, or at the time of outbreak of epidemics. With a view to the rural population, throughout the year., the expanded programme of Immunisation was introduced in the year 1979, through Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres. The objective of this programme is to reduce morbidity and mortality due to the childhood diseases, *viz.*, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, measles and typhoid. Consequent on the eradication of smallpox, infrastructural facilities that were available for National Smallpox Eradication Programme are being utilised for providing the expanded immunisation coverage to the people. The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine was nominated as the overall Monitoring Officer of the Programme in 1982. The expanded programme of Immunisation, operates in the following manner:

First, a surveillance system is established to obtain adequate information on the incidence of the childhood diseases which are vaccine preventable; immunisation services are extended through primary health centres and sub-centres in the rural areas and through hospitals and maternity and child health centres in the urban areas; vaccines are received based on the allocation fixed by Government of India and distributed to peripheral centres after ensuring adequate cold chain facilities; plan of action is based on the feed back obtained through the surveillance system, eligible population in the different age groups, targets, availability of vaccines and optimum utilisation of health infrastructural facilities; review of performance is done periodically and reports are prepared, and discussed with the programme implementing officers from time to time; and, maintaining the cold chain system is most essential in order to keep the various vaccines in a potent state, so that, the vaccine will not lose the potency when trasported from place to place of administration.

The performance under the Immunisation and Prophylactic Drug Administration in the district is exhibited in the *Appendix - 7.*

Universal Programme of Immunisation (UPI)

To intensify the immunisation activities, UPI was launched in 1985 in the State, with the objectivies of Immunising all pregnant mothers with tetanus toxoid; and, immunising at least 85 per cent of children against the major childhood diseases *viz.*, polio-myelities, diphtheria, tetanus, wooping cough, measles and tuberculosis.

Health Education Activities in the district

The Health Education Bureau aims at educating people so that they will be active participants in health promotion activities. Towards this, the Health Education Bureau trains various public health personnel in techniques of health education in schools, and co-ordinates with School Education authorities in introducing health topics in school health curriculum.

The Field Study Demonstration Centre of the State Health Education Bureau, implements Health Education activities in the following selective primary health centres of the district:

1. Somangalam, 2. Medavakkam, 3. Kelambakkam, 4. Porur, 5. Naravarikuppam, 6. Valliyur, 7. Nandhivaram, 8. Maduramangalam 9. Elichur, 10. Choonambedu, 11. Pavunjur, 12. Minjur, 13. Thiruppukuzhi, 14. Parandur, 15. Poonimangadu, 16. Periyapalayam, and, 17. Achirapakkam.

The health activities include health orientation training for mothers, youths, village leaders, universal immunisation programme, training programmes for local adults, intensive health education activities supported by film shows and puppet shows, oral re-hydration training, workshops on TB control, family welfare, leprosy control, etc. State Health Education Bureau conducts these activities in coordination with various voluntary agencies like Sri Bhavan Sathiya Sai Association Service Brigade, Tamil Nadu Branch of Tuberculosis Association of India and South East Asian Regional Bureau of International Union for Health Education. This Bureau pays periodical visits to the Rural Health Training Centres in the district and trains the Multipurpose Health Workers (Female), on health education.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 is implemented in the district in eight Municipalities, four Municipal Townships, one Cantonment Board, eight Panchayat Unions, twelve Town Panchayats and one Village Panchayat.

During the year 1990, 861 samples were lifted and 920 samples (inclusive of samples lifted during the previous year) were analysed. Fifty eight samples were found adulterated and only one case was acquitted.

Particulars regarding the implementation of PFA Act, 1954 in the district for the years1986 to 1990 is as follows :

Year	No. of samples Lifted	Ana-lysed	Found adult-erated	No.of prose-cutions launched	No. con-vic-ted	No. acqui-tted.	Fine imposed in Rs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1986	1114	1131	133	140	2	48	3000.00
1987	889	984	115	94	4	25	1500.00
1988	1122	1096	104	42	6	8	4400.00
1989	1087	1087	78	51	-	3	-
1990	861	920	58	17	-	1	-

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP)

The World Bank aided TINP is functioning in the rural areas of 10 districts of the State. This project is launched in a phased programme. During the first phase in November, 1980, it was introduced in Madurai district. During its fifth phase, in June 1984, it was extended to Chengalpattu district.

The rural component under this project is being implemented by the department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. This component envisages the improvement of health infrastructures by providing health sub-centres at the rate of one for every 5000 rural population, supply of equipments, drugs, furniture and other supplies for improved health care delivery services to the rural population[29].

This project aims at protecting and improving the nutrition standards of children throughout nutritional surveillance with health services proceeding the nutritional services. Supplementary feeding is organised for the severely malnourished children in the age group of 6 months to 30 months. Children not responding to supplementary feeding are examined for the presence of diseases and given proper treatment. Systematic deworming of children is done, once in four months. Ante-natal mothers requiring special attention are given supplementary feeding and all pregnant mothers are given iron and folic acid tablets in order to prevent anaemia. Under this project, the rural health service component is implemented by the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

In Chengalpattu district, 65 additional health sub-centres have been established under this project. Also, buildings for 226 health sub-centres, a Multipurpose Health Workers (Female) Training School at Kancheepuram, and a Rural Health Training Centres for field practice for Multipurpose Health Worker trainees have been constructed.

APPENDIX - 1

Birth and Death as per the Civil Registration in the district

Year	*Birth Rate*	*Death Rate*
1978	18.62	5.90
1979	18.52	6.14
1980	16.98	5.48
1981	15.63	5.26
1982	16.67	5.67
1983	17.09	5.88
1984	14.52	4.74
1985	12.56	4.25
1986	14.02	4.49
1987	15.03	4.84
1988	13.84	5.16
1989	15.24	5.68
1990	16.07	5.68

APPENDIX - 2

Number of Births and Deaths in the district
(from 1979 to 1990)

Sl. no.	Year	Population	Births		Total	Rate	Sex Ratio	Deaths		Total	Rate	Sex Ratio
			Male	Female				Male	Female			
1.	1979	3332000	32084	29641	61725	18.52	108:100	11445	9018	20463	6.14	127:100
2.	1980	3396000	30231	27427	57658	16.98	110:100	10572	8030	18602	5.48	131:100
3.	1981	3640000	29521	27366	56887	15.63	108:100	11055	8094	19149	5.26	137:100
4.	1982	3711000	32918	28959	61877	16.67	114:100	12578	8476	21054	5.67	148:100
5.	1983	3781000	33972	30647	64619	17.09	111:100	12844	9379	22223	5.88	137:100
6.	1984	3967000	30030	27595	57625	14.53	108:100	10993	7818	18811	4.74	141:100
7.	1985	4079000	26796	24423	51219	12.56	109:100	10267	7060	17237	4.25	145:100
8.	1986	4186000	30419	28287	58706	14.02	108:100	11936	8112	20048	4.79	147:100
9.	1987	4292300	33800	30702	64502	15.03	110:100	12159	8637	20796	4.84	141:100
10.	1988	4339000	31934	28966	60900	13.84	110:100	13382	9306	22688	5.16	144:100
11.	1989	4385000	34882	32026	66848	15.24	108:100	15021	9879	24900	5.68	152:100
12.	1990	4407200	36800	34006	70806	16.07	108:100	15423	9595	25018	5.68	161:100

APPENDIX - 3

The Infant Mortality Rate from 1979 to 1988 in the district as per Civil Registration System

Sl. no.	*Year*	*Male*	*IMR*	*Female*	*IMR*	*Total*	*IMR*	*Sex Ratio*
1.	1979	1160	36.16	925	31.21	2085	33.78	125:100
2.	1980	940	31.09	750	27.35	1690	29.31	125:100
3.	1981	741	25.10	621	22.69	1362	23.94	119:100
4.	1982	734	22.30	570	19.68	1304	21.07	129:100
5.	1983	752	22.14	566	18.47	1318	20.40	133:100
6.	1984	537	17.88	439	15.91	976	16.94	122:100
7.	1985	515	19.22	433	17.73	948	18.51	119:100
8.	1986	559	18.38	461	16.30	1020	17.37	121:100
9.	1987	678	20.06	476	15.50	1154	17.89	142:100
10.	1988	724	22.67	526	19.40	1286	21.12	129:100

APPENDIX - 4

The List of Medical Institution, number of beds, staff, patients treated and operations performed

Sl. no.	Name of the Medical Institution	No. of beds	No. of Doctors & Nurses (D&N)	In-patients treated	Out-patients treated	No. of Minor Operations done	No. of Major Operations done	No. of Laboratory tests done	No. of X-rays taken	No. of Emergency cases attended
1.	District Headquarter's Hospital, Kancheepuram	293	49+71	6381	677244	639	1262	69747	2901	1037
2.	Govt. Hospital, Tambaram	120	14+7	38585	162235	205	810	11115	1444	2975
3.	Govt. Hospital, Tiruvallur	66	13+5	20549	135060	2677	341	16333	907	140
4.	Govt. Hospital, Ponneri	40	8+3	14196	227955	51	608	7032	1192	—
5.	Govt. Hospital, Thiruttani	42	11+4	19284	228400	920	36	10106	707	320
6.	Govt. Hospital, Sriperumbudur	38	4+3	7751	84420	80	125	4026	269	196
7.	Govt. Hospital, Madhurantakam	50	9+3	24139	223670	2131	695	3476	1134	654
8.	Govt. Hospital, Cheyyar	20	2+1	4900	119360	1440	—	543	—	36
9.	Govt. Hospital, Uthukkottai	10	2+1	143	20642	67	—	346	—	36

APPENDIX - 5

Special Departments in various Hospitals in the district

Sl. no.	Name of the Hospital	X-Ray Plants	Dental	Ophthalmic	ENT	STD	Psychiatric	Orthopaedic	Paediatric
1.	Govt. Headquarter's Hospital, Kancheepuram	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Govt. Hospital, Tambaram	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
3.	Govt. Hospital, Tiruvallur	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Govt. Hospital, Ponneri	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Govt. Hospital, Sriperumbudur	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Govt. Hospital, Madhurantakam	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
7.	Govt. Hospital, Tiruttani	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
8.	Govt. Chest Clinic, Poonamallee	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX - 6

Blockwise list of Primary Health Centres

Sl.no.	*Block*	*Location of the PHC*	*Population*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Acharapakkam	Acharapakkam	
		Orathy	111360
2.	Poonamallee	Avadi	
		Nemam	123500
		Poonamallee	
3.	Chithamoor	Chunampet	
		Kayapakkam	100654
		Polambakkam	
4.	Kunrathur	Elichur	
		Somangalam	130634
		Mudalivakkam	
5.	Thirupporur	Kelambakkam	
		Sembakkam	117432
		Tirupporur	
6.	Sriperumpudur	Madhuramangalam	
		Vallam	90432
		Panrutty	
7.	Kattankolathur	Nandhivaram	
		Maraimalainagar	147523
		Kunnavakkam	
		Reddipalayam	
		Ottivakkam	
8.	Walajabad	Parandur	
		Ayyampet	
		Walajabad	117818
9.	Lathur	Pavunjur	
		Koovathur	81730
10.	Thirukalukundaram	Thirukalukundram	
		Mamallapuram	
		Sadras	143276
		Vallipuram	
11.	Kancheepuram	Thiruppukuzhi	
		Avalur	116100

1	2	3	4
12.	Uthiramerur	Manampathy Padur Salavakkam Kaliyampoondi	146515
13.	Madhurantakam	Zamin Endathur Gnangiriswaranpet Padalam	128900
14.	Ramakrishnampet	Ammaiyarkuppam Vanganur Ramakrishnampet	78466
15.	Tiruttani	Beerakuppam Maddur Melkesavarajapet	88264
16.	Sholavaram	Budur Arani Panchetti Padianallur	104386
17.	Gummidipoondi	Gummidipoondi Madarpakkam Eguvarpalayam Kannankottai	137803
18.	Poondi	Katchur Poondi Pattaraiperumpudur	91478
19.	St.Thomas Mount	Medavakkam Polichalur Moovarasampattu Peerkankaranai O.Thuraipakkam.	73956
20.	Minjur	Minjur Pulicut Manali New Town DevaKattu Athipattu	77514
21.	Puzhal	Narawarikuppam Manali Madhavaram	85727
22.	Ellapuram	Periyapalayam Latchivakkam Vengal	28791

1	2	3	4
23.	Kadambathur	Perumpakkam	
		Ulundai	93060
		Kadambathur	
24.	Pallipattu	Podathurpet	
		Athimanjeripet	85494
		Pallipattu	
25.	Thiruvalangadu	Poonimangadu	
		Kanakammachatram	79113
		Thiruvalangadu	
26.	Villivakkam (at Ambattur)	Porur	
		Kadavoor	88979
		Kollumedu	57798
27.	Thiruvallur (at Ekkadu)	Velliyur	
		Puliyur	88979
		Perumalpattu	

APPENDIX - 7

No. of Beneficiaries under Immunisation Activities in the District

Vaccine/ drugs	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 up to Jan. 1999
1. T.T. (E.M.)	41455	40627	27076	46990	39590	64475	99294	77001	73270
2. D.P.T.	52816	63134	39205	72510	67371	67410	91888	83206	70596
3. Polio	5663	33656	32430	53612	76331	58023	91983	84408	72026
4. B.C.G.	-	-	-	-	3342	4514	19147	69432	77936
5. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	36817	95399	76819	73995
6. D.T.	41390	61025	30256	40670	38388	61912	92119	58601	61311
7. T.T. - 10	-	7730	10383	21614	32672	49277	50846	55987	50426
8. T.T. - 16	-	3182	3503	7385	13283	24448	34759	30418	22390
9. F.S.T. (Large)	21694	31653	26833	23574	41939	34602	65169	66792	70363
10. F.S.T. (Small)	20994	31604	32638	26170	31461	23652	139383	147565	121961
11. Vitamin 'A'									
I dose	125687	120263	39904	178255	241911	206050	185395	155410	148932
II dose	45131	51989	13773	62427	126250	109215	260710	262432	78188

Notes & References

1. Regnal year 5 of Parthivendravarman Uttiramerur, Virapandiya Talaikonda-Record by Perungudi Sabha. Irayili land set apart as Visaharahoga to be enjoyed by persons appointed to the place of Visahara (Curer of Poisons) was to be made from time to time by the Sabha. S.I.I. III 36 to 1898.
2. D.V.S. Reddy, *Beginings of Modern Medicine in Madras* - 1947, p. 215
3. C.D. Maclean, *Manual of Administration of Madras Presidency,* Vol. I, P. 508
4. Annual returns on the civil hospitals and dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1899 -1960 Madras, Superintendent, Government Press - 1960.
5. Report from Dr. Jayavelu, Retired Surgeon, Stanley Hospital, Madras
6. The District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Chengalpattu (South) District at Kancheepuram, report dated 21 December 1987.
7. *Ibid.*
8. An article by Shri Moin Qazi, in *Indian Express,* dated 8 January 1991
9. Report , dated 19 March 1988, from the Civil Surgeon, Medical Officer, Government Leprosy Rehabilitation and Promotion Unit, Tambaram.
10. G.O. Ms. No. 25 (Health), dated 3 January 1991
11. G.O. Ms. No. 1082, Health, dated 18 June 1990
12. Brief notes on organisations and function, 1991, issued by the Department of Medical and Rural Health Services, Madras - 6.
13. Note from the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, dated 6 May 1992
14. G.O. Ms. No. 649, Health, Indian Medicine and Homeopathy and Family Welfare Department, dated 26 April 1991.
15. Calendar 1990-91 - Silver Jubilee Year (1965-90), Chengalpattu, Medical College
16. Report dated 31 August 1990, from the Dean, CMC Hospital, Chengalpattu
17. G.O. Ms. No. 1370, Health, dated 16 June 1965
18. Report dated 26 July 1988 from the Lay Secretary and Treasurer, Government Headquarters Hospital, Kancheepuram.
19. Report dated 3 April 1991 from Dr. K.K. Ramalingam, Director, Chinnammal ENT Medical Education and Research Foundation.
20. Report dated 12 April 1991, from the Director, Sacred Heart Seminary-Poonamallee
21. Report dated 2 June 1990 from the Director, Sir Ivan Stedeford Hospital, Ambattur, Madras.
22. Report dated 20 July 1990, from the Medical Officer, New Century Medical Centre, Ambattur.
23. Report from the Secretary, VHS, Adyar, dated 2 January 1988
24. Report from the Secretary, Hindu Mission Hospital, dated 25 January 1991
25. Year Book 1990 - Published by Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee
26. Report from the Director, Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute - Chengalpattu, dated 8 January 1988.
27. Report from the Dean, Sri.Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Porur, Madras, dated 17th October 1991.
28. Report from the Director of Government Aringar Anna Memorial Cancer and Research Institute, Kancheepuram, dated 9 May 1991.
29. Director of Publilc Health and Preventive Medicine, Madras, report dated 11 April 1988

CHAPTER - 17

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

In a modern Democratic State, all government activities are directed towards the welfare of the community. In a Welfare State, terms like social welfare and social services acquired a new meaning and more or less compact definition. The term "social service" today is understood in a more restricted sense and used to cover all welfare activities, official and non-official, which are conducive to the mental and physical health of the individual citizen, the fulfilment of his intellectual and cultural aspirations, the removel of socio-economic obstacles that stand in the way of his advancement and above all the increase of his personal happiness[1].

In India, long before the modern idea of welfare state took shape, a certain amount of social welfare and social security was ensured by the caste system, as well as joint family system. Nidhis and chit funds also offered opportunities in thrift and provided credit facilities for the needy. Some amount of sanitation and hygiene was enforced by caste authorities, while joint families looked after the welfare and happiness of each member in a family.

Due to the foreign domination, these systems were completely broken at the end of the First World War, resultantly, the Indian Society was posed with a number of problems. There was a crying need for radical and fundamental reforms to restore to the society, its mental and physical health, - the general welfare of the people.

At the beginning of the World War-II attempts were made both by official and non-official agencies to tackle the problems of social welfare. Various religious missions and *quasi*-government institutions tried to tackle some individual problems. But, only after the end of the World War, and with the dawn of Independence, vigorous and sustained efforts were taken to tackle these problems, and so many developmental schemes were introduced for the welfare of the poor and downtrodden.

In the following pages, an account of important social service activities undertaken by the government for the welfare of the Adi-dravidars, Denotified Communities, Most Backward Classes, Backward Classes, women, children, physically handicapped, aged, destitute widows, ex-servicemen, labour, etc., are dealt with.

Adi-Dravidar Welfare

Promotion of education and economic interests of Adi-dravidars and Scheduled tribes has been enshrined in Indian Constitution as a Directive Principle of State Policy and accordingly the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department is designed with specific programmes for these classes of society

so as to enable them to derive benefits from general programmes of development in different fields. This department was started only in 1949 on the recommendation of the committee constituted under the chairmanship of the then Minister for Adi-dravidar Welfare in 1947. Prior to this, the welfare activities were looked after by the Commissioner of Labour.

The population of the district as per 1981 Census is 36,16,508 of which 947887 are the scheduled castes and 45930 are scheduled tribes. The percentage of scheduled caste population to the total population is 26.21, while the percentage is 1.27, in regard to schedule tribes.

The Collector of the district is in charge of the ameliorative measures undertaken for the Adi-dravidars and Scheduled tribes in the district. The Collector is assisted by the District Adi-dravidar Welfare Officer in this regard. The Collector is responsible for the proper and vigorous implementation of special component plan and Protection of Civil Rights Act. Annually, a major portion of the amount set apart for the entire Adi-dravidar welfare, is spent on education, employment and economic advancement, health, housing and other schemes.

In the field of education, the main activities of the department are the grant of scholarship, maintenance of schools, opening of hostels, supply of noon-meals, books, slates, note-books, clothing and sanctioning of scholarship, etc. In 1966, there were only 118 schools and 52 hostels in this district for the Adi-dravidars. At present, 139 schools (110 primary schools, 16 middle schools, eight high schools, and five higher secondary schools) and 69 hostels are functioning, exclusively for the Adi-dravidars. The break up is furnished below:

Sl. no.	*Name of the Hostel*	*Sanctioned strength*	*Number*
1.	Govt. High Schools Boys' Hostel	2865	50
2.	Govt. High School Girls' Hostel	740	16
3.	Govt. College Boys' Hostel	80	2
4.	Govt. College Girls' Hostel	40	1

The 69 hostels that function under the control of the Adi-dravidar Welfare Department provide food and shelter for 3725 students *i.e.* 2818 S.C., 744 B.C., 163 O.C. (List provided in *Appendix-1.*)

Till 1976-77, prematric and non-residential scholarships were sanctioned to the Adi-dravidar and Tribal students from I to XI standard and the amount of scholarship was dispersed in cash to students towards the cost of books and special fees. The examination fee was also paid in cash wherever

necessary in addition to scholarship. The maximum annual income of parent or guardian fixed for the sanction of scholarships was Rs.3000/-. From the year 1977-78, all the text books to Adi-dravidar students from standard IV to X are suppiled free of cost irrespective of the income of the parent/guardian. The Education Department is supplying books and slates free of cost to students from I to III standards. The concessions regarding reimbursement of special fees to the institutions concerned and payment of examination fees were also extended to all the Adi-dravidar students irrespective of the income of parent/guardian. Depending upon the sex of the student and nature of class studying, the boarding and lodging charges ranging from Rs.250/- to Rs.350/- per mensem are sanctioned. In the post-matric stage, tuition fee is free to all students belonging to Adi-dravidar and Scheduled tribes and Adi-dravidar converts to Christianity, regardless of the income of their parent/guardian. Thus, free education is ensured at all stages to the Adi-dravidars and Tribal children.

Both residential and non-residential scholarships continue to be awarded to the eligible students belonging to Adi-dravidar and tribal community for higher secondary, post-matric, arts, science and professional courses. Besides this, free coaching in shorthand is also given to them. The total amount spent on scholarships for the years from 1980-81 to 1991-92 is furnished in *Appendix - 2.* From 1988-89 onwards, two law graduates have been selected in the district by the committee constituted by the government and they are given training under eminent lawyers. Each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs.500/- per month.

Economic Upliftment schemes

For employment and economic advancement of Adi-dravidar and scheduled tribes, the government grant subsidies for the purchase of plough, bulls, seeds and agricultural implements. Tools such as sewing machines, iron boxes, leather stitching machine,tools for carpentry, barber and boyar kits are also distributed, free of cost to technically trained scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Cobbler bunks are also allotted to the eligible persons through Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Tamil Nadu Adi-dravidar Housing Development Corporation (TADHCO)

TAHDCO was set up in February 1976. This corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of constructing houses to Adi-dravidars, Scheduled Tribes, released bonded labourers, fisherfolk and sanitary workers. Hostels, school buildings and community halls, are also constructed by this corporation. Apart from the building programme, the economic development is also looked after by this corporation.

The Government of India assists the State Government by bearing 49 per cent of the expense while the State Government bears 51 per cent of the share capital which is utilised for providing margin money for economic

development schemes to the Adi-dravidars. This margin money amounting to 25 per cent interest for setting up remunerative enterprises to augment their income. This corporation implements housing scheme; cluster development programme; petty trade loan scheme; urban self-employment programme; urban training programme; margin money scheme; and other special component plan schemes under Special Central Assistance.

Housing Scheme

Under Housing Scheme, government sanction, year after year, subsidy to the tune of Rs.6,000/- for each beneficiary, for construction of house. Details of number of houses constructed in the district from 1982-83 to 1990-91 are in 1982-83, 776, NIL,1984-85-65, 1986-87-65, 1987-77, 200, 1988-89, 230, 1989-90, 4276, 1990-91 5100, 1991-92, 4180.

Cluster Development Programme

Minjur block was selected in the year 1982-83 for the implementation of Cluster Development Programme under the Special Component Plan. The programme for integrated development of a cluster of 10 Adi-dravidar villages with the hamlets in Minjur block in a more concentrated and intensive manner for the economic upliftment of 1007 Adi-dravidar families was taken up at an outlay of Rs.54.83 lakh. Under this scheme, subsidy of Rs.1,91,267/-, margin money assistance of Rs.1,44,275/- and bank loan of Rs.2,41,558/- have been given to 224 persons to rear goats and to buy carts and bullocks.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board and Industrial Development Board have also implemented the following Cluster Development Schemes for the benefit of the Adi-dravidars in the district in the year 1982-83.

Sl. no.	*Name of the Centre*	*No.of persons benefited.*	*Total outlay* Rs.
1.	Bakery Unit, Koranjur Reddy Palayam, Peranambedu	50	2,32,750
2.	Foot wear Unit, Merattur, Kolur, Thottadadu	90	10,91,250
3.	Cotton Spinning Koranjur, Neithavoil, Sompattu Anna Nagar, Kadapakkam	120	8,67,200
4.	Palm fibre Unit, Thiruppalaivanam	75	50,625
5.	Napali looms, Koranjur, Reddipalayam, Neithavoil, Kadappakam.	249	13,26,000

During 1980-85, this programme was implemented in Acharappakkam blockwhere. A cluster of 24 villages was selected for the benefit of 1720 families, who were below the poverty line. Construction of Rural Textile Centre and Napali loom centres in Vedanthangal and Perumbakkam villages to impart training are under progress. In the year 1986-87, Sriperumbudur block was selected, for implementing this programme.

Under the Petty Trade Loan Scheme, loans are sanctioned to Adi-dravidar beneficiaries in the village with 25 per cent subsidy from TAHDCO. From 1984-85 to 1986-87, a sum of Rs.2.08 lakh has been sanctioned as subsidy to 245 beneficiaries.

Under Urban Self-Employment Programme, loans are sanctioned to poor Adi-dravidars living in municipal areas to start their own business with 50 per cent subsidy by TAHDCO. From 1985 to 1987, an amount of Rs.19.90 lakh to 967 persons were released as subsidy by TAHDCO.

The Government have also introduced training programme for Adi-dravidars on TRYCEM pattern, with financial assistance by way of subsidy from special central assistance to implement special component plan for scheduled castes. During the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs.1.80 lakh was sanctioned under Special Central Assistance Scheme as subsidy to impart training to 90 Adi-dravidars in the urban areas. Similarly, for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, Rs.1.08 lakh and 0.90 lakh respectively were released as subsidy for giving training to 90 Adi-dravidars in the trades like tractor mechanism, automobile, leather works, re-winding of electrical motors, simple wiring; repairing electrical appliances, pedal loom weaving, etc.

Under the margin money scheme 25 per cent sanctioned to Adi-dravidars under various schemes is released to the banks concerned, by the TAHDCO is recovered with four per cent interest from the beneficiaries by the banks along with bank loans and later remitted to the TAHDCO.

Special Central Assistance Scheme

Light House Kuppam Fishermen Cooperative Society

Under this scheme, government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.3.20 lakh as 50 per cent subsidy for the special central assistance, and also Rs.0.80 lakh as margin money for provision of infrastructural facility at a total cost of Rs.6.62 lakh to the Light House Kuppam Fishermen-Cooperative Society. An amount of Rs.1.35 lakh loan, have been sanctioned to Kollancheri Adi-Dravidar Labour Contract Society for the purchase of stone crusher and lorry. About 100 persons were benefited by way of regular income through this scheme.

Similar Cooperative Societies, such as Envelop Polythene Bag Cooperative Society, Uthukkottai, Adi-dravidar Brick Workers Industrial Cooperative Socieity, Mamandur and Kamatchi Amman Cooperative Spinning

Mills, Kancheepuram are also run in the district under the central assistance scheme. Each society has provided employment to about 100 Adi-dravidars. Under the Milch Animal and Sheep Unit Scheme, Rs.6.66 lakh for rearing milch animals, and Rs.4.94 lakh for sheep unit were sanctioned in the year 1985-86 [2]. In 1986-87, Rs.1.09 lakh were spent to Adi-dravidar farmers through the Department of Agriculture under the subsidised sale of inputs.

Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes Welfare

To take care of the welfare of the Backward Class and Most Backward Classes people, the department of Backward Classes was created in the year 1969 (2 May 1969). This department was bifurcated in 1989 with an exclusive Director to look after the welfare of the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. An exclusive unit of this department in Chengalpattu-MGR district commenced functioning from 1 July 1974. The District Backward Classes Welfare Officer, in the cadre of Deputy Collector attends to the implementation of the schemes. The District Backward Classes Welfare Officer works under the direct supervision of the District Collector. Though this department is incharge of implementing welfare schemes for the Backward/Most Backward Classes, it pays special attention to the field of education. Each year, funds are allocated by the government to improve the educational as well as economic status of the Backward Classes etc. The details of various schemes, which are implemented in this district are furnished below:

Education

During 1992, 41 hostels were maintained in this district - 12 hostels under the contról of Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department, and 28 hostels under the control of the Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities Department including one for denotified communities hostel in the district. The sanctioned strength of these hostels is 2070 students. The split up is as given below :

		No. of hospitals	*Strength*
(A)	Backward Class (Boys)	7	350
(B)	Most Backward Classes (Boys)	21	1005
(C)	Backward Class (Girls)	2	100
(D)	Most Backward Classes (Girls)	6	30
(E)	D.N.C. Girls Hostel (Girls)	1	50
(F)	Hostel for College Students Backward Class (Boys)	2	200
(G)	Most Backward Class	1	50
(H)	Backward Class (Girls)	1	50
			2070

Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships are granted to eligible backward and most backward students from IX standard onwards. The students belonging to denotified communities are eligible for pre-matric scholarship from VI standard onwards. The statistics on pre-matric and post-matric scholarship beneficiaries and amount spent are furnished in *Appendix - 4 and 5.*

From 1971-72 onwards, two sets of uniforms are supplied to all the hostelites. In order to provide additional coaching to the boarders, part-time tutors have been appointed in the high school hostels. In addition, this departmnet sanctions boarding grants to private boarding homes, to meet the food charges of the boarders, at the rate of Rs.70/- per month for 10 months. In this district' there are three such hostels *viz.* Sri Ramakrishna Mission Hostel, Malliankaranai, Valluvar Gurukulam, Tambaram and Gurukulam Boarding Home, Mambakkam.

Loan Scholarships

Besides regular scholarships, eligible students who are studying professional courses, and whose parental income is less than Rs.12,000/- per annum are granted loan scholarships at the rate of Rs.750/- per year subject to a maximum of Rs.3,750/- for a course.

Award of Prizes

In order to encourage the students of these communities every year state level and district level prizes are being awarded separately for boys and girls who secure 1st and 2nd ranks in 8th standard, 10 standard and 12 standard public examination. State level prizes are awarded to backward classes students at the rates ranging from Rs1500/- to Rs3000/- and to most backward class students from Rs3000/- to Rs5000/-. District level prizes are awarded to the backward class students from Rs150/- to Rs1500/- and to the most backward class students from Rs300/- to Rs3000/-.

In addition, Perarignar Anna Memorial Award, at the rate of Rs2000/- per year per student is granted for five years to two boys and two girls who have secured the 1st and 2nd rank in +2 examination in each of the districts who joined the professional courses. Similarly, Memorial awards in the name of Thanthai Periyar are granted for three years to two boys and two girls who secured the 1st and 2nd rank in 10th standard examination in each of the districts who join Polytechnics. Beneficiaries and amount spent in the district towards the above awards are shown in *Appendix - 6.*

1991-92	*B.C.*	*M.B.C.*	*Amount granted*	
			B.C.	*M.B.C.*
Pre-matric	5034	11553	115589	260322
Post-matric	5683	6285	1558619	180213

Schemes for the Economic Upliftment of Backward Classes

Under the scheme, iron boxes to dhobies, kits to barbers and tools to boyars are distributed for those whose annual income does not exceed Rs.6400/-. The number of beneficiaries in this district the amount spent are furnished in *Appendix - 7.*

Besides supply of free tools, government also sanction Rs.1500/- as subsidy for setting up saloons/laundries and Rs.600/- for mobile laundries along the bank loan assistance of Rs.3500/- and Rs.1400/- respectively. For the beneficiaries and amount spent under these schemes are furnished *vide Appendix - 8.*

Also two dhobikhanas were constructed at Ponneri Town Panchayat limits and Ambattur in the year 1976-77 and 1988-89 respectively with 75 per cent of the cost from government subsidy, 20 per cent as contribution from the local bodies and five per cent contribution from the beneficiaries[3].

The department has initiated action for acquisition of lands at various places of the district for providing house sites to the dhobies, barbers, boyars and narikkuravars (Tod hunters). The details of land acquired, amount involved and the number benefited are furnished in *Appendix - 9.*

Ex-Servicemen's Welfare

The Ex-Servicemen's Welfare is exclusively looked after by the department of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare. This is one of the departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu, which is responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement of ex-servicemen and their department in the State. All the welfare schemes for the benefit of the ex-servicemen and their family members are implemented through the Deputy/Assistant Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare in each district. The Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare, Madras, Coordinates the welfare activities of the offices of the Deputy/Assistant Directors of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare, and their administration, besides, administering two Welfare Funds *viz.* T.N. Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund, and Amalgamated Fund.

The Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund

This Fund is meant for rendering assistance to the Ex-servicemen and their dependants, by means of various kinds of grants. The main source of the fund is the 'Flag Day' Collections, which is done every year. The administration of the fund is looked after by a comittee constituted for the purpose, with the Additional Secretary Public (Ex-servicemen's Welfare) Department, as its Chairman, with three officials and three non-officials nominated as members by the Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

Amalgamated Fund

It is a Charitable Fund which caters to the needs of the Ex-servicemen and their dependants by means of scholarship, annual maintenance grants to widows, interest subsidy for business loans drawn from banks, etc. A State Managing Committee headed by the Governor of Tamil Nadu is operating this fund. The Additional Secretary to Government, Public (Ex-servicemen's Welfare) Department is the *ex-officio* Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare. The Deputy Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare, Saidapet, coordinates the welfare activities and in obtaining assistance including settlement of pension both from Defence Service Authorities and from Civil Authorities. The women dependents of the deceased/retired/ discharged service personnel of the district are given training in typing and tailoring for a period of six months to one year, in the office itself. The trainees of tailoring trade are given a monthly stipend of Rs.60/-. In addition, a sum of Rs.50/- is sanctioned to each for the purchase of raw materials.

As a measure of rehabilitation, the jawans, war-widows and deserving ex-servicemen are given finance assistance, to start Jai Javan stalls under 'Self Employment Scheme'. So far, 10 such stalls have been established in the district. A twelve bedded ward was constructed at the Taluk hospital, Thiruvallur for the benefit of ex-servicemen. A special employment cell in the office of the Assistant Director, Ex-servicemen's Welfare has been started with effect from 1 April 1982. At present, 1206 Ex-servicemen are on the live register[4]. A Land Colony Co-operative Society has been established at Meyyur Guddampakkam, (Sriperumpudur taluk). Thirty four ex-servicemen trained in agriculture, have been settled there.

Social Welfare[5]

The Social Welfare branches form the origin of activities of the Social Welfare Department since 1947. There are 50 branches functioning throughout the State, of which three are located in Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram and Thiruvellore. The organisers in-charge of these branches conduct pre-basic classes to the children in the age group of two and half to five years; convene meeting of women to educate them in nutrition, health care, etc., impart training in household arts, useful crafts like tailoring mat weaving, embroidery, basket making, etc., and conduct literacy classes for adults. Cooking demonstration also forms part of the activities of these branches. The members of these branches also use to stitch clothes and earn wages to supplement their family income. Every year, each branch is provided with a fund of Rs.15,000/- by the government.

The principal social welfare programmes among other things relating to women, children, youth, family, under privileged groups, physically handicapped sections of the society and problems relating to social services are dealt with by the department of social welfare. Within the limitations of the

resources, the Central and State Governments, and the local authorities with the help of the voluntary agencies, and the department of social welfare implement various welfare schemes for the benefit of the above mentioned sections of the society.

Government of India, allocated a sum of rupees four crores during the First Plan Period for the purpose of providing welfare amenities to the needy. In order to administer this fund, a set up known as Social Welfare Board was created with non-officials who have actual experience in the field of voluntary welfare work. The then Madras Government established a separate Women's Welfare Department in 1947, the first of its kind in India, which undertook women's welfare programmes on an extensive scale.

In the Second Plan period, social welfare and women welfare had an important place. The very nature of social welfare was such that it relied on the generosity and cooperation of the people themselves, rather than on government agencies. The social welfare programme included in the State's Second Five Year Plan, involved an outlay of Rs.47.26 lakh for five years. The expenditure on welfare schemes was equally shared both by State and Central Governments.

During the Second and Third Plan periods, schemes like providing welfare services to socially handicapped persons released from correctional/ non-correctional institutions and for women in distress and in moral danger were evaluated. It was only at this time that Government Care Homes were proposed to be established.

A Care Home was started in this district on 30 January 1957 at Ramunni Menon Pavilion, St.Thomas Mount, with 36 inmates. The Home had provisions for wood working and Engineering Workshops. At Kancheepuram, a District After Care Shelter for girls and a similar correctional District After Care Shelter exclusively for boys, at Chengalpattu were started during 1957-58. Generally, the attendance of these institutions was very thin, presumably due to the fact that these institutions were not familiar.

A Service Home at Tambaram intended to educate poor widows, destitute wives and destitute women in the age group of 18-40 years was started in 1956-57. This home is functioning well. It imparts education to these women and helps them to pass S.S.L.C. and H.S.C. examinations. For those who do not wish to pursue their studies, training is imparted in various crafts like tailoring, dress making, embroidery and weaving. The trained girls can appear for technical examinations conducted by the government. The present strength of the Home is 60.

The residents of the Home are allowed to stay with their children for a maximum period of three years, and Rs.120/- per woman and Rs.35/- per child are paid every month as maintenance grant by the government. In addition, clothing grant at the rate of Rs.100/- per woman and Rs.60/- per

child is also paid annually. A Teachers' Training Institute exclusively for the destitute women was started in 1966-68, at Tambaram Service Home and later it was shited to Pallavaram. This Institute has two sections with 50 students each. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs.120/- per month for a period of two years.

In order to augment the family income of the Scheduled Tribe women of Manimangalam village, a cottage industrial work centre was started in November 1957. The crafts taught here were making plaster clay and composition toys by slip moulding and baking process. At persent, for the welfare of the women in the district, tailoring societies and hostels for working women, have been established. Besides, the following schemes and programmes are also implemented in the district. The Department of Women's Welfare which was established in 1947, was restructured and renamed as Social Welfare Department, in 1972, and it continued to carry out the planned social welfare schemes. At state level, the Director of Social Welfare is the head of this department. The District Social Welfare Officer coordinates the Director in implementing various welfare schemes meant for women, children and the physically handicapped.

Marriage Assistance for Women

Six types of marriage assistance are extended to poor women:

(i) Marriage of Daughters of poor widows

A sum of Rs.2,000/- is given for the marriage of daughters (in the age group of 18 to 30 years) of poor widows, whose annual income is less than Rs.6400/- per annum. Under this scheme, 50 girls are selected in this district each year and given assistance. From the year 1982-83, assistance was extended to 50 beneficiaries and the amount spent was Rs. 50,000/- each year; in 1990-91, assistance was extended to 70 persons spending Rs. 1,40,000/- and in 1991-92 the beneficiaries were 57 and the amount spent was Rs. 1,14,000/-.

(ii) Widow Re-marriage Scheme

Under the widows re-marriage scheme, a sum of Rs.5000/- is given in the form of National Savings Certificate jointly in the names of husband and wife. This scheme is, of course, restricted to widows between the age group of 18-30 years. From 1978-79 to 1991-92, 69 widow remarried couples were benefited through this scheme. The break up is furnished in *Appendix - 10.*

(iii) Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Memorial Marriage Assistance Scheme

Government have introduced a special scheme titled *Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Memorial Marriage Assistance Scheme*, to improve the status of women in the society. Under this scheme, a grant of Rs.10,000/- is sanctioned to girls from poor families. The conditions for seeking this

assistance are that (i) the girl must have attained 18 years of age at the time of their marriage, and must have passed/failed VIIIth standard. During 1991-92, Rs.36 lakh were and about 720 girls have availed this assistance.

(iv) Orphan Girls Marriage Assistance

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.2,000/- is sanctioned to an orphan towards her marriage expenses. The conditions for seeking this assistance are, 1) The applicant should be an orphan; 2) must have completed 18 years of age at the time of marriage; and 3) the application should be submitted before marriage.

(v) Blind Marrying Person with normal vision

Under the scheme, a sum of Rs.6000/- in the form of National Savings Certificate is given, to encourage a person with normal vision to marry the blind. The pre-conditions for the sanction are that the spouse should be blind; The income of blind and person with normal vision should not exceed Rs.6400/- per annum; and marriage should be registered.

vi) Tamil Nadu Kalappu Thirumana Uthavi Thittam (Inter-caste marriage)

Intercaste marriage assistance of Rs.5000/- (Rs.1000/- in cash for marriage expenses and Rs.4000/- in the form of National Savings Certificate (in the joint name of the intercaste married couple) is given to the following intercaste married couples. Scheduled caste/scheduled tribe with forward community scheduled castes/scheduled tribe with backward class/most backward class or backward class/most backward class with forward community. Under the scheme, a sum of Rs.1,30,000/- was allotted to this district for the year 1991-92 and was fully spent, for the benefit of 26 intercaste married couples.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Memorial Maternity Assistance Scheme

The government have introduced a special scheme titled Dr.Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar Memorial Maternity Assistance Scheme which was launched with effect from 3 June 1989 for providing cash support to the women from poor families in the last two months of pregnancy and also for three months immediately after delivery of the child. A lump sum of Rs.300/- is given at Rs.75/- per month to each case irrespective of the fact whether the pregnancy culminated in a live or still born child. Since inception of the scheme till 1991-92, a sum of Rs.22.8 lakh has been disbursed for 11400 women under this scheme in the district.

Other Services

For the children of poor widows, books and note books are supplied free of cost since 1978-79. During 1991-92, 220 children are benefited by this scheme. The particulars of beneficiaries for 1979-80 to 1991-92 are given in *Appendix - 11.* Two tailoring centres, one at Pattabiram (exclusively

for the Adi-dravidar women) and the other at Thiruvallore are functioning in the district. In each centre about 35 girls are imparted training. At Thiruvellaivayal, a Palm Leaf Training Centre has been started, which imparts training to 15 girls every year. Realising the need to provide supplemental income to women, particularly to those who are poor, four Cooperative Societies have been established at Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu, Thiruvallore and Tambaram, which have provided employment to 150 women. Tailoring Cooperative Societies are functioning in the district at Pungathur, Musaravakkam and Perumkalathur in which about 2000 women are given employment.

At Kothimangalam and Mulachur, foot wear manufacturing cooperative societies are functioning and each society gives employment to 50 women. Under the Scheme of free distribution of sewing machines to the poor girls, widows and destitutes 776 sewing machines have been distributed in the district, from 1977-78 to 1991-92. (The details are furnished in *Appendix -12.*) Since 1977-78, this department has granted scholarships to the children of poor households, to train in typewriting and shorthand. Each year about 100 students are selected for this purpose. (The details of beneficiaries are furnished in *Appendix - 13.*)

Child Welfare

The Child Welfare Programme is in force in the state since 1962. This programme is intended to serve rural women and their children in the age group of two and half to five years. The Government of Tamil Nadu implement the Integrated Child Development Services Project (since 1975-76), Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project, (since 1980) and Chief Minister's Nutrition Noon Meal Scheme Programme (1981-82) in the district. Orphanages and special schools for blind, deaf and dumb children have been opened for the welfare of the children. The various schemes implemented are briefed below.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

This scheme was first introduced in 1975-76, in Madras, and later it was extended to other districts. As regards this district, this scheme is implemented in Kancheepuram, Alandur and Thiruvottiyur. This project is headed by a Child Development Project Officer, who is assisted by a Medical Officer, Supervisors, and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives. The project is intended to cover a population of one lakh, (approx.). Hundred child welfare centres otherwise called Anganavadies are located in each project area. Each centre covers 1000 population and provides services to 100 children which include 40 to 70 pre-school children and 30 pregnant and lactating mothers. Supplementary feeding, health check up, non-formal and health education are given to mothers and children.

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP)

The World Bank assisted TINP programme was implemented in November 1980, in Kittampatti Block of Madurai District. In a phased manner, it was later extended to Chengalpattu district. TINP provides Nutrition surveillance for childen in the age group of 6-36 months, and supplementary feeding to those children identified as malnourished or nutritionally vulnerable. This programme also includes a health component, providing immunisation coverage and prohylaxis against nutritional deficiencies commonly occurring in children. In addition, pregnant and nursing women are selectively provided with supplementary feeding and health check-up. Besides, children are given immunisation and vitamin 'A' solution every six months and deworming medicines.

Chief Ministers's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme

This programme was introduced in the rural areas from 1 July 1982, and in urban areas from 15 September 1982. This scheme envisages provision of employment to a large number of poor women. The three main components of this scheme are nutrition, pre-school education and health care of children. To combat malnutrition, nutritious meal is coocked at the centre and served to the children during the lunch time. The meal consists of 80 grams of rice, 10 grams dhall, one gram oil, 50 grams of vegetables and other condiments. Since June 1989, one egg is supplied to all children once in a fortnight. There are 2042 Noon-Meal Centres functioning in the district, of which 198 centres are located in the municipal limits.

Operation Polio

A comprehensive Polio Prevention Programme and a Rehabilitation scheme has been launched and implemented from 1989-90 in select blocks in the district in coordination with Medical Department under the Chairmanship of the District Collector, Kancheepuram. So far, seven blocks have been covered and 2341 Polio Victims were assisted in surgery, surgical correction, distribution of crutches and calipers, tricycles, wheel chairs and self-employment venture by bank loans. For school going polio affected children, scholarship is also given. During 1989-90, Ist phase, *viz.,* Uthiramerur and Lathur Blocks were covered by this scheme. In 1990-91 - In the IInd Phase, Walajabad, Minjur and Ellapuram were covered. In 1991-92 - in the IIIrd Phase, Kadambathur and Poonamallee blocks were selected and assisted. For the welfare of the physically handicapped, a school for the blind at Poonamallee, a school for the deaf at Kancheepuram and the District Rehabilitation Centre at Chengalpattu are functioning. Scholarships are provided to the physically handicapped students. Subsidy to physically handicapped persons for their Self-Employment loans are given subject to a maximum of 1/3 of their loan or Rs.1000/-, whichever is less[6].

Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board

Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board was set up in 1953 with the objectives[7] such as, to help the voluntary organisations financially and technically in order to improve the quality of the services rendered in our country to encourage them to take up new fields of services on the lines recommended in the Five Year Plan; to provide necessary training facilities to voluntary social workers; to see that the services are well established and backward areas are adequately served; and, to bring about good co-ordination between governmental and voluntary agencies, so that, overlapping is avoided and maximum co-operation is effected.

The State Social Welfare Board came to limelight in 1954, by adopting a resolution requesting the State Government to consider the State Board for the purpose of better co-ordination between the institutions in the State and Central Social Welfare Board and also for a wider coverage and intensive study of the working of the institutions in the State and to follow-up frequently their programmes and activities.

The State Board is delegated with powers to receive applications from the voluntary organisations, scrutinize and send them to the Central Social Welfare Board for financial assistance. The Central Social Welfare Board has decentralised certain categories of programmes and the State Board has asked to accord sanction. The State Board evaluates the programmes and projects of the aided agencies, through its machinery, emergency meet in case of calamity, natural or otherwise whenever deemed fit.

The set up has non-officials and officials working together. The Board is headed by a Chairman, who is invariably a woman. Each district is represented by a member and 50 per cent of the composition of the Board is nominated by the state government, and the remaining 50 per cent by the Central Social Welfare Board. The Director of Social Welfare is the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board. The unique feature of the Board is that it is integrated with the Women's Welfare Department eversince 1961. This is mainy to avoid duplication and overlapping of programmes. At present, the Board extends financial aid and technical guidance to voluntary organisations, to improve, expand and strengthen their existing services, to start and experimented new services, etc., the programmes experimented can be categorised under four divisions; *viz.* Annual Assistance, Plan Assistance, Special Assistance and State Government Grants. The grant-in-aid programmes of the Board cover a wide range of services for the welfare of women, children, old, infirm and the handicapped.

Under the Scheme of Annual Assistance and Plan Assistance, grants to registered voluntary social welfare institutions are given in a year, to 50 per cent matching grants basis for running *balwadies*. Under the plan period, assistance schemes, homes for the children, handicapped and aged are

given assistance. Rehabilitation programmes, family welfare services, craft programmes, and children's clinics are aided through this Board. The amount of grant released under these programmes, is Rs.50,000/- per year while a sum of Rs.10,000/- is sanctioned as annual grant for the maintenance of home for the aged, implementing rehabilitation programmes, etc. Under the special assistance programme, assistance to the following schemes and projects are extended by the Board : 1. Mahalir Mandram programmes; 2. Nutrition programmes; 3. Awareness Generation projects; 4. Holiday Camp progammes; 5. Working Women's hostels; 6. Dairy schemes; 7. Goatery schemes; and 8. Aid to Socio-Economic programmes, such as small scale industries; handloom weaving, supply of sewing machines.

Mahalir Mandram programmes

This programme is followed by welfare extension project by the local Mahalir Mandrams in rural areas. The Board meets 75 per cent of the expenditure. Balwadi, nutrition, social education and craft are the main activities of the project. In the district, the Women's India Association and Maruthuva Sisu Nala Sangam Thirukazhukundram are given assistance under this programme. The number of beneficiaries in the district is 174.

Nutrition Programme

Realising the basic need of the children, this programme envisages supply of nutritious food for balwadi children. An assistance of 50 paise per day, per child, for 270 days in a year is given to institutions for running balwadies. Five institutions, *viz.,* Sivaji Balar Sangam, R.K.Pet, Mangadu Welfare Association, Mangadu Punjab Association, Madras and Maruthuva Sisu Nala Sangam, Thirukkazhukundram receive this grant in the district. Under the Creche programme, four voluntary institutions are aided in the district. Under the Holiday Camp Programme, a grant of Rs.5000/- is given to each voluntary agency for taking the district, Educational and Upliftment Society For Rural Downtrodden (EUSRD), Madurantakam and Village People and Unemployed Progressive Society, Thiruvallur, have availed this grant during 1990-91.

Awareness Generation Projects

This programme is to create a platform for get together of the rural women to exchange their experience and views in the process to develop an understanding of the reality and also to find ways and means to tackle their problems. Two voluntary institutions *viz.,* Keel Ottivakkam Grama Sangam, Thimmarajampet and Madras Christain College Family Life Institute, Tambaram were awarded Rs.1000/- each for organising this programme in this district, during 1990-91.

The Social Welfare Board sanctions aids to those who come forward to start hostels for working women. The Rural Institute for Development of Education, Little Kancheepuram and Nehru Madhar Sangam, Chromepet received this grant. The scheme of condensed course of education is imparted for two years, for the benefit of women especially to those who have discontinued their education due to various reasons, but would like to have their education completed in order to find some gainful employment. In the district, the Duraisamy Generous Social Education Association at Vilvarayanallore, conducts this course.

A Vocational Training Programme was also started during the International Women's Year 1975 with the object to give training to girls in various crafts and trades like tailoring, typewriting, stenography, radio and television mechanism, First Aid course, housekeeping, photography, etc. In this district, the institute of Community Development Services, Punjab Association, Vaniyanchavadi and Duraiswamy Generous Social Education Association, Vilvarayanallore, suitable financial aid is extended by the Board. Under the Socio-economic programme, needy women and handicapped are given training and employment to supplement their family income by starting production units, such as printing press, book binding, carpentary, bakery, handloom weaving, textile printing,toy making, garment manufacturing, etc. Each unit is to provide employment for 20 women. The Central Social Welfare Board gives a lumpsum grant for the purchase of machinery equipment and also for working capital. Sixteen units are functioning in the district. Another scheme of granting interest free loans for the purchase of goats came into existence in the year 1985-86. The voluntary Institutions are responsible for the recovery of the loan amount from the beneficiaries. Under the Self Employment scheme, grant-*cum*-loan is made available for the poor and destitute women in rural areas, to purchase cattles, sewing machines, etc. The loan amount is sanctioned to the voluntary agency direct and in turn the same is redisbursed to the eligible women. So far, 131 persons have been granted this loan. Under the Socio-Economic Programme, since 1980-81 to 1986-87, 212 persons benefited. The amount sanctioned was Rs.9.80 lakh.

Under the dairy scheme, from 1979-80 to 1988-89, as many as 550 women were benefited. Grant-*cum*-loan sanctioned to them for the purchase of cattle is Rs.24.64 lakh.

District Rehabilitation Centre, Chengalpattu

This centre was established in May 1986, to provide medical, vocational, economic and social rehabilitation services, to the handicapped in the project area. Twelve centres were established throughout the country. The Chengalpattu Rehabilitation Centre is one of the model centres established in India. This pilot scheme was started with the assistance of Government of India and the National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research,

Washington, U.S.A. which jointly funded this project till 31 December 1989. This project covers a population of 4,09,889, comprising the area, Kattankolathur, Thirukazhukundram and Madurantakam panchayat unions. The number of villages covered by the project area is 299. Since 1 January 1990, Government of India is exclusively funding this project. To highlight the activities of the District Rehabilitation Centre, public awareness programmes, orientation training camps and door to door surveys to find out the physically handicapped persons were initially conducted, in the project area. The number of handicapped persons identified in the project area through surveys is as follows: Visually handicapped-446, Hearing impaired-2790, Locomotor Handicapped-3356, Leprosy cured-98, Mentally retarded-352, Cerebral palsy-10 and Mutliple handicap-44.

During these surveys, the various needs of the handicapped are identified and evaluated. Based on the findings, the rehabilitation plans are sorted out, for their welfare. Assessment clinics are couducted by the mobile team consisting of the Physician, Social Worker, Psycholoigist, Aduiologist, Prosthetic and Orthotic Engineer and Senior Technician. The number of handicapped assessed so far in the project area is 4403. Surgery is also arranged for those it is necessary. Speech therapy and physiotherapy exercises also form part of the programme. So far, 444 calipers, 25 folding sticks and 144 hearing aids have been issued to the handicapped. For the project area, three schools for the deaf, by the voluntary social service organisations like Prabha Devi Trust, (Nandhivara), Jeevan Gnanodhya, and Siloan India, (Chengalpattu) have been started. So far 82 hearing impaired children have been admitted into these special schools. The non-governmental agencies, viz., *Path Way* (Thirukazhukundram) and CSI "Mahimai Elam" (Chengalpattu) run schools for the mentally retarded children. So far, 87 children have been admitted here. The visually handicapped students are admitted in the Siloan Blind School, Chengalpattu, and the Government Blind School, Poonamallee. A project on Integrated Education of disabled assisted by the UNICEF is also executed in the project area. Under this scheme, 327 handicapped children are pursuing their education in normal schools. So far, 330 students were sanctioned scholarships of both State and Central Governments. The Director of Social Welfare sanctioned a sum of Rs.25000/ - during 1990-91 towards scholarships to the disabled children. With the coordination of Tamil Nadu Leather Goods Corporation (TALCO) and German Leprosy Rehabilitation Association (GELRA) Worth Trust, Vocational Training is imparted to 128 disabled persons in select trades. A tailoring centre at Thirukazhukundram is also functioning exclusively for the handicapped. Self employment is the main rehabilitation of the rural disabled. As there are no industries available in the project area, rural avocations like breeding cattles, milch animal, establishment of petty shops, cycle shops, vegetable shops, etc., have emanated as self-employment. Under the self-employment scheme

handicapped persons subsidies and bank loans are arranged by the Department of Social Welfare. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, 77 disabled were provided with loan assistance[8].

Service Home - Tambaram

The Service Home, Tambaram is a pioneering residential educational institution started in the year 1948, with the object of educating and rehabilitating the isolated and depressed destitutes, widows, deserted women, physically handicapped women and their children besides women hailing from the economically weaker section of the society. The unique feature of this institution is to give academic, vocational and technical education to the category in the age group between 18 and 35. This home gives psychological boost to the inmates and inculcates in them the sense of confidence and optimism, besides giving them academic education.

The home is administered by an Assistant Director of Social Welfare Department, who is supported by technical and ministerial staff. There are two divisions in this institution, one for children and the other for adults. Each section has its own mess. Government sanction subsistence grant of Rs.120/- per month for an adult, which is adjusted towards their mess bill. Besides this, Government also grant Rs.100/- for a XII standard student, Rs.60/- for X, Rs.40 for IX and Rs.15/- for VIII standard students. For those in children section, books and note books are supplied free of cost.

Besides, the students are exempted from payment of various examination fees. A pair of saree is supplied to all students, free of cost every year. This was initially a higher elementary (up to VIII std.) educational institution and later upgraded to Secondary level (SSLC). Now, it has been further upgraded as a higher secondary institution. The optional subjects taught in the higher secondary level is history, economics, commerce and accountancy. The institution has been recognised as a special school by the department of school education. And it has two postgraduate teachers two Tamil Pandits, four School Assistants, one Accountancy teacher, five Secondary grade teachers, two Nursery teachers and one Instructor for secretarial course.

Secretarial Course is offered with the sanctioned strength of 20 regular students (coming from nearby areas) where typewriting and shorthand are taught. Each student is paid a supporting contingency stipend of Rs.20/- per mensem. The tailoring section has a sanctioned strength of 65 students. This section is under the control of two skilled assistants. The students are taught handicrafts like needlework, embroidery, cutting, tailoring, dress making, etc. Each student is paid Rs.250/- per annum as stipend to buy raw materials such as thread, clothes, etc.

The physically handicapped children as well as adults are given preference in the admission. They are given physiotherapy. The students are taken to the

artificial limb centre, for treatment. Calipers, cretches and wheel chairs are also distributed to the needy.

As a rehabilitation measure, the women who have neither adequate academic background nor an aptitude for learning are admitted to house keeping section. General hygiene, catering, etc., are taught here. On completion of training, they are sent as housemaids to private houses on a monthly payment of Rs.200/- by the employers. They are trained by a graduate Teacher qualified in Home Science. The District Medical Officer, Kancheepuram, allots a certain number of seats for the benefit of the students of the service home, each year for multipurpose health workers training. The inmates who have passed SSLC, and who are desirous of taking up this training are sponsored from this institution. Widows and divorced women are given priority in the admission. After successful completion of the training, they are posted as para medical staff, either in the primary health centres or in the municipalities.

Those who have passed higher secondary examinations, are given Secondary Grade Teachers Training. For this purpose, a Teachers Training Institute is functioning at Pallavaram, which is under the administrative control of the Director of Social Welfare, Madras. A part time officer, provides medical care to the inmates. Voluntary Social Service Institutions like Lions Club and Rotary Club conduct free medical camps with in the campus. Also doctors from Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Leprosy Rehabilitation Centre, Tambaram, visit the Home at regular intervals to indentify and treat patients affected by tuberculosis and leprosy. The inmates are exempted from age limit. They are eligible for government employment at any age. Further, they need not be sponsored through employment exchange. They may be provided with Government service direct without reference to the employment exchange. The Home has at present 242 adult inmates and 131 children on its roll[9].

Old Age Pension

The Government as a measure of social security has introduced the old age pension scheme with effect from 1 April 1962 to provide relief to aged persons who have no means of subsistence or relatives bound by custom or usage to support them. This scheme was later extended to the physically handicapped with effect from 1 November 1974, to destitute widows with effect from 1 July 1975, to destitute agricultural labourers with effect from 21 August 1981 and to deserted wives wih effect from 25 April 1986. Earlier, the competent authority to sanction old age pension was the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned. Later, the power was delegated to Tahsildar for sanctioning pension to persons of all the above categories[10]. From the date of inception of the scheme, Rs.20/- per month was paid as pension till 31 March 1979. The monthly pension was increased to Rs.25/- from 1 April 1979 and to Rs.35/- from 1 April 1982. Since 1 May 1989, the pension amount

has been enhanced from Rs.35/- to Rs,50/-. The amount of pension is sent to the respective pensioner, through postal money order, without deducting money order commission, which is borne by the government.

Along with regular monthly pension, from 1979 onwards, a handloom saree/dhoti as the case may be, is also supplied to the old age pensioners of all the above categories free of cost, on two occasions, *viz.,* Independence day and Pongal. All the old age pensioners are eligible to consume noon-meal, free of cost, in the nearest noon-meal centre. As regards this district, the total amount spent for sanctioning the pension to the old age pensioners is Rs.2.41 crores, dring 1990-91. The number of beneficiaries in the district under the existing pension scheme is 37070. The breakup is[11]: Old age pensioner (general) - 15546, physically handicapped - 12365, destituted widows - 1714 destitute agricultural labourers-5318, and deserted wives - 1217, making a total of 37070.

National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Poonamallee

The National Institute for Visually Handicapped located at Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh, is an apex body under the direct administrative control of the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India. The Institute conducts various programmes and activities for the education, training and rehabilitation of the visually handicapped. Considering the need for establishing a centre of the Institute to meet the needs of the visually handicapped population in the Southern Region, the Regional Centre of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped was created in October 1988, at Poonamallee in six acres of land donated by the Government of Tamil Nadu.,

The Regional Centre at Poonamallee, offers vocational training to blind and visually handicapped persons, in the age group of 18-45, in the trades like electronics, braille, shorthand and typewriting. Training in these trades are provided to 50 students free of cost including boarding and lodging. Even clothes and pocket money are given to the trainees. Assistance is also given to locate suitable employment for those who successfully complete their training courses. Basic Rehabilitation Training for newly blinded persons including training in operation and maintenance, daily living skills and communication is imparted.

The centre conducts various training programmes, seminars, and workshops involving professionals working for the visually handicapped in various fields. Different research and development programmes are conducted as per identified needs in the area. Some of the important programmes are preparation of awareness material in regional languages; preparation and upgradation of syllabi for technical trades; conduct of technical examinations for trade courses held at voluntary agencies and issue of certificates; and, conduct of rural based community rehabilitation programmes assisting blind persons living in rural areas.

A two weeks Orientation Course in Guidance and Counselling and another Orientation Course for teaching braille were conducted at NIVH Centre, Poonamallee, during 1991-92. Teachers serving in special schools, psychologists and vocational counsellors working in institutions for the blind participated[12]. Similarly, Workshop on Teaching Geography, by NIVH for three days and a workshop on promotion of braille, for two days were conducted, in which teachers engaged in teaching of Geography, in the schools for blind and leading experts in the art of teaching participated.

Labour Welfare

The department of Labour and the Chief Inspectorate of Factories are dealing with Industrial disputes and other matters relating to amendments to various labour laws. The facilities, welfare measures, etc., provided are of statutory nature and no extra facilities or welfare measures are offered by these departments, to the labourfolk. All the schemes relating to labour welfare are implemented only through the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board.

Labour Welfare Fund

The committee of Labour Welfare set up by the Government of India has recommended to create Labour Welfare Fund in each State on a statutory basis. The purpose of such a fund would be to meet the long felt need of the labour welfare committees, outside the scope of labour laws such as the Factories Act and the Plantation Labour Act. The National Commission on Labour had also supported the creation of statutory labour welfare funds. As recommended by the committee of labour welfare, the Government of Tamil Nadu have set up a Labour Welfare Board to administer the fund. The first meeting of the Board was held on 26 February 1971 at Madras, under the Chairmanship of Ministry for Labour.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act in 1972, in which a provision has been made to raise a fund for providing various labour welfare measures. Accordingly, every employee shall contribute Rs.2/- per annum to the fund. The money accumulated is utilised by the TNLWB for providing welfare amenities to the workers, such as establishment of welfare centres, creches, reading rooms, educational stipends to the children of the workers, financial grants to provide hearing aids, artificial limbs, tri-cycles, etc.

As a first of its kind on welfare measure, the government sanctioned Rs.64,300/- for the construction of a Holiday Home at Mamallapuram during 1961-62, to provide resting place for workers. After its inception, the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board has inaugurated a rest house on 13 June 1988 at Mamallapuram for the use of Industrial workers who are subscribers to the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund. Nearly 1600 workers have stayed here so far. Among the other welfare amenities mention has to be made of the establishment of the women dependents of a worker, for one year. Apart

from tailoring, embroidery and needle work are also taught. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs.60/- per month for the period of training.

In this district, six such centres are functioning at Ambattur, Thiruvotriyur, Kancheepuram, Ennore, Madhavaram and Tambaram. There are 200 to 500 women beneficiaries at each centre. Under the scheme of training in typewriting and shorthand, since 1978 to 1989, about 593 children of the workers have been benefited. The expenditure incurred towards this scheme during these years was Rs.68796/-. Spectacles to 3,239 employees were supplied free of cost, spending Rs.1.39 lakh on this. Since 1984 to 1989 financial grant @ Rs.300/- in the event of death of a worker, has also been given to 59 families[13]. A separate hospitalisation ward has been constructed with 26 beds at TB Sanatorium, Tambaram by the Labour Welfare Board at a cost of Rs.3.64 lakh. Details on various schemes implemented for Labour Welfare by major Industrial establishments of the district are dealt with below:

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment

This district can be proud of its numerous temples, the Adhi Parasakthi Peedam and the Kanchi Sankaracharya Mutt. The temples the peedam and the mutt have significantly contributed for the preservation of culture and heritage of Tamil Nadu. The district has more than 2000 temples, of which, the familiar ones among others are Vedagireeswarar temple at Thirukazhukundram, Ekambareeswarar temple, Kailasanathar temple, Kammatchi Amman temple and Varadharaja Perumal temple at Kancheepuram, Kandasamy temple at Thirupporur, Subramanya Swamy temple at Thiruttani, Devi Karumari Amman temple at Thiruverkadu and Kamatchi Amman temple at Mangadu. Through the surplus temple funds, various welfare schemes are implemented by the Department of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments. As a measure of social rehabilitation, this department maintains three Anbu Illams (Orphanages) for boys one each at Arulmigu Subramany Swamy temple at Thiruttani, and Sakthi Vinayakar temple at Chengalpattu, Devi Karumariamman temple at Tiruverkadu where about 60 boys are given free shelter, food, clothing, education, etc. This department spends around Rs.10,000/- per month, towards the maintenance of each home[14]. Likewise, Vedagireeswarar temple, Thirukazhukundram maintains a Veda padasalai, where students are taught Vedas. Also, under Alavandar Naicker Charitable Trust, another Veda padasalai is run at Nemili. The historical importance of the temples are dealt with in detail in the chapter on PLACES OF INTEREST.

Labour Welfare Schemes implemented by the major Industries for workers

Dunlop India Limited, Ambattur

It is a large scale tyre manufacturing company having more than 2544 workers on its roll. The welfare schemes introduced to the workers include two sets of terricotton uniforms, two pairs of shoes in a year, medical

reimbursement at Rs.750 for operator and Rs.900 for staff. House rent allowance at Rs.120 per month, night shift allowance of rupees five for those who work in night shifts, bonus at the rate of Rs.3600 per annum, leave travel assistance at Rs.600 per month, leave encashment (C&C) at Rs.1500 annual leave encashment at Rs.500, festival advance at Rs.700 (repayable in 10 equal monthly instalments), service weightage at Rs.300 (average retirement pension at Rs.75 per month for four years after retirement, widow pension at Rs.125 per month for five years following the death of the employee, first aid facilities, subsidised transport facilities for employees, subsidised food around the clock, etc. Also, in case of death of an employee while in service, Rs.1000 is granted to his family to meet the funeral expenses. In case of such employee dying in harness, his family is eligible to get a benefit fund of Rs.5000, if his total service is below 10 years and Rs.10,000 if it exceeds 10 years. To meet the educational expenses of their children, each employee is paid an advance of Rs.750 every year, which is repayable in 10 equal monthly instalments. As welfare assistance, each employee is granted Rs.300 per annum[15].

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

Ennore Thermal Power Station

Ennore Power Station is a Public Sector undertaking, run by Government of Tamil Nadu, engaged in thermal power generation and distribution. It has employed around 2000 regular workers and officers and about 2000 workmen under contract basis. The Ennore Thermal Power Station is implementing various welfare measures in accordance with different provisions envisaged under Factories Act 1948.

The management provides rental quarters for officers, staff and workmen around Ennore Thermal Power Station and each block of quarters is called 'Camp'. There are four such camps comprising 816 houses. The Camp-I is meant for officers, while camps II, III, and IV have been allotted to the staff and workers. The quarters are allotted based on seniority and service essentially. Electricity and water are supplied by the management to all quarters free of cost. The approximate annual cost of free supply of water and electricity works out to Rs.25.50 lakh.

In camp-I and -II (Quarters), playground is maintained. A community hall and a drama stage are also available in the Thermal Plant site. The Community Hall is meant for use by the officials and staff members conducting official as well as private functions while the drama stage is used for cultural activities. The management has provided three buses for the transportation of school going children of the staff members free of cost. The buses are plying up to Madras and back, carrying the school children on all school days. The annual recurring cost works out to Rs.3.70 lakh. For the benefit of the school going children of the staff members, an elementary school is run in the residential quarters. Rupees one lakh is set apart for the maintenance of this school every year.

A canteen, for the use of the staff and workers, is run inside the plant. The maintenance cost of the canteen which is rupees five lakh per year is borne by the power station. Food stuffs, snacks and coffee are served in subsidised rates to the employees. As required under the Factories Act, 1948, a creche is functioning inside the plant, where the children are provided with toys, eatables and milk[16]. A dispensary with five beds and two doctors is also run and an ambulance for the use of the staff and workmen is available. The staff and workers get treatment in the dispensary free of cost.

A Cooperative Thrift Society has been formed for the benefit of the employees. The Ennore Thermal Power Station spends approximately Rs.1.48 crore per year towards implementation of the above welfare measures to its employees.

English Electric Company of India Limited

'English Electric' is a rare fusion of expertise and experience. This Company established in 1958, paved way for closer ties with the Indian Electrical Power industry brought through the manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of a large variety of electrical equipments. This organisation has 384 managerial staff, 31 managers, and 2166 unionised/casual employees of whom 2387 are men and 194 are women. For the welfare of the employees and their children a creche is provided with cradels and a lawn. A canteen is run where foodstuff, snacks are supplied to the employees at subsidised rates. The company spends Rs.215/- per head as monthly subsidy. Snacks, tea and coffee are provided at workspot while the breakfast and the lunch are provided at the canteen. Coupons for subsidised rates are distributed to the employees for which deduction through salary is made.

There is a library with a reading room for the sake of the employees, provided with books in almost all fields of study like science, management, finance, computer etc. It is also equipped with projector, screen and video systems. The employees of the English Electric Company have joined together and formed the English Electric Employees Sports and Recreation Club. The management nominates the executives in the Board as the workmen elect office bearers. The club is formed to encourage the empolyees to participate in various activities of sports and games. The annual sports meet is held for the employees and their children. The club organises yoga classes, screens movies and stages dramas once in two months. The management accords permission for 2,000 hours with wages per annum for the committee members to involve themselves in sports activities.

Group Medical Insurance is provided for non-ESI permanent workmen, medical expenses for hospitalisation to the tune of Rs.3500 for domiciliary expenses amounting to Rs.1500 and also medical reimbursement at Rs.600 is given to permanent workmen at any time during the year, if they produce medical certificates.

A First Aid Centre works with a full time Senior Medical Officer and paramedical staff with medical facilities. Ambulance service is available for employees round the clock. The company provides house rent allowance of Rs.250 per month and also extends loan facilities for purchase of land, or construction of house through the co-operative society.

Local travelling expense is paid at rupees three per day and also Leave Travel Allowance of Rs.600 is paid once in a year in the month of January. An interest free annual advance of Rs.1250 is paid to the employees. Two sets of uniforms to all permanent workers are supplied and stitching charges at the rate of Rs.620 per annum is also borne by the company. Good attendance bonus of Rs.200 together with a merit certificate is given annually along with a good attendance bonus of Rs.15 p.m.

They are also entitled for various allowances, like washing allowances, night shift allowance, out station allowance, Sunday duty allowance, lunch and dinner allowance and conveyance allowance, 18 days earned leave, nine days sick leave, and 11 days national and festival holidays. The company encourages sports activity of its employees[17].

Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi

The Heavy Vehicles Factory (HVF) was established in 1965 to meet the Defence requirements of the army and is located about three kilometres away from Avadi railway station. There are about 6000 employees working in this factory excluding those working in allied establishments like despatch, accounts etc. HVF has alloted about 2200 residential accommodation for its employees. The various welfare schemes implemented for the workingfolk are detailed below :

Family Relief-cum-Retirement Benefit Fund

Each member contributes Rs.10/- per month towards this fund. The family of the deceased member, shall be paid a sum of Rs.11,750/- and for others Rs.2000/- shall be paid on the day of superannuation/voluntary retirement.

Labour Welfare Fund

Almost all the employees are members of the fund. The annual subscription is rupees two, Government grant is rupees three per member per year. The fund is operated on the recommendation of the Works Committee. Sixty per cent of the assets is utilised for giving long and short term loan, while the balance for various other activities of common interest like sports, cultural, and recreation of the employees.

One Kendriya Vidyalaya Higher Secondary School is run in the Factory Estate. This apart, one English medium school, (Vijayanatha Senior Secondary School) with CBSE syllabus is also run by the factory. Besides, a Higher Secondary School (Tamil Medium) also imparts education to the children of the employees.

The medical welfare fund is utilised to meet the urgent expenses of the employees on medical grounds to pay an advance to the hospitals in select ailments. The money is recouped/adjusted as and when payment towards medical reimbursement claims of the employees is made. A 65 bedded hospital with specialists service like surgery, gynaecology, anaesthetics, and pathology is available for the employees and other allied establishments.

A canteen is functioning inside the factory with modern kitchen and equipments. It is run by a Managing Committee, elected by representatives of employees and headed by a nominated Chairman on 'No Loss', 'No Profit' basis.

An Employee Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society is functioning since 1972. There are 4200 shareholders deriving benefits from the society.

The HVF Employees Consumers' Co-operative Stores was constituted in 1965 and 2200 employees are its shareholders. Besides, Chintamani Co-operative Super Market is also functioning in the Factory Estates, where all consumer items including groceries and fancy items are sold.

Vijayantha Institute in the Estate complex has to its credit 3000 employees as members. It has a big hall with sitting accommodation. Leading dailies and magazines in different languages are purchased and made available here for the employees and the members of their families. Similarly, Vijayantha Club is meant for the creation of the HVF employees and officials who are members of the club. The open air theatre located in the club premises screens films.

The factory runs Fine Arts Club and Women's Welfare Association. The latter runs Kinder Garten School (with 450 children), Tailoring Institute (with 89 sewing machines), Typewriting Institute and Balavikas - a day care home for the mentally retarded children of the employees and outsiders.

In the factory premises, the Workers Education Scheme is also implemented. HVF conducts unit level classes regularly and 31 such classes have been conducted so far, to create awareness in various aspects of safety, productivity, etc. HVF also runs a Training School, where about 200 apprentices are trained in different trades, under the Apprenticeship Act. There are temples and churches inside the estate, for worship[18].

Madras Radiators and Pressing Limited, Ambattur

The factory has 430 permanent workers on its roll, who manufacture sheet metal fabricators for automobiles, tractors and allied industries[19]. The Factory extends medical benefits to its staff members who are not covered by ESI by paying five per cent of their basic pay along with Dearness Allowances and Production Bonus as medical allowance along with the monthly salary. The two sets of terricotton uniforms are supplied to all workers free of cost every year. Besides, a sum of Rs.140 is paid to each worker

towards purchase of a pair of shoes. Free coffee, soaps and horlicks are also provided to them.

Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi

The Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi, being a departmental establishment under the Ministry of Defence, Government of India implements all statutory welfare measures to its 3000 workers as per the relevant provisions of various Acts. In addition to the statutory welfare provisions, voluntary welfare measures are also implemented for the benefit of the employees and their families. This factory has to his credit, a Consumer's Cooperative Stores and an Employees Cooperative Credit Society. Medical benefits are thrown open to the employees and their dependents. A large number of employees have been provided with houses in the factory's estates. Schools such as Kendriya Vidyalaya and Factory schools also exist near the factory. This factory has a club, which exhibits open air-cinema shows, twice a week. Sports meets and games are conducted for the employees and their children by the Sports Committee of the factory. A marriage hall is also located in the factory premises. The Women Welfare Association conducts creches and kinder garten classes for the benefit of the children of the employees.

Madras Refineries Ltd., Manali

MRL is a joint venture with the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) AMOCO, India incorporated of USA and the Government of India, holding equity in ratio 13:13:17 respectively. Present equity share of MRL is 98.3 per cent and that of NIOC is 1.7 per cent. Amoco has, however, withdrawn its share. Crude oil is the basic raw material which is collected from Bombay High and the Gulf region. Various products like Kerosene, LPG, petrol, diesel, asphalt, naphta, wax, etc., are obtained from crude oil by distillation process. MRL is implementing various welfare schemes to its 1357 employees, as detailed below:[20]

Purely as a welfare measure, the company has undertaken a scheme by which loan for building a house or purchase an ownership flat or tenement is granted to permanent employees who have continuous service for not less than one year. It provides a house maintenance repayable advance too.

The employee is eligible for pension after retirement. The company contributes for the Group Insurance Scheme. It pays the premium for Group Personal Accident Insurance.

In order to encourage the employees to acquire higher or additional qualifications and to help them develop their career, the company has introduced a scheme through which assistance is given to the employees acquiring higher qualifications. Examination fees are reimbursed up to a maximum of Rs.100 in one academic year and a sum of Rs.200 is reimbursed towards the cost of prescribed books for the course per academic year on

production of receipt. Further, the employees are paid a lumpsum cash incentive ranging from Rs.750 to Rs.2500 for acquiring additional qualifications.

Membership of Professional Association

An employee, becoming a member of any professional Association to update, his knowledge and enlarge his professional contacts, will be entitled to have the membership fee paid by him reimbursed. This will be limited to one institution.

With a view to provide educational assistance to the employees and their children, MRL has helped its Employees Union and the Officers' Association to create two independent Educational Trusts. Non-Supervisory employees contribute every month to the Madras Refineries Non-Supervisory Employees' Educational Trust, while the supervisory employees contribute to the "Madras Refineries Officers' Educational Trust".

There is a "Benefit Fund" created for the welfare of the employees from which financial assistance is extended to them at times of urgency. From this fund merit scholarships rehabilitation benefit are also given. It supports the Recreation Club encourages sports activities helped the formation of thrift societies from which loan up to Rs. 12,000/- can be drawn. It takes care of the medical expenses of the employee and his family. It runs a First Aid Centre with all infrastructure. A pharmacy is attached to this periodical medical checkup is done for the employees. It pays cash incentive to the employee when he or his spouse undergoes family planning operation.

Apart from the Leave Travel Assistance Scheme, the company provides holiday home facilities at various places. It provides terricotton uniform and motor cycle loan.

With effect from 1 January 1988, the post retirement medical assistance scheme has been introduced in MRL to provide medical assistance to the retired employees. Under this scheme, if a retired employee or his spouse incurs expenditure on medical treatment, such expenses are reimbursed to a maximum extent.

MRL has introduced "Resettlement Concession" to help those employees who have not availed company housing loan for purchase of any house/flat. This concession ranges from Rs.1000/- to Rs. 2000/-.

Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Manali

This organisation has 634 officers, 340 employees in office and 570 workers (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) on its roll. Various welfare measure undertaken by this organisation to its workers are as follows :

The company provided subsidised transport facility to its employees. Employees who are eligible to use two wheelers are given reimbursement of Rs.300 p.m. (for mopeds Rs.100) and for four wheelers Rs.750. A sum of Rs.70 is given to employees coming to office on their own. The company

runs two subsidised canteens in the plant premises. It is running a first aid centre. It conducts medical examination for employees aged 45 and above annually and below 45 biennially. Medical expenses of employees and their dependents are reimbursed for both domiciliary and at nursing homes. This facility is extended to retired employees and their spouse also for 10 years after retirement. The company provides three sets of uniforms every year to all its regular employees. It also grants housing loan at four per cent interest per annum to all regular employees who have put in not less than three years of service. The company provides liveries such as crash helmets, raincoats, safety shoes, etc., to the employees at plant, free of cost, and others at subsidised rates. The company provides education allowance for children of the employees (Rs.500 to school going children and Rs.700 to college going students) and festival advance, every year. It covers all employees, temporary personnel and trainees under group personnel accident insurance scheme and the premium is paid by the company. It also provides leave travel facilities, *viz.,* leave travel assistance at five per cent of annual basic pay, DA and CCA or leave travel concession or 100 per cent actual first class train fare to home town every year. Once in any one year in a block of four years *in lieu* of LTA/ITC, holiday tour facility to travel 6000 kms. anywhere in India can be availed. The company extends other benefits like benevolent fund, contributory provident fund, service awards, employees' pension superannuation scheme, family planning incentives, recreation clubs, savings and loan facilities through cooperative thrift society, etc.

MRL has involved in several welfare activities for the cause of public which include the construction of one over bridge near its plants in Manali, provision of drinking water in Manali Township, construction of community centre construction of two class rooms and a library in the Government Higher Secondary School, Manali and awarding scholarships[21].

Rane Brake Linings Limited, Ambattur

The various welfare measures undertaken by Rane Brake Linings Limited to its employees, are listed out below:[22]

It provides monthly conveyance allowance (Rs.100/-), elevation allowance (Rs. 100/-), medical allowance (Rs. 50/-), education allowance (Rs. 85/-), washing allowance (Rs. 35/-), night shift allowance (Rs. 5 per day), heat allowance (Rs. 21/-) stitching allowance and shoe allowance. It pays 20 per cent of bonus, runs a subsidised canteen supplies soap and towels and four sets of terricotton uniforms.

The management has taken a Group Insurance policy for payment of Rs.5000/- to the bereaved family in the event of death of a confirmed worker in addition to payment of one month salary of the deceased. The premium towards insurance policy of the employees is wholly met by the company. Besides these, the management administers Employees Benevolent Fund.

The fund provides for work of additional two days by all the employees and the wages so earned by the employees for these two days are credited to the Benevolent Fund. The fund is used to provide monitary consideration to the tune of Rs.30,000/- to the family of the employees in the event of his death while in service.

Shaw Wallace & Company Limited,

Glue Factory & Acid Plants - Kaduvetty, Madras

For the welfare of the workers, the factory implements the following welfare schemes[23]:

Two sets of terricotton uniforms for glue factory employees and three sets for acid plant employees are supplied each year. Washing allowance of Rs.13 for staff members and Rs.19.40 for officers is paid every month. For those who work in night shifts, the company pays night shift allowance. Tour allowance and leave travel allowance are paid. Towels and soaps are supplied to workers once in four months. Full medical expenses of an employee is met by the factory, while a sum of Rs.300 is paid per annum for the family member of the workers to meet their own medical expenses. Each employee is paid rupees six per day as canteen subsidy, and Rs.52 per month as conveyance allowance. Incentive at Rs.15 each per month and special allowance at Rs.55 each per month are also granted to the employees and staff members of the company. Further, management collects 50 paise from each employee and contributes an equal share to sanction a sum of Rs.3000 in case of death of an employee in harness. Above all, the management provides one set of uniform to the children of the workers studying at Kaduvetty school.

Sri Ram Fibres Limited, Manali

The company has collaborated with Shramik Vidya Peeth, a body of the Central Government for propagation of self-employment training programme in 1984. So far, it has conducted courses on 21 palm leaf products making, food preservation, phenyl and cleaning powder manufacturing, tailoring, and motor cycle mechanism[24]. From the inception of the programme, eight batches of tailoring classes have been conducted so far, each batch consisting of 25 persons, totalling 200 persons. Also a Women's Cooperative Society under the "Manali Mahalir Sangham" has been started to help the women folk of the villagers in and around Manali. A crash course for commercial production of phenyl and cleaning powder was conducted for the members of the Sangham by faculties of Small Industries Service Institute, Government of India. Apart from this, Manali Mahalir Sangham executes packing job worth Rs.5000/- p.m. on an average for ITC, Thiruvottriyur. The earning per member is around Rs.500/- p.m.

During 1989, the company started a school to provide education to the children of Manali village. To nurture talent and encourage sense of participation among the employees, the Company runs a bimonthly house magazine called "SRF News". Employees constitute Editorial Board.

All the statutory welfare measures have been undertaken like subsidised canteen, first aid centre with ambulance, locker-*cum*-rest room, and installation of water coolers at various places in the plant as contemplated in the Factories Act. The company also runs charted bus services, at a heavily subsidised rate to transport workmen from their residential areas in various points in the city to factory site. With a view to promote sense of participation in games among its employees the company has constructed at Manali, a stadium in February 1983, at a cost of Rs.8/- lakhs. Facility for playing indoor games is available at the community centre of the company at Manali. Inter-departmental sports for various games such as football, ball badminton, hockey, cricket, carrom, chess and table tennis are conducted throughout the year and prizes distributed. Athletic events also form part of the annual sports day, which is conducted every year. It conducts cricket tournament too. It runs a library and maintains a children's park at Manali.

It grants washing allowance of Rs.42/- p.m. and two sets of uniform, a pair of shoes, socks, rain coat, soap and towel and one kilogram of Horlicks every month. The renewal of licence fees for drivers, electricians are reimbursed by the management. The workmen are provided with Rs.10/- as lunch batta, if they are required to go out of factory on official duty, during lunch interval. They are provided with Rs.99.40 p.m. as education allowance for self and children. The management gives "Long Service Award". SRF also provides festival advance, an interest free marriage advance, medical advance, funeral grant (Rs. 2000/-). It operates Death Relief Fund, to which the workman contributes rupees five every month while the contribution of the management to the fund is Rs.15/-. In case of retirement, a sum of Rs.15,000/- and in case of death while in service, a sum of Rs.20,000/- is paid to the workmen from the fund. The company provides employment for the wards of the employees, who die in harness.

Wheels India Limited, Padi

Wheels India Limited, a private sector, medium scale industry at Padi is engaged in the manufacturing of wheels for commercial vehicles, tractors and defence vehicles and wire wheels, since 1960. A total of 1250 employees are working in this company[25]. Various welfare measures undertaken by this Company for its employees and their families are dealt below.

A canteen is run by the management at highly subsidised rates. Two cups of milk are supplied to each employee per shift free of cost. A medical centre with required medicines and instruments incharge of a doctor is functioning round the clock.

A well equipped Ambulance Van is available round the clock. Free treatment is extended to polio affected children of employees. Mass inoculation treatment and rehabilitation of alcohol addicts, adequate care in the case of long illness, blood grouping and blood donation, family planning counselling and high intensive care are some of the activities of the medical centre. Employees are covered by medical insurance policy enabling them to claim reimbursement of medical expenses of family, of course subject to specified norms. Considerable measures are taken for safety of employees by way of provision of personal protective gears, uniforms, machine guards, ventilation and illumination. Employees are also covered by Accident Insurance Policy.

A Fair Price Shop is run with heavy subsidies from management, for the benefit of employees. Adequate provisions like drinking water, dress lockers, cycle/scooter sheds, washing facility etc., are made for the employees. Loans to meet certain bulk expenses are also sanctioned. A Co-operative Society is functioning where the members can seek loans including loans for housing.

Spectacles, helmets and rain coats are distributed wherever required. Adequate *ex-gratia* payments are made in case of voluntary retirements/ deaths besides contribution from employees themselves. Attractive attendance incentives are paid for good attendance.

Hindustan Motors Limited, Tiruvallore

Hindustan Motors Limited, Earthmoving Equipment Division, Melnallathur, five km. away from Tiruvallore town is a major private sector unit established in 1971. This industry is engaged in manufacturing a variety of world class earthmoving equipments comprising of dumpers, front end loaders and crawler tractors, which are used in major development wants such as power and irrigation, construction open cast mines, cement, chemicals fertilizers, steel plant etc.[26]

Various welfare measures taken by Hindustan Motors Limited in the interest of employees are:

First Aid Centre

All employees are subjected to medical examination prior to their appointment. The First-aid Centre functions throughout the day in all shifts. The Medical Officer is available during first shift, while trained personnel are available during other shifts. Specialists like general surgeon, physician, cardiologist, ENT specialists* visit their centre once in a week. The First-Aid-Centre has a clinical laboratory, and an ECG Unit. To meet the emergency cases, the factory has two ambulances. The First Aid Centre has received Dr. C.K. Ramachandran Award for the best Occupational Health Unit for the

* Opthalmic Surgeon and skin specialists

year 1989, presented by the Indian Association of Occupational Health, Tamil Nadu Branch. All staff members are covered by the hospitalization insurance scheme. The premium for this scheme is paid by the company. The amount for which the staff members are entitled for this concession will vary according to grades.

The employees are provided with personal protective equipments. The company provides subsidised canteen and free tea or coffee. Three sets of terricotton uniform cloth are supplied to all permanent employees. It advances loans for the purchase of household articles and motor cycles. To encourage family planning it provides incentives to employees. The company encourages employees to enroll for LIC Policy, Postal Savings Scheme etc. Necessary deductions for the purpose are done through pay roll. Sports items for indoor games like carrom, chess and table tennis are also provided. Sports meets are conducted annually.

The staff club of the Hindustan Motors conducts programmes such as film show, drama, etc. Employees may enroll themselves as members of the club on payment of a monthly subscription of rupees one and rupees four for individual and family respectively.

The company runs an English medium school, where children of the workers from LKG to VIth std. are admitted. The company extends scholarships to maintain children of the employees to prosecute their higher studies after passing XIIth std. It also maintains a well equipped library with technical and management books, periodicals, journals etc. Lending and reading facilities are also available for employees. In the event of death of an employee, the company provides employment to the male heir of the deceased. It also pays Rs.500/- towards funeral expenses of the deceased. The management pays of Rs.15000 in case of death or total permanent disablement of an employee.

EID Parry (India) Limited, Madras

It is a major fertilizer manufacturing industry established in the year 1963, at Ennore, near Madras. As on 31 March 1991, it has 313 workers on its roll. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd., implements various welfare schemes for its workers. They are briefed below:[27] It has provided subsidised canteen and food stuff; runs a dispensary maintained by a medical officer. It supplies four sets of terricotton uniform every two years; supplies a pair of shoes every year and towels free. It sanctions compassionate sick leave with full pay.

For the employees who are non-members of ESI scheme in case of industrial accidents, special leave with pay is sanctioned.

In case of an employee not covered by ESI scheme, the cost of medicines purchased while undergoing treatment with the medical authorities or institution approved by the company on account of serious industrial

accident shall be reimbursed without adjustment against the normal medical reimbursement of Rs.500/- The company grants loan to its employees who are desirous of constructing houses. The loan amount is recoverable in easy instalments. At the time of retirement the employees are granted *ex-gratia* allowance equivalent to one month wage to those who have put in a service of 25 years and two months wages to those who have put in a service of 30 years. It pays gratuity. Several other measures like benevolent fund, death relief scheme, *ex-gratia* payment for workmen who die while in service, workers education grants and aids etc., are also implemented by the company.

APPENDIX - 1

List of Boys/Girls/High Schools/College Hostels

Government Boys/Girls, High Schools/College Hostels	Sanctioned Strength			
	SC	BC	OC	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Government Boys School, Vedanthangal	38	10	2	50
2. Government Boys Hostel, Acharapakkam	56	15	4	75
3. Government Girls Hostel, Acharapakkam	23	6	1	30
4. Government Boys Hostel, Pukkathurai	38	10	2	50
5. Government Boys Hostel, Phoshuppedu	38	10	2	50
6. Government Boys Hostel, Kadappakkam	38	10	2	50
7. Government Boys Hostel, Polampakkam	38	10	2	50
8. Government Boys Hostel, Chunampedu	38	10	2	50
9. Government Girls Hostel, Chunampedu	38	10	2	50
10. Government Boys Hostel, Koovathur	43	15	2	50
11. Government Boys Hostel, Cheyyur	75	20	5	100
12. Government Girls Hostel, Cheyyur	30	8	2	40
13. Government Boys Hostel, Chengalpattu	82	22	5	109
14. Government Girls Hostel, Chengalpattu	65	11	4	80
15. Government College Boys Hostel, Chengalpattu	23	6	1	30
16. Government Boys Hostel, Kattankolathur	38	10	2	50
17. Government Boys Hostel, Palur	38	10	2	50
18. Government Boys Hostel, Thirukalikundram	33	9	2	44
19. Government Boys Hostel, Tirupporur	32	9	2	43
20. Government Boys Hotel, Thiruvallur	75	20	5	100
21. Government Girls Hostel, Thiruvallur	38	10	2	50
22. Government Boys Hostel, Kadampathur	38	10	2	50
23. Government Girls Hostel, Sevvaipettai	53	10	2	50
24. Government Boys Hostel, Sevvaipettai	38	10	2	50

1	2	3	4	5
25. Government Boys Hostel, Velliyur	38	10	2	50
26. Government Boys Hostel, Uthukkottai	60	16	4	80
27. Government Boys Hostel, Tiruttani	38	10	2	50
28. Government Girls Hostel, Tiruttani	38	10	2	50
29. Government Boys Hostel, Maddur	30	8	2	40
30. Government Boys Hostel, Thiruvalangadu	38	10	2	50
31. Government Boys Hostel, Pallipattu	38	10	2	50
32. Government Girls Hostel, Pallipattu	38	10	2	50
33. Government Boys Hostel, Ammayarkuppam	45	12	3	60
34. Government Boys Hostel, Vadiyangadu	41	11	3	55
35. Government Boys Hostel, Padaturpet	56	15	4	75
36. Government Boys Hostel, Rettamangalam	38	10	2	50
37. Government Boys Hostel, Walajabad	47	13	3	63
38. Government Boys Hostel, Kancheepuram	45	12	3	60
39. Government Boys Hostel, Uthiramerur	75	20	5	100
40. Government Boys Hostel, Kaliampoondi	30	8	2	40
41. Government Girls Hostel, Kancheepuram	38	10	2	50
42. Government College Girls Hostel, Kancheepuram	30	8	2	40
43. Government Boys Hostel, Thirupukkuli	38	10	2	50
44. Government Girls Hostel, Injampakkam	38	10	2	50
45. Government Boys Hostel, Sriperumbudur	43	12	3	60
46. Government Girls Hostel, Sriperumbudur	23	6	1	150
47. Government Boys Hostel, Poonamallee	91	24	6	121
48. Government Girls Hostel, Poonamallee	38	10	2	50
49. Government Boys Hostel, Somangalam	23	6	1	30
50. Government Girls Hostel, Sengadu	38	10	2	50
51. Government Boys Hostel, Thirumazhisai	38	10	2	50
52. Government Boys Hostel, Kundrathur	30	8	2	40

1	2	3	4	5
53. Government Boys Hostel, Thirumudivakkam	38	10	2	50
54. Government Boys Hostel, Alandur	23	6	1	30
55. Government Boys Hostel, Nerumpedu	38	10	2	50
56. Government Girls Hostel, Nerumpedu	38	10	2	50
57. Government Boys Hostel, Vedagarai	38	10	2	50
58. Government Girls Hostel, Vedagarai	38	10	2	50
59. Government Boys Hostel, Thiruvottiyur	38	10	2	50
60. Government Boys Hostel, Tambaram	38	10	2	50
61. Government Girls Hostel, Nagalkeni	19	5	1	25
62. Government Boys Hostel, Ponneri	64	17	4	85
63. Government Girls Hostel, Ponneri	26	7	2	35
64. Government College (Boys) Hostel, Ponneri	38	10	2	50
65. Government Boys Hostel, Cholavaram	38	10	2	50
66. Government Boys Hostel, Arani	38	10	2	50
67. Government Boys Hostel, Minjur	38	10	2	50
68. Government Boys Hostel, Gummidipoondi	38	10	2	50
69. Government Boys Hostel, Egavarpalayam	34	9	2	45
Total	2818	744	163	3725

APPENDIX -2

Year	*Amount spent on pre-matric Scholarship* (Rs. in lakh)	*Amount spent on post-matric Scholarship* (Rs. in lakh)	*Amount spent on Government of India Scholarships* (Rs. in lakh)
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1980-81	4.09	..	3.28
1981-82	4.94	..	3.45
1982-83	5.76	..	3.55
1983-84	6.32	..	3.33
1984-85	4.09	..	6.55
1985-86	6.66	0.98	4.65
1986-87	5.76	0.60	4.83
1987-88	5.39	0.46	6.11
1988-89	5.55	0.49	5.25
1989-90	7.13	7.52	5.68
1990-91	9.26	0.83	5.68
1991-92	5.13	0.89	5.68

APPENDIX - 3

List of Hostels for Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes functioning in Chengalpattu-MGR District for Boys Studying in High Schools

Location	*Sanctioned strength of Boys*
A. Backward Classes	
1. Athimanjeripet	50
2. Keechalam	50
3. Venganoor	50
4. Thiruvallore	50
5. Patherivedu	50
6. Avadi	50
7. Kancheepuram	50
B. Most Backward Classes	
1. R.K. Pet	50
2. Kanakamma Chatram	50
3. Perambakkam	50
4. Velliyur	50
5. Sunnambu Kulam	40
6. Periyapalayam	50
7. Maduramangalam	25
8. Somangalam	25
9. Salavakkam	25
10. Manampathy	50
11. L-Endathur	50
12. Orathy	50
13. Mathuranthakam	25
14. Karunguzhi	30
15. Walajabad	100
16. Nandivaram	50
17. Mallapuram	50
18. Sriperumpudur	50
19. Pannur	50
20. Manavalanagar	50
21. Nedium	50
Most Backward Class :	
1. Walajabad	60
2. Mathurantakam	40
3. Uthukkottai	50
4. Uthiramerur	50
5. Tiruporur	50
6. Keelacheri, Thiruvallur	50
DNC High Schools Girls Hostel :	
1. Anakaputhur	50

Hostels for boys studying in Colleges		
Backward Class :		
1.	Kancheepuram	100
2.	Tiruttani	100
Most Backward Class :		
1.	Chengalpattu	50
Hostels for Girls studying in Colleges		
Backward Classes :		
1.	Kancheepuram	50
	Total	2070

APPENDIX - 4

Pre-Matric Scholarships

	Year	No. of students benefited in the district		Amount granted Rs.	
	1	2		3	
1.	1977-78	3074		83590	
2.	1978-79	4181		125543	
3.	1979-80	2614		32867	
4.	1980-81	3271		68133	
5.	1981-82	2413		39032	
6.	1982-83	6503		58942	
7.	1983-84	5867		115322	
8.	1984-85	5923		142825	
9.	1985-86	5340		153027	
10.	1986-87	4876		111418	
11.	1987-88	5017		199986	
12.	1988-89	2265		159575	
		BC	*MBC*	*BC*	*MBC*
13.	1989-90	2186	3481	47639	81174
14.	1990-91	3382	7083	78981	17359
15.	1991-92	5034	11553	115589	260322

Note :

B.C. : Backward Classes

M.B.C. : Most Backward Classes

APPENDIX -5

Post-Matric Scholarships

	Year	*No. of students benefited in the district*		*Amount granted Rs.*	
	1	*2*		*3*	
1.	1977-78	2862		674917	
2.	1978-79	1583		814943	
3.	1979-80	3080		625381	
4.	1980-81	2996		665998	
5.	1981-82	2931		744842	
6.	1982-83	4190		836987	
7.	1983-84	3736		760361	
8.	1984-85	3897		832262	
9.	1985-86	3627		910060	
10.	1986-87	3700		910008	
11.	1987-88	4280		1051854	
12.	1988-89	4037		869066	
		BC	*MBC*	*BC*	*MBC*
13.	1989-90	3054	3984	828050	791549
14.	1990-91	4292	3443	917347	1202613
15.	1991-92	5683	6285	1558619	1802132

Note :

B.C.: Backward Classes

M.B.C. : Most Backward Classes

APPENDIX - 6

S.no.	Name of the scheme	1988-89 No.	1988-89 Amount (in Rs.)	1989-90 No.	1989-90 Amount (in Rs.)	1990-91 No.	1990-91 Amount (in Rs.)	1991-92 No.	1991-92 Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Perarignar Anna Memorial Award								
	- Fresh	4	4000	5	10000	3	6000	3	6000
	- Renewal	-	-	4	8000	13	26000	13	26000
2.	Thanthai Periyar Memorial Award								
	- Fresh	4	4000	4	8000	2	4000	-	-
	- Renewal	-	-	3	6000	7	14000	7	14000
3.	General prizes for the District level - I and - II Rank								
	Plus 2 -		..	2 Boys 1 Girl	4,500				
	10th Standard-		..	2 Boys 4 Girls	2,550				

APPENDIX - 7

Supply of Tools

	Year	*No. of beneficiaries*			*Amount granted Rs.*
1.	1982-83	485			25950
2.	1983-84	-			-
3.	1984-85	600			15330
4.	1985-86	350			27500
5.	1986-87	360			29500
6.	1987-88	400			20000
		Dhobi	*Barber*	*Beyars*	
7.	1988-89	11	14	1136	13166
8.	1989-90	199	42	19260	151148
9.	1990-91	78	1	-79	61445

APPENDIX - 8

Subsidy for starting Laundry / Saloon / Mobile Laundry

Name of the Trade	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Setting up of								
Laundry	15	22500	15	22500	27	40500	30	45000
Saloon	20	30000	20	30000	13	19500	7	10500
Mobile Laundry	3	1800	2	1200	-	-	2	1200

APPENDIX - 9

Details of Land acquired for provision of House Sites to Most Backward Classes in the Chengalpattu - M.G.R. District.

Year	Place	Extent Acquired	Cost Involved	No. of Beneficiaries
		Acres	Rs.	
1981-82	Thiruttani	1.26	14164	25
1982-83	Kancheepuram	4.08	106174	104
1983-84	Kancheepuram	2.72	24357	47
1983-84	Ammayarkuppam	2.71	15583	47
1983-84	Thiruttani	2.31	31960	50
1983-84	Walajabad	2.18	20638	64
1983-84	Kancheepuram	2.51	24780	50
1984-85	Thiruttani	1.32	18900	25
1984-85	Walajabad	2.21	206392	45
1985-86	Madhurantakam	4.04	120496	70
1985-86	Vallam	3.02	28200	41
1985-86	Kayapakkam	1.10	33310	19
1985-86	Srikalipuram	2.24	27825	45
1986 to 1991	NIL			

APPENDIX - 10

Widow Remarriage Scheme

Year	*No. of beneficiaries*	*Amount of marriage grant sanctioned* (in Rs.)
1978-79	3	15000
1979-80	3	15000
1980-81	9	45000
1981-82	9	45000
1982-83	7	35000
1983-84	7	35000
1984-85	7	35000
1985-86	2	10000
1986-87	3	15000
1987-88	3	15000
1988-89	3	15000
1989-90	3	15000
1990-91	8	40000
1991-92	12	60000

APPENDIX - 11

Supply of books to children of poor widows

Year	*No. of children benefited*	*Cost of books* (in Rs.)
1979-80	252	6000
1980-81	286	6000
1981-82	286	6000
1982-83	445	13000
1983-84	290	14400
1984-85	290	14400
1985-86	290	14400
1986-87	176	21100
1987-88	220	19000
1988-89	220	19000
1989-90	220	19000
1990-91	220	19000
1991-92	220	19000

APPENDIX - 12

Women's Welfare

No. of beneficiaries and the amount spent on free supply of sewing machines to the destitutes, physically handicapped, widows and others (year-wise) :

Year	No. of beneficiaries
1977-78	30
1978-79	74
1979-80	151
1980-81	60
1981-82	125
1982-83	75
1983-84	48
1984-85	63
1985-86	70
1986-87	80
1987-88	30
1988-89	325
1989-90	125
1990-91	60
1991-92	60

APPENDIX - 13

Part-time coaching in typewriting shorthand and accountancy (Year-wise break up)

Year	*No. of beneficiaries*	*Stipend paid* (in Rs.)
1978-79	70	10500
1979-80	65	10316
1980-81	80	16690
1981-82	80	16690
1982-83	90	28650
1983-84	98	28650
1984-85	98	25050
1985-86	100	15000
1986-87	68	10000
1987-88	12	2000
1991-92	35	5600

APPENDIX - 14

Scholarships to the Physically Handicapped Students

Year	*No. of beneficiaries*	*Amount of Scholarship Sanctioned* (in Rs.)
1982-83	300	7500
1983-84	300	7500
1984-85	300	7500
1985-86	358	17326
1987-88	358	17326
1988-89	358	17326
1990-91	430	22220
1991-92	654	32000

Notes & References

1. Social Services in Madras State, Govt. of Madras - 1995, p.1
2. Report from the District Manager, TAHDCO, Kancheepuram, dated 12 October 1989
3. Report trom the Director of Backward Classes and Minorities Community Welfare, Madras, dated 16 April 1992.
4. Report from the Joint Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare, Madras, dated 16 August 1988.
5. The First Five year Plan, Government of India, Planning Commission, p.125
6. Reports from the District Social Welfare Officer, Kancheepuram, dated 3 May 1988 and 19 May 1992.
7. Report from the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board, Madras, dated 21 December 1990.
8. Report on District Rehabilitation Centre, Chengalpattu
9. Report from the Assistant Director of Social Welfare Service Home, Tambaram, dated 6 August 1991.
10. G.O. Ms.No.44, Social Welfare Department, dated 8 May 1989
11. Based on the report from the Collector, Kancheepuram, dated 29 July 1991
12. Report from the Regional Director, NIVH, Poonamallee, dated 18 April 1991
13. Report from the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board, Madras, dated 13 August 1990.
14. Report from the Executive Officer, Arulmigu Subramanyaswamy Devasthanam, Thiruttani, dated 31 July 1991.
15. Report from the Welfare Officer - Dunlop India Limited, Madras, dated 11 July 1991
16. Report from the Chief Engineer, Ennore Thermal Power Station, Madras, dated 8 May 1991.
17. Report from the Chief Executive, P & A, EEC, Madras, dated 20 August 1991
18. Report from the Senior Labour Officer, HVF, Avadi, Madras, dated 15 May 1991
19. Report from the Administrative Officer, Madras, Radiators and Pressing Limited, Ambattur, dated 19 March 1991.
20. Report from the Deputy General Manager (P&A), Madras Refineries Ltd., Manali, dated 26 June 1991.
21. Report from the Deputy General Manager (Administration), Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Madras, dated 8 August 1991.
22. Report from the Executive (Administration and Personnel), Rane Brake Linings Limited, Madras, dated 4 June 1991.
23. Report from the Factory Manager, Shaw Wallace & Co. Limited, Madras, dated 29 April 1991.
24. Report from the Deputy General Manager, (Materials & Administration), SRF, Manali, dated 2 July 1991.

25. Report from the General Manager (Personnel), Wheels India Limited, Padi, dated 30 July 1991.

26. Report from the Divisional Personnel Manager, Hindustan Motors Limited, Thiruvallur, dated 31 July 1991.

27. Report from the Deputy Manager (Personnel), EID Parry (India) Limited, Madras, dated 28 June 1991.

CHAPTER - 18

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

PUBLIC LIFE

Representation of the District in the State and Union Legislatures

First General Elections - 1952

The first General Elections for the Indian Union held during 1952 was based on adult franchise, which attracted a good deal of interest in the country as well as abroad. The General Elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislature were held for Constituencies which were delimited in 1951 by an Order of the President, under Sections 6 and 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

As per the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Madras) Order 1951, there were three Parliamentary Constituencies with four seats for the Chengalpattu district, *viz.*, Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur (double member) Parliamentary Constituencies for the First General Elections. The area comprising the present Chengalpattu-MGR district then consisted of five single member Assembly Constituencies, *viz.*, Sriperumbudur, Tirupporur, Chengalpattu, Uthiramerur and Kancheepuram and four double member Assembly Constituencies, *viz.*, Ponneri, Tiruvallur, Saidapet and Madurantakam.

Second General Elections - 1957

As per the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1956, there were two Parliamentary Constituencies with three seats for Chengalpattu district *viz.*, Chengalpattu (double member) and Tiruvallur and Ponneri continued to remain as double member constituencies, while Chengalpattu was newly formed as Double Member Constituency for this election. Sriperumbudur, Uthiramerur and Kancheepuram continued to remain as Single member Constituencies while Saidapet Assembly Constituency which was a Double Member Constituency during First General Elections was converted into a Single Member Constituency for this election. Gummidipundi was formed as another Assembly Constituency for this General Election.

Third General Elections - 1962

As per the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961 there were three Parliamentary Constituencies and 14 Assembly Constituencies in this district. All the Double Member Assembly as well as Parliamentary Constituencies were abolished.

Fourth General Elections - 1967

Before these elections, the territorial constituencies were delimited as per the Delimitation Order No.9, dated 16 September 1965. Resultantly, Madras State was divided into 39 Parliamentary Constituencies and 234 Assembly Constituencies as against 41 Parliamentary and 206 Assembly Constituencies earlier. Thus, each Parliamentary Constituency has now six component Assembly segments as against five earlier. The district got three Parliamentary Constituencies, *viz.*, Sriperumbudur (SC), Chengalpattu and Tiruttani. The number of Assembly Constituencies was increased from 14 to 15 in this elections.

The Sriperumbudur (SC) Parliamentary Constituency comprised Gummidipundi, Ponneri (SC), Tiruvottriyur, St.Thomas Mount, Kunnathur (SC) and Sriperumbudur Assembly segments, while the Chengalpattu Parliamentary Constituency consisted of Acharapakkam (SC), Chengalpattu, Madurantakam, Kancheepuram, Uthiramerur and Thiurpporur Assembly components.

The Tiruttani Parliamentary Constituency consisted of Kadambathur, Tiruttani, Tiruvallur (SC), Arakonam, Sholinghur and Ranipet Assembly segments, of which the last three Assembly Constituencies were located in the North Arcot district, while the Saidapet Assembly constituency formed part of Madras South Parliamentary constituency.

The whole of Chengalpattu-MGR district went to polls on 15 February 1967, which was the first day of the poll. Elections were held in Madras also the same day, because it was felt that persons in the belt areas could move from one constituency of Madras city to another constituency of neighbouring Chengalpattu-MGR district.

Fifth General Elections - 1971

This election was normally scheduled to be held in 1972, but due to the change of circumstances, the Lok Sabha was dissolved on 27 December 1970 and all States were requested to hold elections to the House of the People in February/March 1971 itself. The Government of Tamil Nadu, after careful consideration decided to dissolve the State Assembly also with a view to conduct simultaneous elections for both the Houses in 1971 itself. Accordingly, they dissolved the State Legislature on 4 January 1971 and thereafter, elections were conducted in March 1971. No change was made in the total number of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies.

Sixth General Elections - 1977

The Fifth Lok Sabha was dissolved on 18 January 1977 and the elections were ordered to be held in two months time. This is the first time ever that elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assembly were held independently. Elections were held in 234 Assembly Constituencies as delimited in 1975 with reference to the 1971 Census population figures.

The elections to the Lok Sabha were held in March 1977, while the elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly were held in June 1977, on the basis of the newly delimited constituencies. As per the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution made in 1976, there will be no further readjustment of seats and constituencies until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 AD are published. Thus, the present constituencies will hold good for all elections till they are reconstituted.

As per the Delimitation Order, the number of Assembly Constituencies formed part of Chengalpattu-MGR district were (1) Ponneri (SC), (2) Gummidipundi, (3) Tiruvottiyur, (4) Villivakkam, (5) Alandur, (6) Tambaram (7) Tirupporur (SC) (8) Chengalpattu, (9) Madurantakam (10) Acharappakkam (SC) (11) Kancheepuram (12) Sriperumbudur (SC) (13) Poonamallee (14) Tiruvallur (15) Tiruttani (16) Pallipet and (17) Uthiramerur.

The Lok Sabha Constituencies for the district were Sriperumbudur (SC) and Chengalpattu. The Sriperumbudur (SC) Parliamentary Constituency consisted of:

1) Gummidipundi, 2) Ponneri (SC), 3) Sriperumbudur (SC), 4) Poonamalle, 5) Tiruvallur, and 6) Tiruttani Assembly segments.

The components of Chengalpattu Parliamentary Constituency were:

1) Tirupporur (SC), 2) Chengalpattu, 3) Madurantakam, 4) Acharappakkam (SC), 5) Uthiramerur, and, 6) Kancheepuram Assembly segments.

The remaining assembly segments formed part of other Parliamentary Constituencies. Pallipet formed part of Arakkonam Parliamentary Constituency while Alandur and Tambaram were annexed to Madras South Parliamentary Constituency. Thiruvottiyur and Villivakkam, formed part of the Madras North Parliamentary Constituency.

Political Parties Contested in the District and Election Results

The district has always been noted for its political consciousness and its people's active participation in the public life through organised political parties. All the leading all India parties and regional parties have got their branch organisations in the district.

During the First General Elections held in 1952, the parties contested were the Indian National Congress, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, Socialist Party, Krishikar Lok Party, Communist Party, Communist Party of India, Tamilnadu Toilers Party, Common Weal Party, All India Scheduled Caste Federation, Justice Party, All India Forward Block (Marxist Group), Madras State Muslim League Party, All India Agriculturists Union, All India Republican Party, Akil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad, All India Forward Block (Ruikar Group), Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Maha Sabha and All India Bharatiya Jan Sangh. Besides, some Independent candidates also contested the elections. Out

of the 13 seats, six seats each were bagged by Congress and K.M.Praja Party candidates and the remaining one went in favour of an Independent candidate. The congress secured three out of four Parliamentary seats. The rest was won by the candidate of Common Weal party.

During the Second General Elections, the political parties such as Congress, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), Congress Reform Committee and Communist Party were in the fray in the district. Some Independent candidates also participated in the elections. This time Congress secured 10 Assembly seats, while the DMK, CRC and Independent candidate got one seat each. Both the seats in Chengalpattu double member Parliamentary Constituency went in favour of the independent candidates. The Tiruvallur Parliamentary Constituency was won by the Congress party.

The Third General Elections witnessed the parties such as Congress, Swatantra, DMK, Communist, Socialist Labour, We Tamils and Republican. Congress got 10 seats, DMK two and Swatantra and an Independent candidate won one seat each. Two Lok Sabha seats went in favour of the Congress and the DMK secured one.

In the Fourth General Elections the Candidates for the Indian National Congress, DMK, Swatantra and Jansangh parties contested. DMK got 13 Assembly seats, while the remaining two seats were shared by Swatantra and Indian National Congress party candidates. DMK was victorious in all the three parliamentary constituencies in the district.

In the Fifth General Elections, the Indian National Congress, Indian National Congress (Organisation), CPI (M), and DMK contested. The DMK captured all the 15 Assembly seats. Regarding parliamentary constituency seats, DMK got two while the remaining one was bagged by the Indian National Congress Party.

In the Sixth General Elections, the political parties, such as the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Janata, DMK and the Indian National Congress (Organisation) were in the field. The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, captured 12 Assembly seats, the DMK secured four seats and the Indian National Congress got one seat. Both the Sriperumbudur (SC) and the Chengalpattu Parliamentary Constituencies went in favour of the AIADMK.

Seventh General Elections - 1980

For the Seventh General Elections of 1980, AIADMK, INC (O), RPI, DMK, Janata (JP), Indian National Congress (I) and Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress were the major political parties contested in the district. Out of the 17 Assembly seats AIADMK won 12 seats. The DMK got three seats, while the Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress and Congress (Indira) parties secured one each. The two Lok Sabha seats were shared by the DMK and the Congress (I).

Eighth General Elections - 1984

In the Eighth General Elections, (1984) AIADMK, DMK, INC (I), CPI (Marxist), Bharatiya Janata Party, Janata and Indian Congress (J) were in the fray. This time 11 Assembly seats went in favour of AIADMK, three in favour of INC(I), two in favour of the DMK and one in favour of the CPI(M). The two Lok Sabha constituencies were shared by the INC and the AIADMK.

Ninth General Elections - 1989

Consequent on the demise of Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 24 December 1987, his wife Tmt. Janaki Ramachandran, assumed charge as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Subsequently, the Eighth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved with effect from 30 January 1988 by a proclamation issued by the President of India under Article 356 of the Constitution of India. On 13 December 1988, the Election Commission of India announced the programme for the General Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the purpose of constituting a new Legislative Assembly for the State.

The ninth General Elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and to the Lok Sabha were held in different dates during 1989. The elections for the Assembly Constituencies were held in January 1989, and for the Parliamentary Constituencies in November 1989.

For the first time in the annals of history, young voters those who have attained the age of 18, have exercised their franchise in the election for the Lok Sabha held in November 1989. The political parties contested the elections were AIADMK (Jayalalitha), AIADMK (Janaki Ramachandran), CPI (M), Bharathiya Janata Party, INC, Indian Congress (Socialist Sarat Chandra Sinha), DMK, Lokdal (B), Janata Party and Janata (JP).

DMK bagged 14 Assembly seats, while Indian National Congress. AIADMK (Jayalalitha) and CPI(M) got one each. One Parliamentary seat went in favour of Indian National Congress, while the other for the AIADMK.

Tenth General Elections - 1991

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 30 January 1991. Under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, President's Rule was imposed in the State. Thereafter elections were announced to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and to the Loksabha and were held simultaneously in June 1991.

The Political parties *viz.*, Indian National Congress, DMK, AIADMK, Bharathiya Janata Party, Pattali Makkal Katchi, Janata Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, Indian Congress (Socialist Sarat Chandra Sinha) and Anna Puratchi Thalaivar Tamilagha Munetra Kazhagam (APTTMK) contested in the district. All India Anna Dravida Munetra Khazhagam secured 12 assembly seats, and the rest were bagged by the Indian National Congress Party.

In the Parliamentary Elections, the Sriperumpudur (SC) seat was won by the Indian National Congress candidate, while the Chengalpattu Parliamentary constituency was retained by the AIADMK candidate.

Statistics regarding the total electorates in the district, successful political party in each constituency, and votes secured by the victorious candidates, in the assembly as well as parliamentary constituencies, in all the General Elections from 1952 to 1991 are given below:

Results of First General Elections to the Madras Legislative Assembly and the House of the People - 1952

Sl. no.	*Name of the constituency*		*Total electorates*	*Successful political party*	*Votes secured*
			Legislative Assembly		
1.	Ponneri	(UR)*	1,35,266	Praja	25,626
		(RS)*		Praja	27,489
2.	Tiruvallur	(UR)	1,52,387	Praja	28,462
		(RS)		Praja	32,599
3.	Saidapet	(US)	1,45,818	Congress	16,806
		(RS)		Congress	19,703
4.	Sriperumbudur		65,563	Independent	14,244
5.	Tirupporur		67,495	Congress	9,580
6.	Chengalpattu		72,383	Praja	14,681
7.	Madurantakam	(UR)	1,26,884	Congress	17,806
		(RS)		Congress	20,926
8.	Uthiramerur		67,590	Congress	13,144
9.	Kancheepuram		70,489	Praja	17,543
			Lok Sabha		
1.	Tiruvallur	(UR)	7,04,970	Congress	90,340
		(RS)		Congress	1,10,265
2.	Chengalpattu		3,34,352	Congress	55,102
3.	Kancheepuram		3,32,827	Common Wealth	1,11,233

* UR = Unreserved

* RS = Reserved Constituency For Scheduled Castes

Second General Elections - 1957

Sl. no.	Name of the constituency	Total electorates	Successful political party	Votes secured
	Legislative Assembly			
1.	Madurantakam (Double Member)	1,59,340	Congress Independent	24,402 18,516
2.	Chengalpattu (Double Member)	1,42,694	Congress Congress	26,568 25,854
3.	Saidapet	81,890	Congress	14,888
4.	Ponneri (Double Member)	1,70,967	Congress Congress	32,119 31,392
5.	Gummidipundi	75,865	Congress	9,002
6.	Tiruvallur (Double Member)	1,69,359	Congress Congress	40,214 34,689
7.	Sriperumbudur	74,870	Congress	21,784
8.	Uttiramerur	81,928	Congress Reform Committe	18,385
9.	Kancheepuram	91,027	DMK	31,861
	Lok Sabha			
1.	Chengalpattu (Double Member)	8,02,716	Independent Independent	1,53,741 1,88,481
2.	Tiruvallur	4,05,032	Congress	1,20,363

Third General Elections 1962

Sl. no.	Name of the constituency		Total electorates	Successful political party	Votes secured
	Legislative Assembly				
1.	Gummidipundi		75,560	Swatantra	19,575
2.	Ponneri	(RC)*	89,125	Congress	26,125
3.	Madhavaram		97,462	Congress	29,896
4.	Saidapet		99,751	DMK	37,123
5.	Kunnathur	(RC)*	85,427	Congress	20,207
6.	Chengalpattu		76,741	DMK	27,933
7.	Madurantakam	(RC)*	88,704	Congress	29,743
8.	Acharapakkam		81,633	Congress	27,170
9.	Uttiramerur		84,188	Congress	33,766
10.	Kancheepuram		98,287	Congress	46,018
11.	Sriperumbudur		93,368	Congress	33,825
12.	Tiruvallur	(RC)*	74,349	Congress	21,609
13.	Kadambattur		69,958	Congress	17,314
14.	Tiruttani		97,943	Independent	36,884
	Lok Sabha				
1.	Chengalpattu		4,29,553	Congress	1,69,988
2.	Tiruvallur		4,84,018	Congress	1,57,343
3.	Sriperumbudur	(RC)*	4,65,133	DMK	1,57,733

* RC = Reserved Constituency

Fourth General Elections - 1967

Sl. no.	Name of the constituency	Total no. of electorates	Successful political party	No. of votes secured
	Assembly Constituency			
1.	Gummidipundi	94,205	DMK	35,887
2.	Ponneri (SC)	90,079	DMK	37,746
3.	Tiruvottiyur	1,14,201	DMK	51,431
4.	St. Thomas Mount	1,08,080	DMK	54,106
5.	Tirupporur	88,914	DMK	39,047
6.	Chengalpattu	90,773	DMK	43,428
7.	Madurantakam	84,920	DMK	38,382
8.	Acharapakkam(SC)	83,554	Swatantra	38,223
9.	Uttiramerur	92,986	DMK	47,689
10.	Kancheepuram	97,322	DMK	45,226
11.	Kunnathur	92,716	DMK	47,772
12.	Sriperumbudur	96,287	DMK	41,655
13.	Kadambathur	82,750	DMK	43,499
14.	Tiruvallur (SC)	87,391	DMK	40,687
15.	Tiruttani	1,00,232	INC	27,123
	Lok Sabha			
1.	Sriperumbudur(SC)	5,95,568	DMK	2,71,528
2.	Chengalpattu	5,38,469	DMK	2,55,845
3.	Tiruttani	5,38,610	DMK	2,25,229

DMK : Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Fifth General Elections - 1971

Sl. no.	*Name of the constituency*	*Total no. of electorates*	*Successful political party*	*No. of votes secured*
	Legislative Assembly			
1.	Gummidipundi	98,918	DMK	43,355
2.	Ponneri(SC)	97,121	DMK	39,783
3.	Tiruvotriyur	1,49,448	DMK	51,487
4.	St.Thomas Mount	1,63,527	DMK	64,405
5.	Tirupporur	1,04,099	DMK	40,187
6.	Chengalpattu	98,995	DMK	41,949
7.	Madurantakam	98,600	DMK	42,295
8.	Acharapakkam(SC)	85,083	DMK	39,816
9.	Uttiramerur	96,108	DMK	48,462
10.	Kancheepuram	1,07,911	DMK	44,009
11.	Kunnathur(SC)	1,09,509	DMK	47,126
12.	Sriperumbudur	1,11,779	DMK	46,617
13.	Kadambathur	85,210	DMK	38,569
14.	Tiruvallur(SC)	91,042	DMK	36,496
15.	Tiruttani	1,03,073	DMK	43,436
	Lok Sabha			
1.	Sriperumbudur(SC)	7,30,302	DMK	3,00,663
2.	Chengalpattu	5,80,796	DMK	2,51,687
3.	Tiruttani	5,65,715	INC	2,41,418

Sixth General Elections - 1977

Sl. no.	*Name of the constituency*	*Total no. of electorates*	*Successful political party*	*No. of votes secured*
	Assembly Constituency			
1.	Gummidipundi	1,21,875	AIADMK	32,309
2.	Ponneri (SC)	1,34,125	AIADMK	31,796
3.	Tiruvottiyur	1,48,299	AIADMK	26,458
4.	Villivakkam	1,65,872	DMK	37,327
5.	Alandur	1,54,152	AIADMK	30,961
6.	Tambaram	1,57,010	AIADMK	32,394
7.	Tirupporur(SC)	97,060	DMK	24,932
8.	Chengalpattu	1,10,575	AIADMK	29,306
9.	Madurantakam	1,04,339	DMK	26,977
10.	Acharapakkam(SC)	98,677	AIADMK	26,756
11.	Uthiramerur	1,16,733	AIADMK	34,877
12.	Kancheepuram	1,23,336	AIADMK	31,327
13.	Sriperumbudur(SC)	1,08,219	AIADMK	29,038
14.	Poonamallee	1,43,250	DMK	26,552
15.	Tiruvallur	1,09,003	AIADMK	30,670
16.	Tiruttani	1,02,979	AIADMK	29,070
17.	Pallipet	1,10,571	INC	23,480
	Lok Sabha			
1.	Sriperumbudur (SC)	6,95,900	AIADMK	2,39,632
2.	Chengalpattu	6,30,334	AIADMK	2,36,818

AIADMK : All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

INC : Indian National Congress.

Seventh General Elections - 1980

Sl. no.	*Name of the constituency*	*Total no. of electorates*	*Successful political party*	*No. of votes secured*
	Legislative Assembly			
1.	Gummidipundi	1,27,863	AIADMK	41,845
2.	Ponneri (SC)	1,35,012	AIADMK	42,408
3.	Tiruvottiyur	1,53,890	GKC	48,451
4.	Villivakkam	1,91,966	AIADMK	57,192
5.	Alandur	1,66,900	AIADMK	50,345
6.	Tambaram	1,79,404	DMK	59,931
7.	Tirupporur(SC)	1,04,235	DMK	33,287
8.	Chengalpattu	1,15,925	AIADMK	40,466
9.	Madurantakam	1,11,475	AIADMK	46,922
10.	Acharapakkam(SC)	1,02,790	AIADMK	35,233
11.	Uthiramerur	1,28,261	AIADMK	43,303
12.	Kancheepuram	1,30,410	AIADMK	46,051
13.	Sriperumbudur(SC)	1,16,937	INC(I)	37,370
14.	Poonamallee	1,49,060	DMK	38,018
15.	Tiruvallur	1,13,728	AIADMK	30,121
16.	Tiruttani	1,11,514	AIADMK	35,845
17.	Pallipet	1,13,473	AIADMK	26,377
	Lok Sabha			
1.	Sriperumpudur(SC)	7,20,766	DMK	2,53,912
2.	Chengalpattu	6,73,832	INC(I)	2,83,163

Eighth General Elections - 1984

Sl. no.	Name of the constituency	Total no. of electorates	Successful political party	No. of votes secured
	Legislative Assembly			
1.	Gummidipundi	1,34,311	AIADMK	55,221
2.	Ponneri(SC)	1,43,104	AIADMK	61,559
3.	Tiruvottiyur	1,67,640	INC	65,194
4.	Villivakkam	2,57,909	CPI(M)	81,595
5.	Alandur	1,92,759	DMK	61,300
6.	Tambaram	2,22,649	AIADMK	75,155
7.	Tirupporur(SC)	1,13,888	AIADMK	38,075
8.	Chengalpattu	1,20,202	AIADMK	45,423
9.	Madurantakam	1,20,021	DMK	40,105
10.	Acharapakkam(SC)	1,09,675	AIADMK	43,323
11.	Uthiramerur	1,34,151	AIADMK	57,797
12.	Kancheepuram	1,39,497	AIADMK	60,363
13.	Sriperumbudur(SC)	1,20,459	INC	46,421
14.	Poonamallee	1,51,761	INC	55,129
15.	Tiruvallur	1,19,300	AIADMK	44,461
16.	Tiruttani	1,18,704	AIADMK	41,669
17.	Pallipet	1,20,983	AIADMK	34,935
	Lok Sabha			
1.	Sriperumbudur(SC)	7,87,638	I.N.C.	3,32,468
2.	Chengalpattu	7,37,434	A.I.A.D.M.K.	2,97,415

Ninth General Elections - 1989

Sl. no.	*Name of the constituency*	*Total no. of electorates*	*Successful political party*	*No. of votes secured*
	Legislative Assembly			
1.	Gummidipundi	1,51,862	DMK	36,803
2.	Ponneri (SC)	1,66,812	DMK	51,928
3.	Tiruvottiyur	2,25,228	DMK	67,849
4.	Villivakkam	3,43,571	CPI(M)	99,571
5.	Alandur	2,49,164	DMK	67,985
6.	Tambaram	3,05,128	DMK	90,007
7.	Thirupporur(SC)	1,40,584	DMK	33,638
8.	Chengalpattu	1,41,410	DMK	38,948
9.	Madurantakam	1,34,445	AIADMK (JL)	38,704
10.	Acharapakkam(SC)	1,24,447	DMK	40,609
11.	Uthiramerur	1,50,706	DMK	31,304
12.	Kancheepuram	1,59,038	DMK	53,821
13.	Sriperumbudur(SC)	1,43,453	DMK	38,496
14.	Poonamallee	1,84,163	DMK	58,640
15.	Thiruvallur	1,38,072	DMK	45,091
16.	Tiruttani	1,38,264	DMK	35,555
17.	Pallipet	1,38,436	INC	30,417
	Lok Sabha			
1.	Sriperumbudur(SC)	10,37,657	INC	3,87,795
2.	Chengalpattu	9,57,415	AIADMK	3,38,711

Tenth General Elections - 1991

Sl. no.	Name of the constituency	Total no. of electorates	Successful political party	No. of votes secured
	Legislative Assembly			
1.	Gummidipoondi	168898	AIADMK	61063
2.	Ponneri (SC)	186052	AIADMK	77374
3.	Tiruvottiyur	154830	AIADMK	85823
4.	Villivakkam	428210	INC	118196
5.	Alandur	296098	AIADMK	88432
6.	Tambaram	373559	INC	111888
7.	Thirupporur (SC)	159767	AIADMK	60262
8.	Chengalpattu	159450	AIADMK	51694
9.	Madurantakam	149439	AIADMK	53752
10.	Acharapakkam (SC)	138588	AIADMK	52494
11.	Uttiramerur	166439	AIADMK	63367
12.	Kancheepuram	178367	AIADMK	66429
13.	Sriperumbudur (SC)	160453	INC	63656
14.	Poonamallee	212565	INC	68392
15.	Thiruvallur	152972	AIADMK	54267
16.	Tiruttani	153507	AIADMK	50037
17.	Pallipet	152410	INC	48516
	Lok Sabha			
1.	Sriperumbudur (SC)	1034447	INC	400741
2.	Chengalpattu	952050	AIADMK	351613

Newspapers and Periodicals

The newspapers and other periodicals published from the district are only a few in number. The monthly periodicals *viz.*, The Anchor (English), Grama Vaidhyam (Tamil), Puratchi (Tamil), Mathar Kural (Tamil), Samuka Neethi (Tamil), Thyagam (Tamil), Management News Digest (English), etc., which were in circulation during the past, have ceased to exist.

One of the monthly journals published by Gurukulam Education Council, Madurantakam is *Podhumarai.* The essence of Thirukkural is highlighted in the journal, with an exhaustive note, among other things, which can be understood even by a lay man. Similarly, some of the social service organisations are also publishing journals with a view to educate the rural folk. A list of periodicals and newspapers published in other districts, that are in circulation in the district also, are given below :

List of Newspapers and Periodicals

Name of the newspapers/ periodicals	*Language*	*Periodicity*
1	*2*	*3*
The Hindu	English	Daily
Indian Express	"	"
Financial Express	"	"
Economic Times	"	"
Hindustan Times	"	"
Herald	"	"
News Today	"	"
Dhina Malar	Tamil	Daily
Dhina Thanthi	"	"
Dhinakaran	"	"
Dhina Mani	"	"
Malai Murasu	"	"
Malai Malar	"	"
Murasoli	"	"
Anna	"	"

1	2	3
Makkal Kural	Tamil	Daily
Viduthalai	"	"
Illustrated Weekly of India	English	Weekly
Employment News	"	"
Sports Time	"	"
Competition Success Review	English	Monthly
Competition Master	"	"
Wisdom	"	"
Kalaimagal	Tamil	Monthly
Kumudham	Tamil	Weekly
Kalki	"	"
Kumkumam	"	"
Kalkandu	"	"
Mutharam	"	"
Savi	"	"
Subamangala	"	"
Idhayam Pesukiradhu	"	"
Rani	"	"
Anandha Vikatan	"	"
Tharasu	"	"
Junior Vikatan	"	"
Namadhu Nirubar	"	"
Nakkiran	"	"
Thai	"	"
Thuklak	Tamil	Fortnightly
India Today	"	"

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

From time immemorial, Voluntary Organisations have engaged in several service activities. In recent years, they have increased in considerable numbers, put up many new experiments in several fields and are rendering services particularly to poor and downtrodden even in inaccessible parts of the country. No doubt, they have special qualities in their style of function such as innovativeness, flexibility in operation, sensitivity to changing needs and level of motivation of functionaries, which are conspicuous by absent in State sponsored organisations.

In this chapter, the social services rendered by the prominent voluntary social service organisations in the district are dealt with. The rapid increase of population has led to a number of difficulties like poverty and unemployment in Society. The Society neglects the citizens affected by major diseases such as leprosy victims, informs, etc. The social service organisations promptly come to their rescue and afford facilities for their livelihood. Though Government render all possible assistance to those who are in dire need, due to illiteracy and to those who are very poor and downtrodden, most of the schemes sponsored by the Government do not reach the lower level. The voluntary social service organisations identify the needs of the poor and informs and with the aid of the Government as well as philanthropists, try to satisfy their needs. Some voluntary social service organisations are in receipt of foreign aid also. They serve as a bridge between the poor and needy, and the Government.

A number of International Social Welfare Organisations such as Lions Club, Rotary Club and several institutions at National level, like Ramakrishna Mission, Indian Council of Child Welfare, Guild of Service, etc., are functioning in the district. Several Orphanages, Old Age Homes and Schools for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind are also run by various voluntary organisations in the district.

Some of the voluntary institutions are interested in opening educational as well as vocational institutions for the poor and needy. These institutions tend towards the betterment of each needy individual and make them self-reliant. Most of the rural poor are in debt. They deprive themselves of even a bare means of subsistence. Such people are assisted by the voluntary agencies to secure loans from Banks and Government, for setting up of small scale as well as cottage industries of their choice.

Adhiparasakthi Charitable Trust - Melmaruvathur

Melmaruvathur, - the name spells serenity and sacredness to the millions. It is the sacred seat of the Adhiparasakthi, where the Goddess Adhiparasakthi gets transcendent on His Holiness Thava Bangaru Adigalar Swamigal to demonstrate the Divine miracles[1].

Swayambu Arulmigu Adhiparasakthi Siddhar Peetam, Melmaruvathur, is situated near Madhurantakam, 92 km. away from Madras on National

Highways 45 and is unique in more than one respect. This 2000 years old peetam has 21 Siddhars (both men and women from different religions) in "Jeeva Samathi" besides having the Mother Goddess Adhiparasakthi in "Swayambu" form.

This is also the abode of a Lady Siddhar who transmigrates into Bangaru Adigalar. The liberal contribution made by the devotees for Amma's oracle (Arulvakku) through Adigalar is the prime source of income for this spiritual organisation. Adigalar takes the pivot position in this spiritual Adhiparasakthi movement.

The Adhiparasakthi Charitable Medical, Educational and Cultural Trust was founded by His Holiness Arul Thiru Adigalar in 1978 to help the suppressed, the needy and the downtrodden irrespective of caste or creed. The twin(twofold) object of this trust is to spread spirituality and also to render social and community services. Women are given due importance and the speciality as well as peculiarity of this temple is that they can enter the Sanctum Sanctorum to offer prayers, perform Abhisekams and Alangarams and Archanas to Goddess Adhiparasakthi on all days. Ladies conduct yagnas, chanting Tamil mantras which is also a unique feature of Adhiparasakthi Peetam[2].

The Trust has sponsored 1500 Adhiparasakthi Mandrams (weekly worshipping centres) all over the country and abroad. About 60 lakh red-clad devotees (of them 37 lakh are women) assemble once a week to offer prayers, besides engaging themselves in medical, educational and community services. The mandrams are open to all irrespective of caste, creed and religion. This Trust maintains an Engineering College, Polytechnic and a Matriculation School at Melmaruvathur. A Hospital inaugurated in January 1986, offers free medical service to about 500 patients daily and distributes them even costly medicines free of cost. The patients who require constant medical treatment of very high order are sent to hospitals nearby for effective treatment, at the cost of the Trust. This trust has proposed to start a Medical College and Nurses' Training Centre in the near future.

Medical camps are organised periodically by the members in their respective districts. Eye camps, voluntary blood donation campaigns and mass immunisation camps are also organised periodically by the Trust. [3]The following social services are also undertaken by the Trust, free of cost:

1) Organisation of cottage industries to render occupational service to the weaker sections; 2) Poor feeding and distribution of clothes; 3) Distribution of (i) appliances and tri-cycles to the handicapped; (ii) hearing aides to the deaf, and spectacles to the needy; (iii) implements, ploughing materials, sprayers, bullocks and milch animals to poor agriculturists; (iv) sewing machines to widows; supply of Iron boxes for washermen and nets for fishermen, handloom machines and tools to the weavers. Kits for

electricians, barbers, cobblers, goldsmiths and blacksmiths; (v) slates, books and uniforms to the poor students and free tuition to weak students; (vi) charts and equipments to schools, and awards to the first ranking girl and boy, in every school; 4) Conduct of funeral ceremony for the unclaimed dead body; 5) Conduct of creches; 6) Digging of wells in the areas affected by drought; and 7) Provision of tenements to the poor.

The Trust also conducts periodically spiritual conferences and spiritual processions for the human integration and for World peace, in which several lakhs of red-clad volunteers, (the devotees of Adhiparasakthi), several leading National personalities, spiritual leaders of various religions and distinguished state guests used to participate. The Seventh Conference for the betterment of Natural Resources was conducted in Madras, Marina Beach in July 1988.

Social and Religious Services rendered by Sri Sankara(charya) Mutt of Kancheepuram

Even during the period when the Senior Swamigal was the Presiding Head of the Math, schemes for the benefit of society at large were launched and implemented.

Veda Dharma Paripalana Sabha (1942)

This is a Registered body which arranges gathering of scholars well-versed in the Vedas at important places in Tamil Nadu, conducts Samhita parayanam (of the Vedas) for two or three days, and offers "Sambhavana" to participants in the parayana.

Thiruppavai-Thiruvembavai Scheme (1950)

This scheme is to popularise the Thiruppavai hymn sung by Andal in praise of Lord Krishna and the Thiruvembavai hymn sung by Manickavasakar in praise of the Lord Siva, in order to inculcate in the minds of young boys and girls, in their formative years, the sense of devotion to God. Through this Trust, printed copies of these hymns are distributed to boys and girls living in towns and villages. Competitions in the recitation of the two hymns are also conducted and prizes to those who stand meritorious are awarded.

Hindu Mission Hospitals

These hospitals offer free treatment to the poor. Qualified doctors of the localities where the hospitals are run, offer free voluntary service in these hospitals. Whenever needed, the math renders financial assistance for purchase of medicines and other necessities. In Chengalpattu-MGR distirct, allopathic treatment is given at Nanganallur and Tambaram hospitals. Besides, a Sidha Dispensary is run in Big Kancheepuram and an Ayurvedic Dispensary in Little Kancheepuram.

Pidi-Arisi Scheme

This is a scheme which is socio-religious. Volunteers go in procession through the streets daily and collect from the women residents a morsel of rice which is stocked in the vessels kept for the purpose. The rice so collected is given to temples in the locality, cooked in the temples, offered to the deities as oblation (daily) and then it is sold in limited quantity for a token price to poor residents of the locality. In certain localities, the rice collected is handed over to poor Veda padasalas for preparing food for the students studying in them.

Jan Kalyan Movement

The present Presiding Acharya, Sri Jayendra Saraswathy Swamigal of the Kanchi Sankaracharya Mutt, on realising the sufferings of the poor and weaker sections of the society, during his extensive tours of the country, established a socio-religious organisation under the name 'Janakalyan'. This was inaugurated on 2nd October 1987. This scheme provides for giving training to people of backward classes for leading a pure moral life. It provides short term courses for teaching how to carry out repairs to radios and television sets to unemployed youths and short term courses for learning tailoring by girls. To those youths who are poor and unemployed but who know typewriting, typewriters are provided, the cost of which is realised in early instalments. The recipients are thus enabled to eke out their livelihood by undertaking job-typing[4]. To women who learn tailoring, tailoring machines are supplied on loan basis and in many cases free of cost also, so that, they can earn for themselves and for their children. Free supply of text books and note-books to poor children of all communities studying in elementary schools in villages is yet another item of the scheme. Poor handicapped persons are provided with tri-cycles free of cost. Special camps are also conducted during summer holidays for teachers, where moral instruction classes are conducted and lessons on cultural heritage taught.

St. Joseph's Home for Children - Dharkast *(via)* Chrompet

This Home registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 was started on 30 July 1973. The main object is to give proper education and shelter for poor and downtrodden in rural area[5]. This Home is run with the financial assistance of the Government of India as well as Government of Tamil Nadu. The sanctioned strength of the home is 125. Orphans admitted here are provided with shelter, food and cloth free of cost, for which the Home spends rupees two lakh, a year.

This Home maintains a dispensary, for the welfare of the Home Children as well as public in and around Dharkast village. A part-time doctor visits this dispensary every alternative day; around 7500 patients undergo treatment every year. Besides, this Home maintains a day care centre, to help the women workers, the strength of which is 50 children for the benefit

of the women workers, a primary school with a strength of 415 students and five teachers; and a high school, since 1988. The high school has 220 students and eight teachers on its roll.

Churches Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) - Chengalpattu

Churches Auxiliary for Social Action, popularly known as CASA, is a relief and development organisation working all over the country with its headquarters at Delhi and zonal offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and sub-offices at Trichy, Machulipatinam, Baptla, Gauhati and Jaipur. It had its humble beginning with the object of rendering relief to the victims of the communal riots that arose as a result of partition of the country in 1947.

The South Zonal office based at Madras looks after the activities in the four Southern States, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka. In Tamil Nadu, CASA has extended its social service to all the districts, and its activities are more particular in Chengalpattu district. In the district, CASA implements the following schemes as a measure of social service to the public.

Food for work Programme

This programme has played a major role in reclamation of lands, sinking of irrigation wells, desilting of tanks, etc., which ultimately benefit the small and marginal farmers in particular. This effort is to augment the food production through green revolution. At present, this programme is implemented by payment of wages in kind to the workers who are engaged in all these items of work, with the wheat released through the Food Corporation of India[6]. To combat drought and to provide accessibility for the villagers to drinking water, CASA have taken up a massive borewell programme. Under this programme, 30 wells have been sunk in the district.

Through the "Parliament to People" programme, CASA educates the people on their rights and privileges and also links them with banks and other government agencies, so that they can make best upliftment. In this district, CASA is working in 100 villages with a team consisting of one Regional Volunteer and 10 Community Volunteers.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

Under this programme, the Community Organiser organises Village Development Association, Mahila Mandal, Youth Groups, Economic Groups, etc., mobilises resources from banks and government and establishes rapport with the people.

CASA in collaboration with similar voluntary agencies such as RAPCO (Rural Action Promoters Council), and SAM (Social Action Movement), implements various voluntary social service schemes in the district. In addition, CASA has taken up the programmes of National importance, *viz.,* ecology, environment, social forestry, literacy, tribal welfare, release of bonded labour, etc.

Child Heavens International - Kaliyampoondi

This voluntary social service organisation, functioning at Kaliyampoondi village of Chengalpattu-MGR district, was founded in 1988 by UNESCO hounoured couple Bonnie and Fred Cappuccine and Dr.Nathubhai and Kalashah. It is a non-sectarian charity organisation registered in Canada, USA and India which follows Gandhian philosophy and takes care of the destitute children up to eight years of age, without race, caste, colour, sex or religion. The children are provided with vegetarian meals[7]. The Kaliyampoondi branch which started functioning with only 20 children in the year of inauguration has raised its strength to 55 in 1990. The children have been accommodated in two big houses. The organisation maintains high sense of discipline and imparts education of high order. The children in the home engage themselves in games, sports, painting and drawing. Mother Bonnie Cappuccine visits this branch once in three months, offers dresses, toys, educational instruments, stationeries and medicines to the children with motherly care, love and affection.

Volunteers from foreign countries visit the Home quite often, and serve the children in good spirit. They used to give good bath to the children, repair their torn clothes, play with them, sing with them and teach them English.

Life Help Centre for the Handicapped - Palavakkam

This is a Voluntary Social Service Centre, which mainly serves for the welfare of the physically and mentally retarded children and adult. It started functioning in 1977 at Adyar started by one Thiru R.J.Kannan, who is the Honorary Secretary of the campus in Palavakkam village in the east coast area of the district[8].

Its main area of activity is to provide education, training and rehabilitate the disabled. Its services are available not only for those at institutional level, but also to city children and disabled children in the rural parts. Disabled adult women are afforded employment opportunities through this centre. The deserving handicapped school children are also supported by this centre which provide health services to the disabled poor children and poor people in rural areas. The centre has constructed a working women's hostel for the poor disabled women, in the campus nearby through government grant. Orthopaedic appliances to the needy are distributed by the centre, free of cost. It has 63 disabled adults and 200 children on its roll. Also about 1500 disabled people are covered by the centre, through its Extension Programme. The centre spends about Rs.3.77 lakhs for its upkeep and maintenance every year.

Sivananda Orphanage - Kattankolathur

Sivananda Orphanage otherwise known as Sivananda Saraswathy Sevashram is a Charitable Organisation,established by an elderly couple, Thiru S.V.Iyer and Dr. Mrs. Mangalam, in the year 1945. The objectives of this institution are to render organised service among the poor and destitutes and schools, hospitals and orphanages, to the extent possible for their welfare. This orphanage located in an area of 14 acres, started with three children in a thatched shed, now has grown as a big humanitarian centre with various units, and has been carrying out various welfare projects in pure Gandhian line[9].

The present strength of the orphanage is 300 children and 32 aged citizens. The inmates are given shelter, food, clothing, education and medical aid free of cost. This Sevashram maintains an elementary school and Dr. Mangalam High School with the aid of Government of Tamil Nadu, for the benefit of the children in the orphanage as well as children of surrounding villages. About 700 children are benefited by these two schools.

Besides, the ashram runs a Vocational Training Centre for 25 poor and destitute women of neighbouring villages, every year. With the sole aim of providing training to 25 poor women in the locality in typewriting and shorthand every year, it maintains a commercial school in the ashram campus. The ashram also extends free medical aid to the orphans as well as poor and destitute women and children. This ashram is run by grants, both from State and Central Governments, and also through voluntary donations, subscription from members and other charity from the public.

The Children's Garden School Society-Mylapore, Branch at Sholinganallur

The Society started its social activities during 1953, and prior to this, it had its activities in the field of education. The Society's project areas in Chengalpattu district are Sholinganallur and Karaipakkam. Through its projects, it helps the village youth to earn and learn themselves. A bakery unit and a textile printing unit (batik) hand block printing tie and dye are run by this society in Sholinganallur and Karaipakkam[10].

Also two creches for the babies of factory as well as farm workers are maintained by the Society. The children are provided with fees, books, note books, uniforms and meals, by the Society, under its *Village Children's Programme.* A scouting camp ground is also maintained by the Society at Sholinganallur. It is not only open to its own students, but all the scouts and guides from the city schools too.

St. Mary's Rural Development Farm - Kelambakkam

St. Mary's Farm, a charitable organisation, established in 1971, at Kelambakkam, is working for the social and educational upliftment of the people of that area[11]. It maintains a free dispensary, three primary schools,

one high school, an old age home and a free boarding home for orphan boys and girls. The old age home has 22 aged persons, while the free boarding home accommodates 120 boys and girls. This farm provides self-employment to the rural cooly workers. About 2000 are benefited through the *Farm's Welfare Schemes* introduced by the organisation.

International Child Welfare Service

The International Child Welfare Service is a humanitarian organisation, which was started in the year 1974, in Denmark. The organisation ploughs all its resources to the welfare of children anywhere in the World. The assistance of the International Child Welfare Society is extended to children who are in need, irrespective of nationality, race, religion or political affiliations. The Indian branch of ICWS was started in the year 1971 with its headquarters at Kotagiri, in the Nilgiris district[12].

Assisted by the mother organisation, the Indian branch has undertaken various projects within a short span of two years of its existence. In the year 1977, the organisation established its Home at Thozhupedu, near Madhurantakam for the orphans and destitute children which functions since 22 March 1978. The ICWS has schemes and projects for children of the nearby villagers, in educational, vocational, medical, farming, industrial and social fields. More than 800 children and about 1200 villagers have been benefited so far. ICWS admits only orphan and destitute children in the Home and they study in the Karen Matriculation School, which is run in the same campus. For the sake of children in the Home, various vocational activities and computer education are taught, right from the beginning and various self-employment schemes are also in force there.

The Thozhupedu organisation which was started with 25 children, has 65 children on its roll now. With financial assistance of Rotary, Denmark, dormitories for children, dining room facilities for the matrons etc., at a cost of Rs.1.5 lakhs have been provided.

Keel Ottivakkam Grama Sangam

This organisation was established in June 1979, to promote the socio-economic uplift of the villagers; promote education and sports activities; provide medical facilities to the rural poor, and create self-employment avenues especially to the rural poor, by means of cottage industries.

This Sangam (society) maintains a small clinic in the evening where free medical treatment is given by a qualified doctor[13]. The rural people of the surrounding villages, *viz,* Thimarajapuram Seeyamangalam, Vengudi, Poosivakkam and Githiripetti, are benefited by this clinic. It is noteworthy that this health care clinic covers a rural population of around 10000. The Sangam has also been conducting eye camps twice a year, for the past 10 years. So far, 200 persons have been benefited by these camps. Under the

Integrated Education programme, the Society runs a hostel for visually impaired and polio affected children. The strength of the hostel is 56. Of them, 16 are visually handicapped. These handicapped children are taught in the regular school by two resource teachers.

Besides the hostel, the organisation maintains agricultural lands, poultry and sheep units. It also conducts awareness programmes for rural womenfolk.

Madras Social Service Guild - Nedungundram

The Madras Social Service Guild was established in the year 1979. The following social welfare activities are carried out by the Guild:[14]

Conduct of Socio-Economic Survey in select villages; establishment of Destitute Children's Home; conduct of free clinics at Kolapakkam and Singaperumal Koil; organising youth farmers groups; conduct of holiday camps for rural children; and training camp for women; conduct of family welfare orientation training camps; establishment of 30 non-formal adult educational centres in 16 villages exclusively for women; opening of self-employment avenues for rural poor women by establishing cattle/poultry feed mixing unit; establishment of a carpet weaving unit; providing nutritional education for the rural mothers, and, implementation of child sponsorship and child adoption policies.

Pathway - Thirukazhukundram

Special School for the Mentally Retarded

'Pathway' Centre for Rehabilitation and Education of the mentally retarded is run, under the auspices of Dr. Dathu Rao Memorial Charitable Trust registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975. This is a non-profitable organisation established in the year 1975 with a view to rectify the lacuna existing in the total care of the mentally retarded. The main objective and aim of the centre is to rehabilitate and integrate the affected children with the main stream[15].

During 1990-91, the unit has examined over 95 children and helped 35 mentally retarded children comprehensively. This centre has been serving over 100 villages in Thirukazhukundram Block.

Services available at the Centre are diagnosis, evaluation, assessment and guidance special day school; physiotherapy; audiometry and speech therapy; residential care; medical care; yoga; and, parental education.

This school is under the control of a qualified Special Educator. It has pre-school and elementary sections. The children are grouped in accordance with their chronological age, mental age, performance, specific problems, etc. Physiotherapy is imparted by a qualified physiotherapist who visits this centre periodically from Madras. Audiology and speech therapy is given to all children, who exhibit communication disorders. Services of an honorary

physician is also available to the inmates of the Centre. Services of a consultant in psychiatry are also at their disposal.

Sri Jyothi Brahma Mission

Sri Jyothi Brahma Mission is dedicated to His Holiness Sri Swami Jyothi of Thiruttani who attained *Maha Samadhi* in the year 1977 at Jyothi Ashram, Thiruttani and is the outcome of His spiritual practice and penance for sixty four years. The Swami identified the spark of spirituality in Dr. Devaraj N. Bhat and gave a divine sanction to establish a Mission at Maraimalai Nagar during 1987 with his lofty ideals. Sri Jyothi Brahma Mission registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975, is rendering charitable services with zeal and sincerity in and around Maraimalai Nagar.

A Voluntary Health Care Foundation has been started at Maraimalainagar to give the rural population good health care and instil in them the awareness to cleanliness of the environment and prevention of disease, and family welfare measures. Saint Jothi Convent, - as "Man - making Mission with no profit motive" established at Maraimalai Nagar in 1984 which accepts no donation from the parents[16].

In the field of self-employment of rural women, Sri Jeevan Jyothi Tailoring Academy was started in 1991 at Maraimalai Nagar with provision for diploma and certificate courses in Tailoring. Creche and Balwadi were also established in 1990 at Maraimalai Nagar and Peramanur village. Sri Sudheendra Jyothi farm and Nursery were established at Maraimalai Nagar in the year 1989. In the field of Social Welfare, the Mission started an orphanage during 1990, to take care of orphans and destitute children.

Jeevan Gnanodaya Trust - Chengalpattu

It is a registered Charitable Trust devoted to the cause of the handicapped. The trust started a school for the hearing impaired in July 1989 in Venbakkam village. This school is at present functioning at Anna Nagar, Chengalpattu as a residential school. Started with five students initially, now the school has a total strength of 37. It admits children from Lower Kindergarten to IIIrd standard. During 1990, the school started a Training Centre for the disabled. This centre provides free weaving training to the disabled inmates as well as outsiders. The number of beneficiaries from the inception of the school to date is 60 [17].

For its maintenance, the school receives grants from the Government of Tamil Nadu. The other sources of income is donations from service organisations and its well wishers. Many service organisations, such as Indian Council for Child Welfare, Monday Charity and Lion's Club, Central Madras are closely monitoring the activities of the school.

SOS Children's Villages of India - Chatnath Home - Tambaram

SOS Children's Villages of India, Chatnath Home, Tambaram, is a registered charitable trust started in 1979, to look after the orphan and destitute children in Home surroundings. Started with five houses, the village has today, 15 houses, with 150 children. Each house is in-charge of a Mother, who bestows utmost care to her house children. This trust along with the houses, maintians a medical centre, a primary school, a community health centre and a reception-*cum*-fondling, home for abandoned babies.

The prime aim of this Home is to give new life to orphans. The SOS medical centre not only looks after the health care of the Home's children, but caters to the health needs of more than 25000 rural population of the nearby villages also.

In the Hermann Gmeiner Primary School, the SOS village children as well as children from the surrounding areas are given primary education. The SOS conducts educational programmes for mothers on nutrition, hygiene, child care, child development, child psychology, etc.

The Home has educated and provided jobs for more than 200 children so far. The community centre maintained by the Home works as cultural and educational centre for the people of the neighbouring villages. SOS has started a registered charitable trust in 1986, to provide enrichment programmes in science, arts, crafts and environment, for school children of rural and sub-urban areas in the district[18].

The trust is conducting environmental awareness campaigns and debates for the past four years, in which more than 2000 children from 30 schools in the district have participated. It also maintains a science club which has 300 students on its roll, as members. The trust publishes a monthly bulletin containing information especially in science and environment and circulates it among the 300 children studying in 12 schools.

Bible and Literacy League

Bible and Literacy League (India) is a Registered Missionary Organisation operating in the three States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa designed to serve the poor and helpless kids of India by establishing free schools and literacy centres for the stray and non-school going children and by establishing orphanages for the houseless and destitute children who will be fed clothed, taught, cared for and loved. With these objectives, the league maintains 22 orphanages, and 19 free schools in the States of Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa[19].

Two such Homes have been established by this league; one is Star of David Home at Mappadu, Salaiyur, and the other is Rehoboth Home at Senguntherpet-Madurantakam. The Star of David Home has 87 students, while the Rehoboth Home has 50 students (of both the sex). Once a boy or

a girl is admitted in the Home in the infant stage, the child could stay in the Home till he/she finishes higher secondary course. The children are activised to enrich good manners and discipline. In the district, four free schools, one each at Pattabiram, Puzhal, Maduravoyal and Poonamallee are maintained by this league.

St. Mary's Service Centre-Chengalpattu

This institution was founded in June 1983, with the aim of uplifting the young destitute widows, young married women deserted by their husbands, married women suppressed by their drunkard spouses, destitute young girls who could not get married due to dowry constraint, school dropouts and those who cannot go in for higher studies due to financial reasons and women suffering from various difficulties or problems. By providing vocational training such as tailoring. embroidery, typewriting, etc., this centre gives physical, spiritual and moral courage to these categories of women.

This centre was started to rehabilitate two young widows one with three children and another with one child. To provide them work, it started a tailoring training centre. Initially, students from Chengalpattu alone started seeking admission. Later, girls from adjoining villages came to know of the services and activities of the centre and they began to enroll themselves as its students.

Presently, this centre conducts 1. tailoring, dress making and cutting for illiterates; 2. higher grade in needle work and dress making and embroidery; and 3. typewriting, shorthand in Tamil and English.

Every year, about 200 students are admitted in the tailoring and embroidery sections, 70 to 75 in typewriting and 8 to 12 students in shorthand section[20].

A sum of Rs.30/- is collected as fee from the students learning tailoring and embroidery. The deserving poor students are however exempted from payment of monthly fees. Each year, about 100 deserving poor students are provided with whatever they need for tailoring training. The centre has donated 250 sewing machines to the most deserving poor girls.

It is worthmentioning that the centre has extended financial assistance to three heart patients who were the poorest of the poor for their surgical operations in Vijaya Hospital, Madras.

Indian Council for Child Welfare

The Indian Council for Child Welfare, Tamil Nadu branch was started in 1953. The Chengalpattu branch was one of the earliest to be started. The District Collector is the President of the District branch and the other members of the Council are officials and social workers. Its objectives are:

To initiate or undertake directly or through its branches or officiated bodies, schemes for furtherance of child welfare in the State; to coordinate,

activise and help in the development of child welfare programmes in the State; to create positive public opinion of child development programmes on a scientific basis; and, to create an awareness of problems that children face and to find positive solution and thus make a better world for the children of our State particularly the deprived young.

Over the years, the council has expanded its activities and has grown. Now it is considered as one of the leading voluntary agencies working in the field of child welfare in Tamil Nadu. At present, the Council is engaged in the following activities[21].

In the year 1975, it started 10 balwadies at Somangalam, when this area was taken up for implementing Integrated Child Development Services Programme. The balwadies already established by this Council were shifted to other areas. At present, the Council runs one creche in the following places for the children of working women. Alapakkam, Mannivakkam, Otteri Extension, Potheri (two creches), Kattankolathur, Peramanur, Singapperumal Koil in Kattan kolathur Block, Kovoor and Paranaipudur in Kundrathur Block, Thanneerkulam and Kilambakkam in Thiruvallur Block.

Destitute Home

This is a hostel maintained by ICCW, for destitute boys transferred from the Mahabodhi Society, situated in Kilambakkam, a small village near Thiruvallur. This hostel has 22 boys. They do their schooling in the local primary school at Kilambakkam and the higher secondary school at Chevvapet.

Community Counselling Centre for the Handicapped Children

This council is running a community counselling centre for the handicapped children at Kattankolathur. For the past three years, the council has been working in nine village panchayats comprising nearly 32 villages. All the disabled children in these villages are identified and helped according to their needs. Since August 1990, the Council has selected another 10 village panchayats covering nearly 27 villages and has been doing the same services to the disabled. Besides, the council organises others meet, talks on prevention of disability, film shows, school health education programmes, screening camps on eye, and dental, health exhibitions on health and care of babies. So far, the Council has extended medical help for 52, counselling for 116, referral service to 16 and early identification and treatment for 267. It has supplied aids to 13 disabled.

On 27 August 1990, it conducted an eye screening camp at Kayarambedu village of the district, with a team of doctors from Madras Eye Hospital, where 282 children were screened, of whom 24 were recommended for special care. On 19 February 1991, a screening camp on dental health was organised by this council at Thirukatchur village, with the help of a team of

doctors from the Chengalpattu Medical College dental wing. During this camp, 362 children were screened, of whom 174 were given on the spot treatment, and 59 recommended for special treatment.

The Lions Club of Madras - Poovai[22]

The Worldwide largest service movement was founded in the United States of America as early as 1917. The movement spread its wings in India in the year 1956 with Noshir N.Pandole as the First District Governor of District 304 comprising India, Burma and Ceylon. Today in India, there are about 3200 Lions Clubs with a membership of 1.20 lakhs. The First club in Madras was started on 31 October 1957, under the name "Madras Host". The Host Club sponsored Madras East, in turn, it sponsored Lions Club of Avadi. The Avadi Lions club sponsored the Lions Club of Madras-Poonamallee in the year 1971.

From the inception, the club is doing dedicated service for the blind. More than 30 eye screening camps in and around Poonamallee and Sriperumbudur were conducted. Around 36000 eye patients were treated by minor surgery and cataract surgery and free distribution of spectacles was made to more than 8000 poor people. As there is lot of scope to help the poor sightless persons, a permanent eye clinic was started and a fullfledged eye hospital with seven beds and an operation theatre was commissioned in Poonamallee. Besides, a Trust was created for Diabetic Research in Poonamallee and it is helping hundreds of persons to diagnose the diabetic and is advising the patients accordingly. A creche has also been adopted by the Lions Club. Medical check up is carried out periodically with the help of the doctor members of the club.

These three are the Lions Club's permanent projects. The club is also helping the poor students by granting scholarships and supplying books, note books and uniforms. Every year, the club supplies free clothes to Sarojini Varadappan Girls' Destitute Home, Poonamallee.

Democratic Association for Education and Rural Development - Chengalpattu

The Democratic Association for Education and Rural Development, Tamil Nadu (DEAR) is a service organisation, registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975 in the year 1982 and it is working for the betterment of the weaker sections in the district. A group of friends in their college days in 1970 involved in service activities and after graduation, everybody secured job in different spheres. But still, they wanted to involve themselves in service activities and as a result DEAR was formed. This Organisation is managed by an experienced professional social worker. The society has the following objectives" : Through Social Education, to make the people aware of their duties, rights and responsibilities to impart working knowledge and to create a feeling of oneness among the people; to give

guidance, assistance and advice in the formation of non-political organisation and cooperation among the poor farmers and labourers; to help the needy in carrying out their developmental programmes; and to render social service to the people in distress, at times of calamities and emergency, and to sponsor needy children for their education.

To achieve these objectives, DEAR has involved in developmental education and rural development activities in the villages of Chengalpattu-MGR district, particularly in Kattankolathur and Thirukalukundram Blocks, since 1982. The methods used by DEAR were non-formal training for youths and women in groups, night school coachings for school going children and dropouts, skill formation programmes like tailoring for women, health education and leprosy awareness through approaches, etc. Initially, all these activities did not have the desired effect. DEAR decided to modify its approach, to create awareness among the people on various aspects like community health, nutrition, development, population explosion, government programmes and the various social and cultural problems and as a result, DEAR Cultural team was formed. Through DEAR's Volunteers *Red Nosers* and through DEAR's music team, awareness among the villagers are created[23].

DEAR's activities like group meetings, trainings and bringing together the weaker sections, enable them to get themselves involved in cooperative ventures. DEAR also help the physically handicapped to take up economic activities to improve their economic positions and enable them to stand on their own legs. So far, 19 physically handicapped have been helped. Similarly, DEAR also helps the leprosy cured patients. About 20 leprosy patients at Calvarinagar near Chengalpattu have been assisted by DEAR in setting up petty shops, and for sheep rearing. The association has infused a sense of thrift in the minds of the villagers, as a result they are investing a portion of their income under various small savings schemes. It also conducts evening classes for the poor drop out children.

During 1991, the organisation donated books and note books to the poor school going children of Vilvarayanallur, Gendarachery and Mudugarai.

Annai Indira Social Welfare and Educational Association - Poraiyur

This is a registered social welfare organisation, established in 1958 at Poraiyur Sirunagaram in Cheyyur taluk, to provide education to all boys and girls without discrimination of caste or creed; to conduct schools for children and adults, colleges, reading rooms, libraries, health centres, and to organise lectures, seminars, concerts and other means of communications with the object of propagating the ideals of Gandhiji.

The Association is managed by President, vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and eight executive members who implement its activities. The association raises its funds through donations and membership fees[24].

It conducts awareness camps in various places of the district, and also tailoring course for deserted, destitute women and widows in the age group of 18-30 years.

Christ for the Rural Mission - West Tambaram

This is a registered voluntary social service organisation, functioning since 1979. The main objective of this organisation is to uplift the poor, at times when they are in dire need. This organisation had been attending to the economic needs of the poor people for more than a decade. In the late seventies, when there was a severe drought, this mission strained every nerve to distribute food packets to the victims, and also old clothes received from the *Help the Aged* - a London based institution, about 5500 families in and around Chengalpattu. This mission has inaugurated a Children's Home at Maiyor village in the year 1982, through which 20 orphans are educated. It distributes clothes to 150 persons every year during festive occasions. This mission has been propagating the evils emanating from consumption of liquor. It had its impact in two villages in the district, where any addicts refrained from drinking even when the liquor had been licenced for sale[25]. This mission had also been stressing the importance of upholding moral values in everyone's life for which it properly quotes from Christian, Islamic and Hindu scriptures. The members of this mission canvass these principles door to door, and receive favourable reaction from many persons. This organisation has been receiving voluntary donations from several persons in India as well as abroad for its maintenance.

The Social Service Centre - Vandalur

This Centre was established by Dr. William David in 1964, to render rehabilitation and social service to the blind as well as needy. At present, this centre is engaged in various welfare activities, such as imparting vocational training to adult blind and disabled girls, in tailoring, knitting and recanning of furniture, and in cottage industries, *viz.*, making of candles, sealing wax, agarbathies, etc.

During 1989, the Government of Tamil Nadu allotted 15 grounds of land to this centre, for establishing an integrated school for blind. This school at present has 105 students on its roll, of whom 26 are blind and disabled. Besides, a hostel for the disabled is run by this centre. In the survey conducted by the centre to detect the disabled, so far 40 disabled children and 20 adult disabled have been identified and their requirements fulfilled[26]. Four orthopaedically handicapped persons have been assisted by the centre to establish telephone booths.

Beautitudes (Damien Foundation of Belgium) - Polambakkam

Initially, the Home was started by a group of Belgium people in the year 1960, with the aim to rehabilitate the destitute leprosy patients. From

15th December 1964, the Home started functioning under the guidance of Dr. Hemerijedx. The Home is under the administrative charge of a social worker. Initially, there were 30 inmates. At present, four male and six female patients are admitted here. The objectives of the Home are to provide happy life to the destitutes by providing them free food, clothing and medical aid[27].

Depending on their physical ability, the patients are engaged in small chores such as cleaning the surroundings, gardening, mat weaving and candle making. A social worker looks after the welfare of the cured patients. He arranges loans for them under the self employment scheme for setting up of petty shops, cycle repair shops and for cattle breeding, etc.

Ramakrishna Mission- Malliankaranai

Ramakrishna Mission Students Home, Mylapore was started in 1905 to provide shelter for deserving boys who were orphans and destitutes. In 1932, the Home received a gift of land in Malliankaranai village in Uttiramerur taluk and income derived from the sale of paddy cultivated in the land, was best utilised for supporting the students of the Home at Mylapore. When the members of the mission visited Malliankaranai village, they were moved by the backwardness of the area. Later, they decided to improve this socially and educationally backward region.

When the World War-II broke out, the Mylapore Home was shifted temporarily to Uttiramerur and this can be said to be the beginning of the 'missions' social work in the district. The teachers and students of the Home used to visit Malliankaranai and tried to educate the boys there as an extension activity. Gradually, a regular school and a free hostel for Adi-dravidars and other backward classes were established in 1945 and 1947 respectively. At present, the school has eight classes with 450 students on roll and the hostel could accommodate 46 boarders.

For all these years, the Home has been helping the villages in and around Malliankaranai by various means. It has donated a building to government in its premises to start a health sub-centre. The Mission, with able assistance of the villagers of Manickkanatham village and with the help of students of its Technical Institute and other college students, has executed repairs to the existing road from Malliankaranai to Manickkanatham[28].

A drinking water well at the cost of Rs.25,000/- has been sunk for the benefit of Manickkanatham villagers. The mission has organised a dental camp, and distributed medicines to the patients free of cost. It has arranged free coaching classes for students from Vth to VIIIth standards, for 10 months, and distribute uniforms to 100 students free of cost during 1990-91. A television set has been donated by this mission to benefit Malliankaranai villagers. It conducts youth day celebrations and encourages the youth in elocution, recitation, music, drawing and painting. Nearly 2000 villagers in and around Malliankaranai are benefited through the Mission's social service

schemes. The mission also maintains two more branches of Ramakrishna Math and Mission centre, one at Kancheepuram and another at Hanumanthaputhur in Chengalpattu-MGR district.

St. Joseph Arul Illam - Pallavaram

The sisters of Bon Secour Order, as one of their dedicated services to humanity, started this Arul Illam at Pallavaram in 1980 for the care of poor orphans of all community and religions. Many children brought up here are accommodated later on in various sister institutions[29]. Twenty five children are accommodated here. The expenditure to run the orphanage is met from out of the donations and government aid. Apart from academic education, these children are imparted vocational training in typewriting and tailoring.

St.Joseph Home for Children - K.K.Pudur - Karunguzhi

K.K.Pudur a remote village having mostly cooly workers and small farmers as its population, is a dry and drought prone area. The sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, and indigenous congregation doing apostolic work in sixteen Diosceses in India, started a convent at K.K.Pudur village in the year 1911, with the prime aim of teaching catechism to children and to eradicate illiteracy and superstition, especially, among women.

The primary school which was started only for girls along with the convent in the year 1911 has impressively achieved this goal. Cent per cent literacy has been introduced because of the constant efforts taken by the sisters in this venture[30].

The primary school has grown as a middle school with 379 children. Among them, 150 children are orphans, who are staying in the orphanage maintained by the congregation. The Home also runs a primary health Centre with a mother and child care unit. A day care home, for babies, is also run enabling the mothers of the locality to go for work in the fields to eke out their livelihood. The sisters engage themselves in social work among the downtrodden and organise Mather Sangams.

Holy Apostles Convent St. Babies Home-St. Thomas Mount

St. Thomas Mount Babies Home is a Social Welfare organisation geared towards the development of socio-economically weaker sections of the society. This is a residential creche established in 1970 (through the funds evolved by the Christian Children's Fund) for abandoned and destitute children. This home implements various welfare programmes for the children as well as the neighbouring community. Under the Home's Residential programme, about 75 destitute children are benefited. So far about 1400 children have been given shelter here.

The parentless children are sent for adoption both in India as well as abroad. The homeless children are continued to stay here until they manage to sustain themselves. To promote the educational standard of the children,

the home organises coaching classes through Ladies Clubs. Vocational guidance and counselling are also given to the needy. The home arranges holiday camps on various themes like social awareness and personality development. In collaboration with the Rotaract and Rotary Club of Madras coromandal, this convent organised a massive T.B. and immunisation campaign during 1991 by which about 1000 adults and children were benefited. Nutrition demonstrations are conducted so as to enable the community to understand the implicacy of low cost nutritious food. Supplementary feeding scheme is also implemented by this home, which benefits about 200 children. Vocational and placement services are also rendered by the home. So far, about 70 individuals have been imparted vocational training, in tailoring and small scale industries[31].

Under the Income Generation Programme, loans have been arranged to the needy to start small scale industries. So far, 38 women have availed of this offer, through the home. This home is also keen in women's development and environmental hygiene. It organises Madhar Sangams and educates the women in various spheres of life. With the help of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, it has set up 450 smokeless choolas and promoted low cost scientific cooking method among the community. Houseless families have been provided with houses through the home. The project area of this organisation includes Alandur, Nandambakkam and St. Thomas Mount.

Duraisamy Generous Social Educational Association - Vilvarayanallur

This is a voluntary social service organisation, established in the year 1976, with the objectives of providing education to children and adults by establishing schools and colleges; establishing orphanages and community halls; working for the welfare of the economically weaker section and promoting women's liberation.

To achieve the aims and aspirations of the changing society, education has been a proven medium. Having this idea in mind, this association has been doing its might. In early 1917's, Thiru Duraisamy started schools in six neighbouring villages in order to educate the poor. After his demise, all the schools except the one at Vilvarayanallur have changed hands and the present Chairman Thiru. V.Krishnamoorthy, took charge of the management of the Vilvarayanallur school. A committee, consisting of a General Secretary, Joint Secretary-*cum*-Treasurer and six Executive Members has been formed, to look after the functioning of the school. Initially, an Elementary school was established, and later it was converted into a higher elementary school. The school has 12 teachers of whom five are paid by the Association, and others are paid out of government grant. Apart from the school, the Association maintains a creche with the central assistance for the convenience of the women labourers of the village, which takes care of the children below five years.

Through 210 adult education centres, it has produced 6375 literates. At present, the Association maintains adult education centres at Ellapuram Panchayat Union, where 68 Adult Education Teachers have been employed. The Human Resources Development Department, Government of India, helps this project.

This Association maintains reading rooms in 14 centres, where newspapers, magazines and other useful books are available. For the successful maintenance of these Nilayams, the Human Resource Development Department has contributed Rs.1.25 lakhs, while the contribution of the Association is Rs.15,000/-.

Under the scheme of condensed course of education, widows and deserted women in the age group of 15 to 35 years are given free education, with food and shelter. Also, they are paid Rs.50/- for general expenses. They are allowed to sit for the government examination for VIIIth Standard after two years of study. In the meantime, they learn tailoring and other industrial training. For this purpose, the Central Social Welfare Board releases Rs.2.5 lakhs for every two years. Each woman on successful completion of the training, is given a sewing machine free of cost. More than 100 women have been benefited by the scheme.

To maintain milch animals this Association arranges loans @ Rs.3,650/- from the Central Social Welfare Board. So far 20 women who are below the poverty line have been benefited.

A mini health centre with a male nursing health worker, a nursing mother and three assistants is maintained by this Association, to cater to the needs of the people in surrounding villages. For this purpose, the institution contributes Rs.12,000/- while the Government grant is Rs.18,000/-.

The Association also maintains a Destitute Home for 157 poor children. The expenditure for each child is Rs.2,300/- per annum. About 100 children are fed through central assistance, five have been adopted by Apex Club of Madras while 52 children are given free education, training in spinning, mat weaving, tailoring and other handicrafts. They are also trained in music and dance. The association also trained in music and dance. The association also inculcates the sense of thrift in the minds of the people. So far 200 villagers have opened recurring deposit accounts in the post office.

The association has constructed two borewells and installed a telephone for the use of the villagers. The people of the village are provided with free legal aid, whenever they need it[32].

It has setteld 276 orphans in life. More than 560 children are looked after by the creche, maintained by the association. Above all, 75,000 people have been given treatment so far in the Mini-Health Centre run by the Association. It is worthmentioning that the Association has spent so far Rs.75/- lakh to achieve the above objectives.

Light for Life Society - Nandhivaram - Guduvancheri

Light for Life Society was founded on 14 November 1985, with nine members who involved themselves in voluntary social service for the society. It is registred in December 1986, under the Tamilnadu Societies Registration Act 1975. It is also registered with Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act- 1976.

This society aims at total rural development through peoples participation. The major aims are: to educate people through awareness generation programmes; to establish training centres; to run schools, and health centres; to form women and youth associations at village level; to assist government departments to achieve their aims; to liaise between people and government in the development of the society; to encourage arts and crafts; and 8. to provide agro-based farm activities such as poultry, piggery, dairy, rabbitry, sericulture and api culture.

From its inception, the society has given training in tailoring, embroidery, knitting and bag making, for about 243 girls, widows destitutes and physically handicapped[33]. About 280 women and more than 200 youth have been trained in awareness generation programmes. About 10 Women Associations, as well as four Youth Associations have been formed after these training.

In order to build unity among the villagers, the society has conducted 12 awareness education programmes. To implement all these schemes, the society has spent more than Rs.1.16 lakhs, for the past five years.

Children's Home of Hope - Maduravoyal

The Children's Home of Hope was first started at Chembarambakkam, with 10 children of leprosy patients, so that, they could live in a normal and wholesome life. The school was later shifted to Maduravoyal, in order that these children may have opportunity to grow with the children leading normal life. The Home gives asylum to other destitute children also. The Home was originally designed to accommodate 50 children, but due to persistent demand from all quarters, the strength has now increased to 120. The children between the age group of five and 17 both boys and girls are admitted here. They are fed, clothed and educated by the Home. The children are sent to nearby schools to prosecute their education.

Among the 120 children in the home, 30 are affected by leprosy and nine by tuberculosis. The children affected by leprosy are regularly attending the German Leprosy Relief Hospital, Shenoynagar, while the children affected by tuberculosis attend the T.B. Hospital at Chetput for intensive care and treatment.

The home's children, after completing their high school, higher secondary or collegiate education, have been suitably employed and many

have settled in married life[34]. The Home's children also participate in cultural and sports activities, which are usually conducted by social welfare agencies and Rotary Club.

St.Anne's Home for Children - Kilacheri

The Congregation of St.Anne, Royapuram, a charitable institution, started its convent for the diffusion of knowledge and education of the depressed classes and out-castes as early as 1863 at Kilacheri, in the Chengalpattu-MGR district. This Congregation has 11 Dioceses in South India, of which more than 500 sisters are engaged in social service in several fields such as education, medical, social and evangelical[35].

This society runs a boarding house for destitute children and a higher secondary school for girls. The boarding home for the destitutes was opened as early as 1874, and it has now 250 destitute and orphan children. The orphans are provided with free food, clothes, books, etc. The strength of the Higher Secondary School is 908. This school caters to the needs of poor and backward children who cannot afford to go to the city schools. For those who need individual care and attention in studies, they are admitted in the orphanage.

Gurukulam Kalvi Kuzhu - Madurantakam

This is a voluntary social service organisation established during 1949, by one Thavathiru Alagaradikal at Madurantakam, to spread the themes of Thirukkural and to establish educational institutions and hostels for backward and Adi-dravidar students.

The Gurukulam Kalvi Kuzhu since its inception is keen on spreading the message of Saint Thiruvalluvar. This Kuzhu conducts oratorical, essay, recitation and elocution competitions on Thirukkural every year and a primary school, two high schools, one each for backward classes and Adi-dravidar students, at Madurantakam. It also renders free homoeopathic medical care to the villagers in and around Madurantakam[36].

The Gurukulam also imparts training in mat weaving, hand composing, tailoring and typewriting. The Gurukulam printing press, undertakes printing of many books on various themes like arts, crafts and literature. Podhumarai a monthly journal is also published by this Kuzhu. To implement all these schemes, this council spends Rs.75,000/- per annum.

Rural Development and Educational Society - Arkadu (village) - Cheyyur Taluk

This is a social service organisation, established at Arkadu village in Cheyyur taluk, by some of the enthusiastic and service minded citizens in the year 1983.

The Society aims to create awareness among the people, to work for the upliftment of the poor depressed classes, youth, women and children, to

eradicate illiteracy and untouchability among the people, to educate the people on various welfare schemes implemented by the Government and to *liaise* between the people and the Government. To achieve these aims, it conducts adult literacy classes and various training camps for women and youth. Through the society's adult education programmes, about 100 members in 20 villages have been benefited so far.

It has also arranged loans through banks and Government for the villagers for setting up of cycle shops, for buying plough bulls, carts and motor engines and for rearing goats and cattles. The society has established a small library at Arkadu village with the financial assistance from the Government[37]. It has also established a village council, which meets the Government officials for solving the day-to-day problems arising in the villages.

Sharon Trust - Pallavaram

This is a registered charitable trust doing voluntary social service to the community and was founded during 1989. This trust maintains three children homes at old Pallavaram, Cantonment Pallavaram and Cuddalore[38]. When it was founded, there were about 50 poor and orphan children on its roll and at present, there are 120 children at old Pallavaram, 50 at Cantonment Pallavaram and 30 at Cuddalore Children Home. These Homes provide free food, clothing, accommodation, education books, note-books and other educational requirements to their students. The Trust also extends its helping hand to poor widows, by providing clothes and extending free medical care.

Development Assisting Centre - Kunrathur

(World Vision of India)

Development Assisting Centre (DAC) is one of the few projects that are directly funded and implemented by World Vision of India. World Vision of India is an International Christian Humanitarian Organisation involved in child care, relief, rehabilitation and community development work, since 1987 at Kunrathur Block. The area of operation covers 24 villages with a population of 20,000 with 3500 families. The project office is located at Poonamallee, and the Coordinator holds the over-all responsibility for the project. To facilitate easy access to the community and for purposes of identification, the Development Staff live in the target villages.

DAC aims at total development in the selected target area. It is an approach and attempt to bring qualitative change in the lives of the poor and the needy. Needs of the community are widely discussed, analysed with the full participation of the members of the community. This creates a sense of ownership of the programmes within the community. It starts with the people, and seeks their participation to plan their own development process in the areas of health, education, housing, agriculture, animal husbandry, environmental care and leadership.

To facilitate community health needs, 25 Women Health Volunteers were identified and regular trainings given to them in mother and child care, family planning, sanitation, leprosy and kitchen gardening. Women Health volunteers were linked with the Health Workers of the Primary Health Centres. Immunization, Vitamin 'A' distribution and other programmes are carried out effectively in all the villages through the coordination of PHC and Women Health Volunteers. With the coordination of the Institute of Public Health, Poonamallee, Healthy Baby shows are held. Free medical camps are conducted with the association of other agencies in the project area. The campaign on *Sanitation* has resulted in installing toilets in 50 houses.

Orientation/awareness programmes on *Improved Milk Production* and *Animal Care* are carried out in the villages with the assistance of State Animal Husbandry Department. Mass camps are held in villages, animals and birds are vaccinated, dewormed and general health complaints are attended to. As a result, the community people have been made aware of the importance of vaccination of their animals. The importance of insuring the animals has been widely accepted by the farmers.

More than 100 farmers were trained in the latest technologies in agriculture. With the association of State Agriculture Department, subsidised inputs like weedicide, zinc sulphate, azospirillum and plough are given to the farmers. The training of the farmers in recommended technologies has substantially increased the paddy yield in the target area. Five model paddy fields taken up to experiment the advised seasonal technologies. With the association of Ministry of Civil Supplies, DAC has conducted *Save Grain Campaign*, involving 75 farmers at Erumaiyur village. Ornamental flower cultivation training programme was conducted with the colloboration of Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. The training has equipped the farmers to control pests and improve the yield.

Farmer's clubs have been organised at Erumaiyur, Kallathipet, Sirukalathoor, Poonthandalam and Kolumanivakkam villages. These clubs are affiliated to the Farmer's Training Centre.

Massive kitchen garden and mushroom cultivation compaign has been carried out with the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. More than 400 families have kitchen gardens in their backyards. This has enhanced their economy, provided nutritional benefits to their food and enhanced the usage of waste water.

To provide employment opportunities, vocational training is given to the men and women. One hundred and fifty women have been trained in sewing and basket making. Women are employed in leather and export garment companies in chamki designing. Twenty five women have been trained while 50 men have been trained in vocational trades such as auto mechanism, T.V. and Radio mechanism and Electrician course. Village youth are trained in poultry, piggery, rabbit rearing and dairy development. Duck

farmers are given one day orientation, on profitable duck farming. Women are trained in nutrition and food preservation by the Ministry of Food and Nutrition.

The project has introduced revolving loan benefit programme in nine villages. This programme is run and monitored by the development committees in the villages. The committee selects the beneficiary for the distribution of loans. The loans revolve among the families within the community. Loans have been distributed to the tune of Rs.81,000/- benefiting 45 families.

Two ground level water tanks have been constructed at two villages, *i.e.* Chinnapanicheri and Poonthandalam with a capacity of 30,000 litres. People contributed their unskilled labour freely for the construction. The DAC has contributed Rs.1,28000/- towards the construction of the water tanks. Two hundred and thirty families will be benefited through the supply of drinking water from the tanks[39].

Training, Seminars and Camps

The DAC provide training to community leaders and people in women rights (legal). It also conducts free eye camp and awareness camps on girl child. Women are given awareness on their legal rights, dowry, land, property, marriage and free legal aid. The importance of girl child is focussed through seminars with the association of National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Poonamallee, DAC has conducted an eye camp in which 230 people were screened and 50 spectacles and mobility canes were distributed.

DAC has organised 24 development associations in the villages, 12 for men and 12 for women. These committees have been affiliated to Nehru Yuvakendra and registered under Tamil Nadu Societies Act. Periodical trainings are given to the selected committee leaders in Leadership Development and they are linked with the resourceful banks, government departments, and non-governmental agencies. The committee members provide voluntary assistance for their village development activities. As a result of the good functioning of the committee, Banks and Nehru Yuvak Kendra have implemented useful programmes through these committees. The village development committees work hand in hand with the Panchayats in villages.

Church of South India - Diocese of Madras

The Church of South India, - Diocese of Madras, maintains many voluntary social service organisations in the district[40]. They are:

CSI Home for Children (Girls) - Chengalpattu

This Home consisting of 177 children, caters mainly to hostel accommodation with food for children from villages where there are no educational facilities beyond standard V. Most of these children are destitutes and receive maintenance subsidy from the CSI Council for Child Care in Bangalore. The

Government of Tamil Nadu also provide a little grant. The children receive food, clothing (thrice a year) medical care and tuition in the home premises.

Home of Abandoned Life - Chengalpattu

This home looks after 122 children, born to leprosy infected parents. The children themselves do not carry any infection. However, the children undergo regular medical check up to ensure that the ailment of their parents does not infect them as well. A subsidy is received for looking after these children from CSI Council for child care, Bangalore, as well as from Bharat Aid Sponsors in Sweden. These children are provided with food, clothing, medical care and tuition in the home.

CSI DAY Centre - Chengalpattu

This Centre caters to children from infancy to VIIth Std. About 86 children from very poor families are afforded breakfast, lunch and evening snacks with regular coaching in lessons suitable to each age group.

Mahimai Illam - Chengalpattu

This is a home for mentally retarded children, and presently there are 26 children under a teacher specially trained to look after them. There is no aid for this institution and the total maintenance cost is met by the Diocese of Madras, Church of South India.

CSI Welfare Centre - Chengalpattu

This Centre directs its activities in the field of medicine. One clinic is located in the CSM compound, Chengalpattu, the other one at Kancheepuram high road, Chengalpattu, and seven other clinics in the rural parts of the district. To run these clinics the diocese has appointed local based nursing staff. The Medical Officer visits these clinics once a week.

Cheshire Home of India - Madras - Kovalam *(for the Relief of Suffering)*

Cheshire Home is a place of hopeful endeavour[41]. It is a place of shelter and encouragement, when the residents can acquire a sense of belonging by contributing within their capabilities to its functioning and development. This home is also a place to share with others and from which help may be rendered to others who are less fortunate; it helps the individuals inspite of their handicap to gain confidence and develop independence and interest. The Cheshire Homes in India are quite similar to Cheshire Homes in the United Kingdom, - a direct result of the vision and concern of the founder, Group Captain Lord Leonard Cheshire. As he travelled the World over, he became aware of the tremendous needs of the disabled and deprived, particularly in developing countries. The number of Cheshire Homes, around the World now is 184, spread over in 18 countries, of which 22 are in India and at Madras, there are two units, one at Kovalam, a fishing

hamlet situated about 37 kilometres from Madras, facing the sea and the other at Manapakkam, Madras.

The first Cheshire Home, Anbu Nilayam, as it is called in Tamil, in Madras was started in December 1958 at (Kovalam) by Group Captain Lord Leonard Cheshire and the late Mrs. Mary Clubwala Jadhav, with a handful of residents.

This unit is housed on land belonging to the Arch Bishop of Madras, Mylapore, in a 100 years old building of the De Monte Trust at Kovalam. The strength of the home is 50, consisting of both male and female, who are severely handicapped, infirm, chronically ill, aged, blind, deaf and dumb, or totally disabled both physically and mentally. The age group of the residents ranges from five to 90 years. This unit provides care and protection to the inmates with boarding and lodging and also individual medical attention. This is a secular institution and the services rendered to them are free of charge. The residents are kept occupied mainly by attending to their daily chores in the running of the homes through some of the severely handicapped depend on one another for their personal needs.

Vocational programmes like patch work, tailoring, paper bag making, handicrafts such as simple dress-making, shell and bead-thread are all carried out for which the residents are encouraged, giving a little pocket money for their effort and work. The home has its own vegetable garden and its produce meets only a part of the Home's requirement.

Cheshire Home - Manappakkam

The Second Cheshire Home, an off-shoot of the Kovalam Cheshire Home, - which is also a non-sectarian, - was started on 29 February 1984, with the specific purpose of providing rehabilitation facilities and vocational and handicraft training to the boys who have not had early education or any training. This home is intended for 50 handicapped boys, but the present strength is, however, 40. Boys who need surgical correction, physiotherapy and walking practice are referred to the K.K. Nagar Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centre.

Six of the boys attend a neighbouring School and the rest are gainfully employed in the operation of equipment such as hand-operated looms, motorised sewing machines, plastic injection moulding machine, etc. Hand work such as korai, mat weaving, tailoring, etc., are taught here. To maintain these two homes, about Rs.2.35 lakhs is spent every year.

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CHAPTER - 19

PLACES OF INTEREST

Chengalpattu-MGR district, of all the districts in Tamil Nadu, has been the centre of attraction for a variety of reasons. The places that attract the tourists are larger in number than in any other districts. It has the best Water Bird Sanctuary, in the Country, the first major artistic monuments fashioned out of hard rock in South India, the Seven Pagodas and others, the great temple city, - Kancheepuram, the greatest Zoo in the State - Arignar Anna Zoological Park, the Pulicat lake, the Melmaruvathur Adhi Parasakthi Temple, etc. Mamallapuram and Kancheepuram are not merely places of tourist importance but they played a vital role in the South Indian history. These two places reflect the arts and architecture, the social, political and cultural history of South India. Besides these, the district has a number of temples which are not only old but very famous. The places referred to hereunder are the most important in the district which deserve detailed description and narration. The several legends that are narrated are for the purpose of highlighting the importance of the places, - while the historical background of these and other villages is described in greater detail, in the Chapter on *HISTORY*.

Acharapakkam (Madurantakam taluk : 6827)

Acharapakkam, the headquarters of the Acharapakkam Panchayat Union, is about 96 km. away, on the grand southern trunk road of Madras. It is also the headquarters of the firka. It is about 15 km. from Madurantakam and has railway station in its name at a distance of about one kilometre. All the southern bound trains in metregauge lines pass through this station. The National Highways NH 45, which is very busy with vehicular traffic, passes through this place.

This place which is one of the important Sivasthalas, was sung by the Nayanmars, Sambandhar, Tirunavukkarasar, Manickavasagar, Sekkizhar and other poets. There are a few interesting stories which explain the name cause of the village. One of them is that Tharakatchan, Viyanmali and Kamalatchan had a quarrel with the Devas and used to torture them and other people with their three flying forts'. The Devas begged for help from Lord Siva who promised to destroy the forts. The Devas prepared a chariot for Lord Siva to use in the battle against the three persons. They had the earth as the chariot proper, the four vedas as four horses, Lord Brahma as the driver, the sun and the moon as the wheels, the Meru Mountain as the bow, Lord Thirumal as the arrow, Agni (Fire God) as the arrow's sharp point, Adhiseshan as the string and Vayudeva as the chariot wings. The devas, amongst their busy war preparations forgot or neglected Lord Vinayaka, who in return thought it fit to teach the Devas a lesson, broke the axle of the chariot. The place at which the axle was broken was called Achirupakkam (Achu + Iru + Pakkam)

= Achu=axle; Iru=broke; and, Pakkam=Village. Achirupakkam has later been corrupted as Acharapakkam.

Another story is that the Pandya King deputed his Minister to bring sand from the Ganges. When the carts returned with sand, the river Vaigai was in spates and the axles of the vehicles which broke rendered the vehicle immobile. On the suggestions from some passersby, the Minister visited a nearby Konnai tree where he found a big hole and saw a golden coloured fresh lizard entering it. When he suddenly shot at it, to his amazement he saw blood oozing out of the hole. When the bushes there were cleared, he could see a Linga. He was quick to convey these facts to the Pandya King, who, on the suggestions from the Minister, ordered the construction of a temple on that spot. When the king came there to attend the Kumbabishekam, he found two Sivalingams installed in the temple, with two different sanctum sanctorums "the Swayambu Lingam" opposite to the sacred pillar, and the other opposite to the gopuram entrance. The Minister when enquired about this, explained to the king that Swayambu Lingam was 'Emai Atcheesar' and the other 'Umai Atcheesar'. Daily poojas are offered, even now, to both the Sivalingams.

A number of inscriptions found on the walls of this temple, describe the donations made by Pandya, Chola and Vijayanagar kings. The Brahmotsavam of this temple is celebrated during April-May. Festivals attract a large gathering from far and near.

This town panchayat has travellers' bungalow, government high school, panchayat union elementary school, veterinary dispensary, sub-registrar's office, police station, poultry farm, telephone exchange, post office, community hall, branch library, maternity centre, carpentry unit, Adi-dravida hostel, cooperative milk supply union, and cooperative rural bank. Every Sunday weekly shandy trading mainly in cattle, grains, clothes and vegetables is held. The main occupation of the people of this village is agriculture.

Ambathur (Saidapet taluk: 1,15,901)

Ambathur is an Industrial Centre and township which is 16 km. to the west of Madras city and situated on the Madras-Avadi Trunk Road. It has railway station, bearing the same name on the Madras-Arakonam broadgauge line. Frequent bus services, both town and mofussil, help the people in transportation.

This ancient village, being very near to Madras city with rail and road facilities is in an advantageous location. This is the biggest small scale industrial estate not only in Chengalpattu-MGR district but in the whole of South Asia[1]. It is spread over an area of 1221 acres of land with 1370 industries functioning there. Though an attempt to start an industrial estate was made in the year 1961, it had its functioning commissioned in the year 1964, by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Several factors such as suitability

of the soil conditions, communication facilities, availability of raw materials and a large volume of ground water suitable for industrial and domestic purposes, etc., were responsible for seeking this place for the setting up of this industrial estate here. In addition to the 1221 acres of land selected for the Industrial Estate, an extent of 1000 acres adjoining the estate was acquired by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board for housing purposes. For more details such as the activities and achievements of - Industrial estate, please refer to the chapter on *Industries*.

There are two temples here, one for Sri Vinnaraya Perumal and another for Lord Siva. The latter is very old and dilapidated. Temples for Lord Muruga and for the local deity Kannatamman can be seen here. The Mounaswami Matam, which has a temple for Sri Bhuvaneswari Amman inside, attracts a large number of the devotees of Mounaswami.

Once a major panchayat, Ambathur was made a township in the 1960's. It has now attained the status of selection grade Municipaliy[2]. Sri Ramasamy Mudaliar's High School, two panchayat union elementary schools, one girls high school. A.M.M. Charities hospital, veterinary dispensary, a Madhar Sangam, a maternity centre, a carpentry union, a police station, etc., are located here. Consequent on the developments of industries, several housing colonies have sprung up. Around the industrial estate, several industrial units have grown up, to swell the number of industries here. The T.I.Cycles of India Limited are running a factory manufacturing bicycles. The factory produces about 13,00,000 bicycles every year. The capital investment of the company is Rs. 16 crores. The Dunlop Rubber Company has established a factory for the production of motor and giant tyres, cycle tyres, retreading compounds, etc. Details on other important industries that are functioning here, are provided in the Chapter on *INDUSTRIES*.

Arignar Anna Zoological Park or Vandalur Zoological Park

The Government of Tamil Nadu, with a desire to establish a modern Zoological Park under the control of the Forest Department, decided to shift the animals, birds and reptiles from the Madras Corporation Zoo and rehabilitate them in the new park established at Vandalur in the vicinity of Madras and at a distance of 32 km. from there. It has been established over an area of 510 hectares at an estimated cost of about Rupees seven crores. There are five kilometre length of circular and loop roads inside the Zoological park. A children's park over an area of two hectares has been established at the entrance with lawns, beautiful garden, ponds and pet animals enclosures. The entrance to the Zoological park has been beautified by a hillock with caves and waterfall in it.

This zoological park is exhibiting 394 mammals of 54 species, 1003 birds of 98 species and 301 reptiles of 21 species. Animals, birds and reptiles

are received from forests of Tamil Nadu and zoological parks of other states. On reciprocal basis too, animals are procured from zoological parks of other states. Nilgiri langurs and panthers, for example, were given to other zoos in exchange for Thamin Deer and Hog Deer (from Mysore) Nilgais (from Bombay and Mysore) and Black Swans (from National Zoological Park, New Delhi). An Asiatic Lion and two wild asses were brought from Sakkarbag Zoo and a few Janagath of Gujarat State. Enclosure for lion-tailed macaque, monkey cage, deer enclosure, ungulate enclosure, hippopotamus enclosure, bison enclosure, zebra enclosure, rhinoceros enclosure, four crocodile ponds, ... 18 birds enclosures, walk through aviary and transit enclosures have been constructed. These are located in the natural surroundings with a vast area for the animals to move freely. The hippopotamus enclosure has been constructed in an area of 0.4 hectare with three moats with a capacity of 2.3 lakh gallons of water. The animals are kept in natural habitat.

The main objective with which the park functions is to breed the endangered species in this Zoological park. This part has been selected as a breeding centre for black-bucks by the Committee of Director of Zoological Parks of India.

To see the animals and birds kept in natural surroundings, large number of public visit this park. Students from schools as well as colleges, turn up in large numbers to have not only a glimpse of these animals but also to learn more about the animals and their behaviour. On holidays like Pongal Day and Republic Day, the turnout is more, sometimes, running to 10 to 40 thousands. On normal holidays, about 6000 people and on working days about 2500 persons, on an average, visit this Zoological park.

Five elephants of different age groups, left in the enclosures exclusively constructed for them, give the appearance of a herd in the natural habitat. Facilities have been made to have a look at the elephant herd from the top of the water tank on the hillock. An enclosure for birds of prey has been constructed and a rare and endangered species, European Black Vulture is exhibited in it. In the walk through aviary, water birds are displayed.

Islands for monkeys, and enclosures for chimbanzee, ungulates, lion, tigers, birds, crocodiles, otter, panther and bears have also been constructed. Tiger and gharihal from Nandankanan Zoological Park in Orissa State and Rhinoceros from Assam and tigers from Hyderabad have been procured. Exotic animals like Jaguars, pigomy, hippos, liamma, grey gangaroos are also displayed.

The special features of this park are cave model entrance mono-rail rope way, nocturnal animal house, prehistorical animal park, safari parks, walk through aviaaries, reptile house, prey predator concept etc.

Avadi (Sriperumbudur taluk : 1,24,701)

Avadi is situated at a distance of 24 km. on the road leading to Tirupathi and to the west of Madras. It is served by a good network of buses which pass through, originating from Madras. It is also served by the Avadi railway station situated on the Madras-Arakonam broad gauge line. It has got an air force station in that area.

Avadi has become a township since 1 March 1996. It has now become a centre of industrial activities as around it function Ordnance factory, tank factory and the army vehicle depot, - all belonging to the Government of India, The Shaw Wallace Company and the Southern Cables Corporation, manufacturing cables of different types. The Tube Investment of India, having a factory producing varieties of engineering goods, a unit manufacturing steel tubes and several other industries under private management situate here. The headquarters of the Special Armed Police of the Tamil Nadu Government is located here. The Kendriya Vidyalaya, panchayat union higher secondary schools, the government higher secondary school, a few higher secondary schools, run by private management, and a library maintained by the Local Library Authority are the institutions which function here. A police station, telephone exchange and township office are the other offices that function from here. The Highways Department maintains a travellers' bungalow.

Avadi, has now become an extension of the Madras city. The population consists of the office goers to the Madras city and the workers who are employed in the industrial units in and around this township.

Chembarambakkam (Sriperumbudur taluk : 2,445)

Chembarambakkam, a village, situated about 21 km. to the West of Madras, is five km. from the nearest town Poonamallee. One could see plenty of buses passing through this place enroute to the destinations like Kancheepuram, Sriperumbudur, Vellore, Bangalore, etc. Pattabiram, the nearest railway station is about 11 km. from there.

An ancient Siva temple could be seen here in a dilapidated condition. The walls of the temple are adorned with inscriptions of the Chola period. A huge beautiful Sivalingam is seen inside the sanctum which is, of course, in a ruined state. This temple is found in the south eastern corner of the village now. The village, it is said, was to the south of the temple and in course of time, people settled in the place to the north of the temple towards the trunk road. The religious belief that the existence of a Siva temple in south east corner of a village is not a good omen to the people perforced a futile attempt to shift the temple. This is the reason attributed for the neglect of the temple. Separate temples coexist for Vishnu, Mariamman and Ponniamman where regular daily poojas are performed.

'Chem' in Tamil means beautiful, 'Parambu' means hill and 'pakkam' refers to village. Therefore, 'Chembarambakkam' means 'a beautiful hill village'. It was an ex-zamindari village.

The village has an immense irrigation tank which derives supply from anicut thrown across Cooum at Koratur through new Bungaur channel. The water from this tank is not used for irrigating this village but the Mangadu village down below. A saying in Tamil which explains this fact is that:

"செம்பரம் பாக்கத்தான் பெயர் பெற்றான்
மாங்காட்டான் நீர் பெற்றான்"

i.e., "Those at Chembarambakkam get the name and those at Mangadu get the Water" meaning that the tank does not benefit the village in which it lies.

Chengalpattu (Chengalpattu taluk : 47329)

Chengalpattu, a big town in the district, lies on the NH 45, *i.e.*, the grand southern trunk road. It is at a distance of 56 km. from Madras. All the south bound buses, which numerous, pass through this place. Buses from Madras, Kancheepuram, Arakkonam, Mamallapuram and Tirukalukkundram ply through Chengalpattu very frequently. Town buses and long distance buses connect this place with the rest of the places in the district. It is one of the important railway junctions in the metre gauge section between Madras-Egmore and Tiruchirappalli, Mamallapuram, Tirukkalukundram and Vedanthangal and important tourist centres in the district lie very near to Chengalpattu.

Chengalpattu region was under the reign of Vijayanagar kings from the 12th to the beginning of the 17th Century, then under the Golkonda Chiefs, the Nawab of Carnatic and the British.

The town derives its name from *Chengazhuneer Pookkal* i.e. lilly flowers which, it is said, were once in abundance in the numerous tanks here. The place was then called 'Chengazhuneer Pattu' which was corrupted to be called Chengalpattu. This place was once ruled by one Thimmaraja, who was a vassal of Vijayaraja. A tank, called Thimmaraja Kulam still stands in his name. It is said that the King constructed this big tank and unsubstantiated pathway to this tank from his fort in order to enable his queen and her companions in the fort to take bath in the tank. A part of Chengalpattu is also called Thimmavaram, after him. It was during his period (1734) that an idol of Lord Kothandarama, worshipped by him was installed in the Kothandaramar temple. There is a big temple for Sri Kothandaramaswami and Devaraja Perumal. Sri Rama Navami and other festivals are celebrated in a grand manner. A temple for Sri Desikar is also found along with temples for Sri Anjaneya, Kannigaparameswari and Lord Ganesa. There are two big churches and a number of mosques in this town.

Historically speaking, Chengalpattu occupies a very important places, more particularly the fort it had (since ruined and traversed by the railway now). It was erected about the end of the 16th Century, when the Vijayanagar kings, fell from their original power, held their court alternately here and at Chandragiri. The fort is surrounded on three sides by lakes and swamps; the fourth side is defended by a double line of fortifications. After passing on to Golconda Chiefs, the Nawabs of Arcot, to Chanda Sahib and the French, it fell into the hands of the Biritish as Clive took it over from the French. It served the British as a place of confinement for the French prisoners, as a depot for war materials and as a centre for petty operations against the turbulent poligars of the surrounding country. It was, however, almost abandoned in 1758 but reoccupied to quell the French army which endeavoured to capture Madras under the leadership of Lally, the French General, who on account of a miscalculation met with failure and disaster. During the wars with Mysore, this fortress was once taken by the enemy re-occupied by the British and besieged twice unsuccessfully. The fort is now being used as Senior Approved School by the department of Social Defence.

A Municipality was constituted for this town, first as a union under the Local Boards Act[3], on abolition of Taluk Board from October 1, 1896. It was converted as a Grade - IV Municipality with effect from April 1,1947[4].

Chengalpattu is the taluk headquarters of the same name. It also served as district headquarters up to 1 July 1968 when the headquarters was shifted to Kancheepuram[5]. The district offices of State Government except the Collectorate, the police office and the office of Superintendent of Post Offices, are located here. The Collectorate, the Office of the Superintendent of Police (Western Range) and the Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices are located at Kancheepuram, and the Superintendent of Police (Chengalpattu East) is located at St.Thomas Mount. The Government Headquarters Hospital and the Medical College and the Government Industrial Training Institute are functioning in this town. A few small industries also situate here. There are six banks, *viz.,* Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Chengalpattu Primary Development Bank, Co-operative urban Bank, Co-operative Central Bank and State Bank of India, which cater to the needs of the people of this town. The Government Treasury is located here. A telephone exchange and six posts and telegraph Offices are also located in the town. Several office, Municipal Office, District Agricutural Office, District Development Office, District Veterinary Office, Offices of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Educational Officer, Inspectress of Girls Schools are functioning from here. The District Court and Sessions Judge, the Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court, the District Munsif's Court, (which were functioning in the premises of the Fort buildings and now shifted to the new buildings constructed for the purpose at the southern outskirts of the town), two police stations in the town, and the Taluk Treasury are also located

in this town. The Senior Approved School for Boys is run inside the old Fort compound. A portion of the Red Fort was, for some time, the jail for the juvenile delinquents which, in course of time, was converted into a Reformatory School.

There are four higher secondary schools for boys and two high schools for girls. To impart primary education, a number of elementary schools are functioning. The Chengalpattu Medical College and the Government Hospital are the medical institutions that function from here. The Rajeswari Vedachalam Government Arts College (co-education) is functioning at Chengalpattu.

The central government offices like the Divisional Engineer Telecoms Satelite Earth Station, Sub-divisional Office, Offices of the Junior Telecom Officers, Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Sub-record office, sorting division, Southern Railway Office, Railways Police Station, Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Superintendent of Central Excise are also functioning here.

In addition, the offices of the Assistant Divisional Engineer (Highway, and Rural Works) Superintending Engineer, Rural Road Circle, Assistant Quality Inspector, Tamil Nadu Civil supplies Corporation, Divisional Engineers (Highways and Rural Works), and National Highways, Superintending Engineer and Divisional Engineer, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board, District Registrar, District Rehabilitation Officer, Deputy Director, Town and Country Planning, Fire Station, Municipal Office, Sub-jail, Sub-collector, Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation Office, Tamil Nadu Sugar Federation, Tamil Nadu Minerals, Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation and United India Insurance Company are located here.

Chengalpattu has now become a vastly developed town, with the springing up of several housing colonies like 'Vedhachalam Nagar, Alagesan Nagar'. A large number of middle class people employed in the offices in Madras city prefer to stay in this town owing, perhaps, to the moderate cost of living. To facilitate their tranportation special trains, especially E.M.U., are run between Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu and Madras.

Chengalpattu town, which is a Municipality, mainly consists of four parts, *viz.,* Chengalpattu Town, Melamaiyur Village, Gundur and Hanumanthapuri Natham. Fifty per cent of the population of Natham, Gundur and Melmaiyur are agriculturists and the rest of their population and that of Hanumanthapuri are employed in other trades and miscellaneous occupations. This town is also a big commercial centre.

Covelong or Kovalam (Chengalpattu taluk : 3,199)

Covelong, which is popularly known as *Kovalam* (in Tamil) is about 40 km, from Madras on the coast. This situates at 32 km., North east of Chengalpattu, 17 km., from Mahabalipuram and 22 km., from Vandalur railway

station. The village, which has Buckingham canal as its western limit can be reached by buses which are plenty from the stations referred to above. Now, 'a desolete sleepy town, this non-descript looking town was a bustling port and a major trading centre of the Thondaimandalam'.

There is a belief that this village was originally named Komalapuram as it happened to be the birth place of Komalavalli Thayar or Agilavalli Thayar who married Adhivaraha Perumal or Nithyakalyana Swami of Thiruvidanthai, a place about three km. from here. It might probably have been corrupted as *Kovalam* and the [6]British subsequently further corrupted it as *Covelong. Kovalam* means 'Head land'. The Sanskrit name, for the place is Nityakalyanapura meaning daily marriage city. According to C.D. Maclean, the native goddess is Komalammah. It is also called 'Saudat bunder, or suspicious port, so called by Anwarruddin, the first Nawab of Arcot who built a fort there in 1745. It was one of the earliest European Settlements and formerly of strategical importance, as the approach from the south and south east was dangerous in consequence of a rocky shoal projecting upwards of about two km. into the sea in that direction. In ancient times, it was a town of a Katham *i.e.* 10 miles (16 km.)[7]. Mohammadan accounts, as claimed by Maclean, state that it was a *sahar* or great town with many suburban adjuncts. It is said that a dead body of a holy person came ashore here enclosed in a chest which had a writing that the body should be given a durgah, which was done. Nawab Saudat Collah Khan built a mosque over the tomb.

Covelong was originally a Dutch Settlement, and the Imperial East India Company of Ostend built a fort and a training centre which has now disappeared[8]. The fortifications were then blown up. An old Roman Catholic Church, about one kilometre from the bus stand could be seen. Once, there was an alms house and an orphanage founded and supported by grants from the De Monte family, who were rich merchants of Madras. Large salt pans to the west of the village once boosted the export trade of this article; similarly trades in oysters, as there were found excellent quality of them, was flourshing[9].

A Nachiar Pushkarani could be found here. The story about this is that one Kalava Rishi, living on the bank of this tank had 360 daughters including Komalavalli Thayar. At the request of the Rishi, Sri Adhi Varaha Swami of Thiruvidanthai married all daughters, one by one, every day; Hence, the name Nithyakalyana Swami. The story further goes that the Anjaneyar, in the Anjaneyar temple found on the bank of the Pushkarani, guarded the Rishi, his daughters and the Pushkarani. Even today, it is customary that Nithyakalyana Swami visits this place from Thiruvidanthai, on the third of Thai month, to pay respects to the Rishi, his father-in-law, and also to Anjaneya Swami. A Draupathi Amman temple also adorns this village. During the Tamil Month Avani (*i.e.* August-September) a grand festival is celebrated for this Amman for 10 days.

At present, there is no trace of great trading in Kovalam. The town is now known for the luxury hotel which has been built on the ruins of the old Fort, overlooking the deep cave that formed a natural harbour for the boats and ships visited the port. The transports of the fort now form the boundary wall of the new hotel and some of the walls of the fort have been incorporated into the interior decor of the hotel. One big piece of the old wall, for example, stands in the middle of the hotel gardens as a sort of sculptural novelty. The hotel is a favourite week end resort for the wealthier people of Madras as well as for people from far off.

Another point of activity in Kovalam at present, is the Tamilman Ansari Dargah which is located near the shore on the southern end of the town. The building of this dargah is of recent construction but the spot has been held sacred for quite sometime. Eighteenth Century records bear testimony that an extent of six acres of land was assigned to the cemetry and gardens of the dargah, though there is no mention of any buildings at this spot. According to the legend, Tamilman Ansari was a pious man who lived and died in some far off town in North India. It was his wish on the death bed that his body should be encased in a woodden coffin and thrown into the sea. He decreed that the place where the coffin landed, would become a holy spot. It is said that the coffin kept floating around the sea near Kovalam for many months, defying all attempts of the boatmen to pull it to the shore, till it finally landed on its own at the present spot of the dargah. The pilgrims to the durgah are from all walks of life and from all parts of the country.

There is a Roman Catholic church complex on the north across the Kovalam. The church in the 1770s had already got as much as 14 hectares of land and there were as many as 20 huts within the complex, beside the cathedral, the garden and the open grounds. The church at present, houses a school, an orphanage and an old age home. The cathedral, built sometimes in the 19th Century, is an impressive structure. According to Bajaj and Mukundan, the port was never a part of life in Kovalam. They further state that the 1770s palmleaf records mention the port merely, as the site of two dilapidated forts[10]. Crole in his Chengalpattu District Manual explains that the older of these forts was built by the Ostend Company which had also established a factory here. However, the fort and factory were abandoned. Later, Nawab Anwarrudin of Arcot, the Nawab of Carnatic from 1744 to 1749, erected a new fort which was called Sadat Banday. This was captured by the French, in 1750 from the Nawab's officers. Robert Clive won it from the French, in 1752 after a great and adventurous battle. After 1752, the fort was most probably used as a staging point for launching the various campaigns of Clive, especially against the Palayakkarar of the region, to accomplish his assignment of "reducing to obedience" the territory north of the Palar.

Muttukadu Boating

The British estimated the annual revenue from customs and other duties from this town to be the order of 1500 gold pagodas, which according to the current prices will be valued around Rs.12 lakhs. There were 59 trading households operating in the town and as many as 12 shroffs and gold smiths.

It may be appropriate to quote Bajaj and Mukundan here:

"Besides the hotel, the Durgah, and the Church, Kovalam today seems to have nothing else. The two streets of the town proper seem to have no life of their own and there is no sign of grand bazaar with its 41 shops that are mentioned in the palm-leaf records. The gates of Kailasanathar Swami Koil, the main temple of 18th Century Kovalam, seem to have almost permanently locked. This is an ancient temple. There is an inscription on the south wall that can be dated back to 13th Century. The courtyard of this temple is now covered with thorny lands. The intricate structures of the temple, however, still stand in testimony to the more affluent days of Kovalam. The town mosque on the street parallel to the temple street, which in 18th century had more than 1.2 hectare of land, seems only slightly less deserted than the temple. With the destruction of the trading economy of Kovalam, the town has lost its life. Kovalam of the 18th Century exists no more"[11].

Ennore (Ponneri taluk : 1,601)

Ennore, a village in Ponneri taluk limits, is 24 kilometres north of Madras city. Kathivakkam is a village in Saidapet taluk, a kilometre before Ennore. These two villages are separated by the backwater running east to west from the Bay of Bengal. Both of them are seashore villages. If one refers to Ennore, it means only Kathivakkam, though this village is at the northern bank of the back water. Ennore is a small island having fishermen as major population. Whatever said of Ennore is applicable to both Ennore and Kathivakkam more suitably to Kathivakkam. Umpteen buses ply between Madras city and Ennore in addition to those *via* Ennore. Added to this transport facility, is the train service between Madras and Gummidipoondi.

It is a fishing village, on a backwater into which flows the Buckingham Canal connecting the Madras city. The signs of it being once a resort for Europeans is reflected by several European bungalows that still remain. In 1769, Hyder Ali encamped near this village. It is emerging as a big industrial centre in the district.

The Ennore Thermal Power Station, which is a great source of electric power supply to Tamil Nadu, the Ennore Foundaries, the Madras Refineries, the Madras Fertilizers, the Fertilizer Plant set up by Kothari and Sons, The East Indian Distillaries and Sugar Factories, Ashok Leyland Limited, (which produces a large number of trucks, buses, engines, etc.) are the notable industries that bear ample testimony to this development. There is an acquarium maintained by the Fisheries Department. One could witness a number of salt pans here from which salt is produced. There is a daily

market where vegetables, fruits, fishes, meat, etc., are sold. There are a few temples for local deites, *viz.,* Gangai Amman, Vinayagar and Mari Amman.

Ennore, a Town Panchayat, has a police station, a post and telegraph office, branch library, telephone exchange, maternity centre, higher secondary school, panchayat union elementary schools, a few private matriculation schools and a fisherman cooperative society.

Fishermen form a major portion of the community here. The occupants of the area are, besides fishermen, the workers employed in the nearby industries and those who are employed in the Madras city.

Kancheepuram (Kancheepuram taluk : 1,30,926)

Kancheepuram is a celebrated pilgrim centre. It is famous all over India in its shortened name Kanchi. This city is situated about 74 kilometres south-west of Madras. Kancheepuram stands almost midway between Chengalpattu and Arakonam junctions, on the branch railway lane of the Southern Railway. The latitude of the city is 12°-50 north and the longitude is east 79°-46. Kancheepuram is the headquarters of the Chengalpattu-MGR district. The sacred river, Vegavati runs through the western side of the city[12].

An old Sanskrit saying indicates that Kanchi is a great celebrated city - "Nagareshu Kanchi". Of the seven sacred Mokshapuris - cities of liberation - Kanchi is the only one in South India - the other six being Ayodhya (U.P.) Mathura (U.P.) Maya or Hardwar (U.P.) Kasi or Varanasi (U.P.) Avantika or Ujjain (M.P.) and Dwaraka (Gujarat). Among the Panchabhutakshetras (five elemental shrines) Kanchi happens to be the Prithvishetra (sacred place of earth).

Kancheepuram, one of the most ancient cities in India, once, the capital of Tondaimandalam which had 24 Kottams, has been variously called as Kanchchipedu, Kachi, 'Kanchi' and Conjeevaram[13]. The first name among the others is the oldest and the most original is *Kachchi* but Kanchi is the more popular form. Kanchi, is believed by some, as the Sanskritised form of the Dravidian work 'Kachchipedu'. Kanchi and Kachchi, both find place in Tamil works, composed by Appar and Sambandar, in the middle of the 7th Century A.D. In the opinion of Dr.Burwell, the Sanskrit word Kanchi, - Kanchi. Hieun-Tsang calls this city as Kin-chi-pu-le and states that is was the capital of Ta-le-picha- (*i.e.* Dravida). In the inscriptions of Nrupatungavarman dated in the 15th year, Kancheepuram finds a place, In the Talgunda inscription of the Kadanta Kakushtavarman Kanchi is called *Pallavandrapuri.*

Greatness of Kanchi as found in Puranas, etc. :

The greatness of Kanchi is referrd to in Puranas and other ancient Sanskrit works. The Sivapurana (Uma samhita V, chapter 44) notes the pilgrimage of Saga Vyasa to Kanchi in verse 47 of the chapter. In verse 27

of the 55th chapter of the Markandeya Purana, mention is made of Kanchi as "a resort of penance", for sages hailing from a number of places. The Bhagavatapurana notes Kanchi as "Kamakotipuri" - (*vide* verse 4, chapter 71, Balarama Teerthayatra - Prakarana, X). The Kanchi-Mahatmyam and Kamakshi Vilasa speak of Kanchi as the navel of the earth. This reference is corroborated by a similar reference in the 'Meru-tantra'. Sanbhagya-Chintamani, another Tantric text, (chapter 3, verse 24) describes Kanchi as the seat of a Sakti-pitha. Mahalakshmi Tantra points to the Kamakshi Pitha as one of the three greatest Saktipithas of the country.

In Sanskrit classical literature too, the earliest reference to Kanchi is found in Patanjali's Mahabhashya. Sriharsha author of Naishadacharitam, one of the five great classical poems in Sanskrit literature points to the presence of a ruling prince of Kanchi at the Svayamvara of Damayanti, to the existence of a tank of crystal clear water and to the worship of a spatika (crystal) Linga called Yogesvara at Kanchi city[14].

Kanchi in Tamil classics and devotional hymns

The sangam Tamil classic, *Perumbanartrupadai* describes Kanchi as an ancient town, the fame of which is highlighted by festivals:

"மலர்தலை உலகத்துள்ளும் பலர்தொழ
விழுவு மேம்பட்ட பழவிறன் மூதூர்."

'Kanchipuranam', written in Tamil by Sivagnana Munivar, refers to Kanchi as the navel spot of Mother Earth and to the bila (cave - like space) in the Kamakshi temple (*vide* verse 31 of veera - attahasa patalam of Kanchipuranam.

"அணையால் பரப்பு நுண் பிலமாகி அருட்பர வெளியாய்த் திகழும்
அணைகடல் உடுக்கை நிலமகட்குந்தி ஸ்தானமாம்"

Manimakalai, one of the famous five Tamil classical poems of the post-sangam age, notes, in cants 20, the migration to Kanchi, of a host of survivors of Puhar, - the capital of ancient Chola rulers - after the destroyal of the city, -Puhar because of the erosion of the sea. *Purananuru* speaks of Kanchi as a place where festivals are celebrated all through the year.

The Saiva Nayanmars and the Vaishnava Alwars have sung the praise of Kanchi and its temples. Tirunavukkarasar has described the city as a place of limitless learning. Sambandar has noted Kanchi as a city of high buildings, etc. "விண்ணமர் நெடுமாடம் ஓங்கிவிளங்கிய கச்சி".

Tirumangai Alwar cites the stone ramparts of the city, as - "கல்லால் மதில் சூழ் கச்சி நகர்"

Association of Religious Preceptors with Kanchi :

The Advaita Philosopher, Sankaracharya, has been closely connected with Kanchipuram. Biographics of Sankaracharya and other works, written in

Sanskrit and other languages having brief sketches of the life story of Sankara, narrate the stay of the Acharya at Kanchi during the last few years of his life. Remodelling of the city, through the efforts of King Rajasena, probably an early Chola ruler, reconstruction of the temples of Ekambranatha, Kamakshi and Varadaraja and systematising the mode of worship in these temples, and the consecration of the Srichakra before Devi Kamakshi (in the Kamakshi temple at Kanchi) are narrated in most Sankara biographics. Some of the important biographics of Sankara mention the Acharya's occupying the Sarvajnapitha (the seat of Omniscience) at Kanchi even as he did the seat in Kashmir. A large number of works (in different languages) ancient and modern, point to Sankaracharya's establishment of a math for the protection of the Veda Dharma and for the propagation of the Advaita discipline at Kanchi and his exit from this mortal word at the Southern Mokshapuri-Kanchi.

Ramanujacharya, the propounder of the Vasishtadvaita doctrine, who was born at Sriperumbudur (near Kanchipuram) had his early education under Yadavaprakasa at Kanchi. Ramanuja served Lord Varadaraja in Vishnukanchi for many years. It was in this holy city that Ramanuja, renounced the world and became an ascetic. In middle age, he left Kanchi for Srirangam.

Vedanta Desika, the founder of the *Vadakalai sect* (northern school) of Vaishnava faith was born at Tuppul in the outskirts of Kanchipuram. The monk, Pattinattar had stayed at Kanchi for some time and sung many verses praising Sri Ekampranatha of Kanchi. The great Advaita preceptor, Vidyaranya had studied under Vidyatirtha Acharya of the Kanchi Sankaracharya Math.

Historicity of Kancheepuram :

According to available epigraphical information, the region in which Kancheepuram is situated was originally known as *Tundapa Vishnya*, called in Tamil as *Tondainadu* or *Tondaimandalam* which means *neck region* of South India. When the Imperial Cholas conquered and annexed this part of the country in the early decades of the 11th Century A.D., the region came to be called *Jayachola mandalam.*

The earliest historical reference to the region in which Kancheepuram situated though indirect, is to be found in Asoka Maurya's Rock Edict No.2, at Girnar (Gujarat) dated: 272-232 B.C. The inscription is in Prakrit-Pali and inscribed in Brahmi script.

Kanchi shone as the capital of the Pallava-Kingdom since the time of Simha Vishnu. The Chinese traveller Hieun-T-Sang who had been at Kancheepuram by the fifth decade of the 7th Century A.D., found *Kanchi - the capital of the Dravida country, of about 6 miles in circumference, the people as far superior in bravery, learning and piety, to all others that he had met with, in his travel all over India.* Epigraphical information points to the

city having been the seat of administration of the Andhra (Telugu) Chola rulers. Rajaraja-I and his sister Kundavai is said to have lived in the palace at Kanchi.

Kanchi as a centre of advanced learning and literary pursuits :

Epigraphs inform about Kanchi city and places nearby as having been centres of education in the past. Institutions of the type of Universities have had existed in this city. A few instances will be found interesting. Mayura Varman, perhaps the first notable ruler of the Kadamba dynasty of kings who ruled over a sizeable part of south-west Deccan, with his capital at Vaijayanti (Banabasi), reigned for about 15 years from 345 A.D. Kakusthavarman (425-450 A.D.), the fourth king of Kadamba dynasty, after Mayura Varman, was the greatest of the Kadamba line. An epigraph, found on a pillar of the temple of Paramesvara, at Talagunta, in Shikarpur taluk of the Shimogha district in Karnataka, belonging to the reign of Kakusthavarman, states that *Mayura Varman entered the Ghatika at Kanchi, the capital of the Pallava ruler, along with his teacher, in order to learn all the branches of Knowledge*[15].

An inscription, found on the western face of one of the pillars of the mahamantapa of the Kailasanatha temple, in Kanchi, and ascribed to the reign of Vikramaditya Satyasraya, - probabaly a Chalukya ruler - indicates the existence of a Ghatika (educational institution) at Kancheepuram.

An epigraph on a rock in the bed of the river Neeva, running about a kilometre to the north-east of the village of Tiruvallam in Gudiyatham taluk of North Arcot district (Tamil Nadu) refers to the presence of "a ghatika with a strength of 7,000 inmates"[16].

One of the Kasakudi plates points to the construction of the ghatika for the sake of Brahmins studying the four Vedas"[17].

The following inscription seen in the Vaikuntha Perumal temple, in Kancheepuram refers to the role of the inmates of the ghatika at Kanchi in the coronation of Nandivarman, ruler of the Pallava Kingdom:

"பரமேச்வரப் போத்தரயர் ஸ்வர்க்கத்தராவது,
ராஜ்யம் உத்ஸந்நமாக மாத்ரர்களும், கடிகையாரும்,
மூலப் ரக்ருதியும் காடவேச குல ஹிரண்யவர்ம
மஹாராஜர் அடெக்கா ராஜபாரம் கிரஹிக்கி
ஸமர்த்தர் உபயகுல பரிசுத்தர்
கோவல பொத்தக வென்று,
மந்திரி மண்டலமும் - மஹாஸாமந்தரும் -
உபயகணத்தயரும் கடிகையாரும் -
கூடி, நந்திவர்மன் என்று
அபிஷேகம் செய்து"[18].

The following observations of Professor K.A. Nilakanta Sastri are worthy of being quoted in this context:

> "The death of Paramesvara Varman is said to have led to a crisis in the Kingdom. There was no one to succeed him, in the direct line and the officials of the capital acting with the Ghatika and the people chose a prince of a collateral branch, - Nandivarman - II, the son of Hiranyavarman. This is the account given in the labels beneath the sculptured panels in the Vaikuntha Perumal temple, which narrate the history of the Pallavas from their legendary origin to the accession of Nandivarman"[19].

An inscription at Velurpalayam, situated about seven miles to the north-west of Arakonam, belonging to the reign of Nandivarman-III (Pallava ruler) of the latter half of the ninth century A.D. - refers to the revival of the ghatika at Kanchi, "and also the construction of Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi by Narasimhavarman Pallava, Rajasimha" - (700-728 A.D.).

The six inscriptions cited in the foregoing paragraph reveal that Kancheepuarm has been a centre of advanced learning in all branches of knowledge with its ghatikas, having a pretty large number of students and teachers.

In the past, Kanchi had been a famous centre for literary pursuits also. It is said that the famous Sanskrit poet, *Bharavi,* author of the celebrated classical poem, 'Kiratarjuniyam', adorned the court of the Pallava King, Simhavishnu, in the latter part of his (Bharavis) life. Mahendravarman-I who ruled Kanchi was himself a good scholar in Sanskrit. His *Mattavilasaprahasana* is a humorous farce in Sanskrit. The famous Sanskrit rhetorician, Dandin, author of 'Karyadarsa', shone in the city of Kanchi during the reign of Narasimhavarma Pallava (590-630 A.D.). Tradition records, that the poet Mayura composed a poem of a hundred verses in Sanskrit on Surya (Sun-god), called as Surya-Sataka, and by singing which in the shrine of Surya, in the temple of Kachapesvara at Kanchi, he got cured of leprosy.

Kanchi a City of Temples

According to reliable tradition, there existed in the past 108 Siva temples, 18 temples dedicated to Vishnu and a good number of temples of Ganesh in Kanchi city. Among the existing temples of Siva, the most important is that of Ekambranatha. Others of importance are the temples of Kailasanatha, Kachapesvara, Onakanthan Tali, Satyavaratesvara, Iravattanesvara, Piravetianewara, Mukkeswara, Svarchareswara, Kayarohanesvara, Merrali and Brahmapurisvara, also known as Sivasthanam. (This is a bit away from

Arulmigu Ekambaranathar Temple, Kancheepuram - an inner view

Vishnu Kanchi), The temples of Sri Varadaraja, known in Tamil as Arutalaiperumal, Vaikuntha perumal, Pandava Perumal, Deepaprakasa, Ulakalanda Perumal, Yatoktakari, Ashtabhujam and the shrine of Adivaraha (Kalvar) are important Vishnu temples. Kandakottam is a temple solely dedicated to Subrahmanya (Murugan), while the temple of Sankupani (having a conch in one of the hands) Pillayar is the conspicuous shrine of Ganesh amongst the large number of Ganesa temples of the City. The only important temple dedicated for Devi is the temple of Sri Kamakshi.

Ekambranatha Temple

The Ekambranatha temple is one of the largest temples of South India. The locality in which this temple is situated is known as Rudrakottam. The presiding deity of the temple, Sri Ekambranatha is noted as Prithivilinga (*i.e.* linga of earth - sand - and thereby attaining the place of the Prithvikshetra, the first among the Panchabhuta kṣhetras (the sacred places of the five elements). The other four of this group are Jambukesvaram (Tiruvanaikoil) of *appu or water,* Kalahasti (A.P.) of *Vayu or Air,* Tiruvannamalai of *Tejas or fire,* and Chidambaram of *Akasa or Ether.* Abhishekam (pouring of water or any liquid) is not performed to the presiding linga in the Ekambranatha temple.

There is a pretty old and sturdy mango tree in the middle precinct of the temple worshipped by people with very great devotion. It has got four branches representing the four Vedas. Each branch bears fruits with different tastes and the leaves are also different. There is a popular belief that if a childless woman eats the fruit of this tree, she is blessed with Children. This tree is held as sacred because Lord Siva appeared before Devi Parvathi when she was engaged in penance and yearning for Siva's darshan, under this mango tree. According to puranic tradition, Devi Parvathi earned the displeasure of Siva because of the former's closing the eyes of the Lord with Her hands in sport. And so she had to come down to the earth from Kailas. Then she chose the spot under the tree, on the bank of rivulet, made a Sivalinga of sand, and performed worship of the Linga for long, meditating of Paramesvara. To test the Devi, Siva caused the water in the stream to swell. Having been afraid that the sand Linga might be washed away by the surging floods of the river, Devi embraced the Linga, tightly, with her hands. Then Siva manifested himself before His divine consort. This anecdote is narrated in the Kamakshi Vilasa in the Kanchipurana and other works dealing with the temples of the city. Accordingly, there is a sculptural representation of Kamakshi (Parvathi) embracing the Sivalinga under the ancient mango tree, in this temple. In the prakaram round the mango tree is an idol of Lingam which is a composite of 108 Lingas. There is another one of 1008 small Lingas. The idols of 63 Nayanmars are found near the sanctum.

There are many sub-shrines inside this temple around the sanctum sanctorum. This sub-shrine of Nilatunda perumal in the north-eastern corner of the inner precinct of the temple significant sub-shrine. There is a large

Nandi, near the dwajasthabham (flag pole) at the side of the inner entrance of the temple. On the south of this Nandi is the subshrine of Sonasaneshvara Linga. The sub-shrines of Ganesa and Subrahmanya, flanking the lofty main gopura (tower above entrance) facing east, are large and the stone icons of the two deities inside the two sub-shrines are also big. The spacious sub-shrine of Nataraja in the outer prakara is known as Sabhapathi Mandapam.

Sculptures :

The temple abounds in exquisite sculptural pieces. On one of the walls of the main part of the temple, there is a sculptural panel depicting Siva destroying Manmatha (cupid). There is also a figure of the early Chola king 'Karikala' who is said to have carried out extensive repairs to the temple. About half a dozen sculpture images of Adi Sankara are seen at different parts of the temple. Of these, two are significant and exquisite. One is found seated in padmasana pose, with catra (umbrella), camera (whisk) ghata (water vessel of an ascetic), bhashya book on a little stand and a small Sivalinga by the side. This is seen on the western face of a pillar in front of the Somasaneswara sub-shrine. The other nice sculpture of Sankaracharya in penance form, is seen carved on a pillar behind the ancient mango tree in the middle prakara.

Inscriptions :

There are several inscriptions on walls and pillars of the temple. They belong to different periods, such as those of the Pallava, Chola, Telugu Chola, Pandya and Vijayanagar rulers.

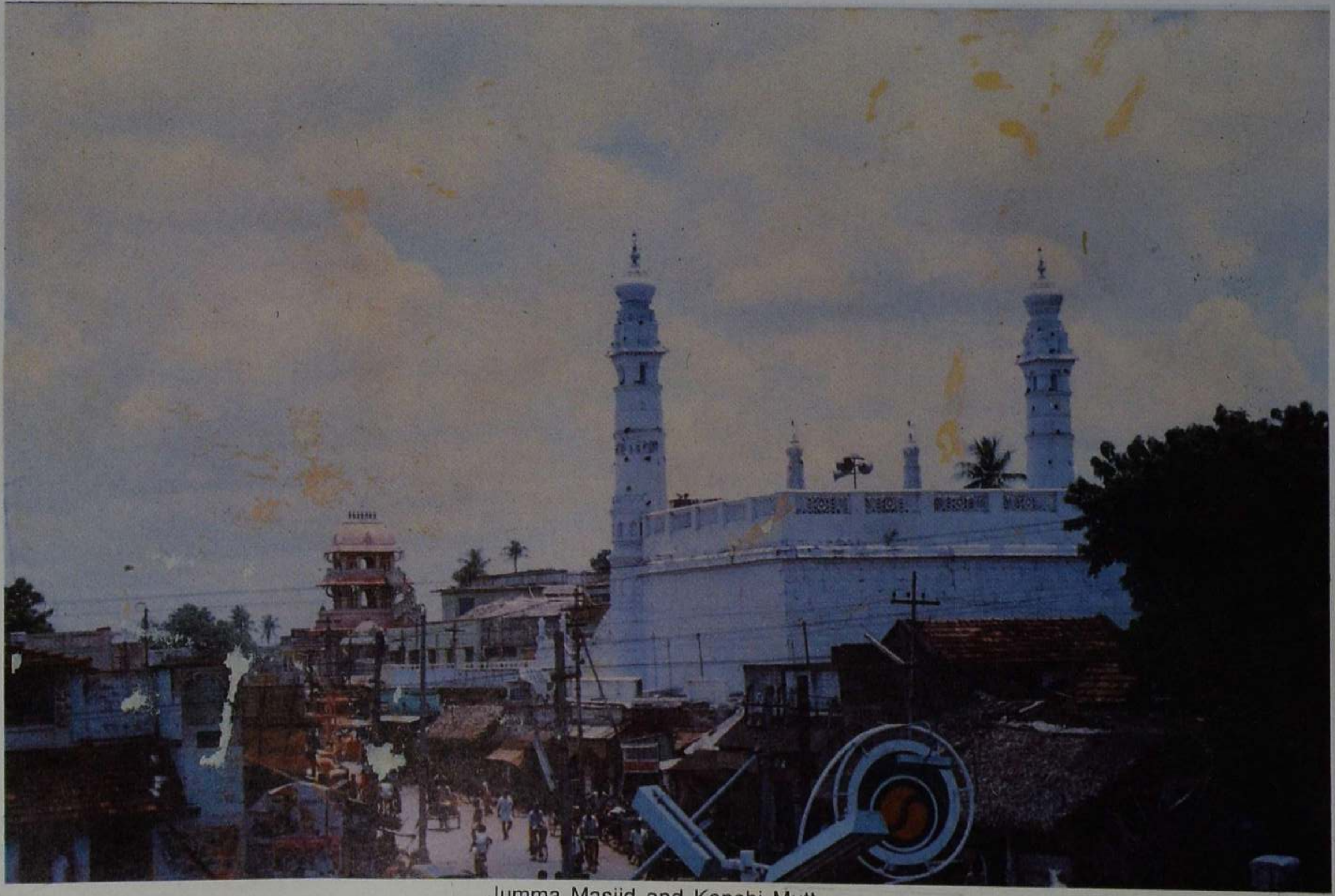
Some of the notable inscriptions in the temple are mentioned below:

1. An inscription in Pallava grantha characters on one of the pillars of a dilapidated mandapa near the thousand - pillared mandapa in the third prakara of Ekambranatha temple (at Kanchi) mentions some of the titles of Mahendravarman-I (Pallava), such as 'Kuchatrama' chitrakarapuli dradhabirakti, Vam-Kambur, etc.[20]

2. Inscription on the eastern wall of the third prakara of the same temple (in English) states that 30 yards of the wall of this prakara were repaired by the Collector Hodgson[21].

3. A long epigraph inscribed on the western and southern walls of the Sabhapathi shrine in the Ekambranatha temple is a record of the Pandya King, Bhuvanekavira *alias* Samarakolahala, dated in Saka 1391 (1469 A.D.), Virodhi, granting to the temples of Ekambranatha and Kamakshi two villages in the Pandyan Kingom, - the villages having been named after the grantor-king.

4. Another lengthy inscription in Tamil, on the lower tier of the eastern wall of the above shrine, in Ekambranatha temple, dated Saka year 1288, cyclic year Parabhara, Simhayana (month) Sukla Ashtami, Friday with the


Jumma Masjid and Kanchi Mutt

asterism aruradha, (corresponding to the 14 of August 1366 A.D.) records the grant of lands in a village on the bank of the river, Palar, near Kanchi for the purpose of lighting of two lamps and the supply of flower garlands to Sri Ekambranatha daily and for the supply of one flower garland and a small string of flowers to adorn the forehead of Tirukamakottamudya Periya Nachiar (*i.e.* Devi Kamakshi) and for a pair of flower garlands for adorning the murti of Tapas Kamakshi in the Kamakshi temple. Besides, the epigraph indicates the running of a Tannirpandal (shed for providing drinking water) during all the days of the year in the vasal (entrance) of Kamakshi temple, in the Tiruveethi (street) at a place in the western row (of the street) just in front of the Gangai Konda Mantapam.

The place referred to, for running the water shed is the site on which the Sankaracharya Math stands. Perhaps the Sankara Math extended (in the Western Raja Veethi) up to the south gate of the temple of Sri Kamakshi, then.

There are two tanks inside the temple. The large one near the inner entrance is known as Sivaganga, while the smaller one in the south west corner of the outer most prakara is called Kampasaras. Besides the lofty gopura above the main southern entrance of the temple, there are some more gopuras also. Tradition places the origin of the temple to more than 25 centuries, while some historians are inclined to assign it to the Fifth Century A.D.

The temple of Sri Kamakshi

The temple of Sri Kamakshi stands almost in the centre of Siva-kanchi, popularly known as Big Kancheepuram. The locality in which this temple is situated is mentioned in Sanskrit works as Kamakshtam, and as Kamakottam in Tamil classics and in inscriptions. The main entrance to the temple faces the east a little inclined to the south, with a gopuram above. Towers are found above the entrances in the south west and north also.

The Presiding goddess is Sri Kamakshi also known as Kamakoti, and Kamakotyambika. The space in which the sanctum is found, is known as Gayatri mandapam. There are also some other mandapas such as the Navaratri Mandapam etc., in the outer precinct of the temple. There is a tank inside the temple in the northern prakara.

The name of Devi Kamakshi finds place in the Lalita Ashtothra Satanamavali in the Lalitha-trisati besides the name Kamakshi, the attributives Kamakoti-mahapitha-padmasta (in ashtothra) Kamakotinilaya (in trisati) and Kamakotika (in Sahasranama) are found.

The significant, likely to draw the attention of a shrewd observing pilgrim visiting Kanchi is that the main gopurams (towers) of almost all temples of Kanchipuram, whether far away or near, face the Kamakshi temple. Further, processions of the Utsava murtis of all temples during the respective festivals,

and even car festivals of even the distant temple of Varadaraja in Vishnu Kanchi, take their route only along the Rajavithis (main broad streets) around the temple of Kamakshi. It is peculiar to note the absence of a mulavigraha (stone icon) of Devi Parvati and of a separate garbhagraha (sanutum) for Devi in all Siva temples within the limits of Kanchi city be the temple large or small. But when one just passes out of the city limits, he can find mulavigrahas of goddess Parvathi enshrined in separate shrines in all Siva temples, near or far away from Kanchi. The reason for this peculiar phenomenon is explained in the Kamakshi vilsasa thus: "Devi Kamakshi, who was obliged to go over to the earth from Kailas, due to Her having earned a slight displeasure of Parameswara and having established Herself at Kanchi, was much pleased with the penance of Manmatha (cupid) who was burnt by Siva, Kamakshi blessed Manmatha (Kama) and drew into Her bilakasa (ether in a cave - like space) all the powers of Sakti (Devi) enshrined in all the Devi shrines of the country including Kailasa. Later when Brahma, the creater, prayed to Her, she vouchsafed that all Siva shrines, except those within Kanchi city, would again have shrines of Sakthidevi. Thence forth Kanchi earned the name 'Sivajitkshetra', *i.e.*, the sacred place where Siva had been conquered.

A study of inscriptions in South Indian temples trade to show that Devi shrines in Siva temples have been known only as Kamakottam after the locality of the temple of Kamakshi at Kanchipuram and the presiding goddess in each of the Siva temple has been called as Kamakottam Udaya Nachiar after the Kamakotyambika of Kamakshi temple. For instance, an inscription in the Nataraja temple at Chidambaram has the following lines:

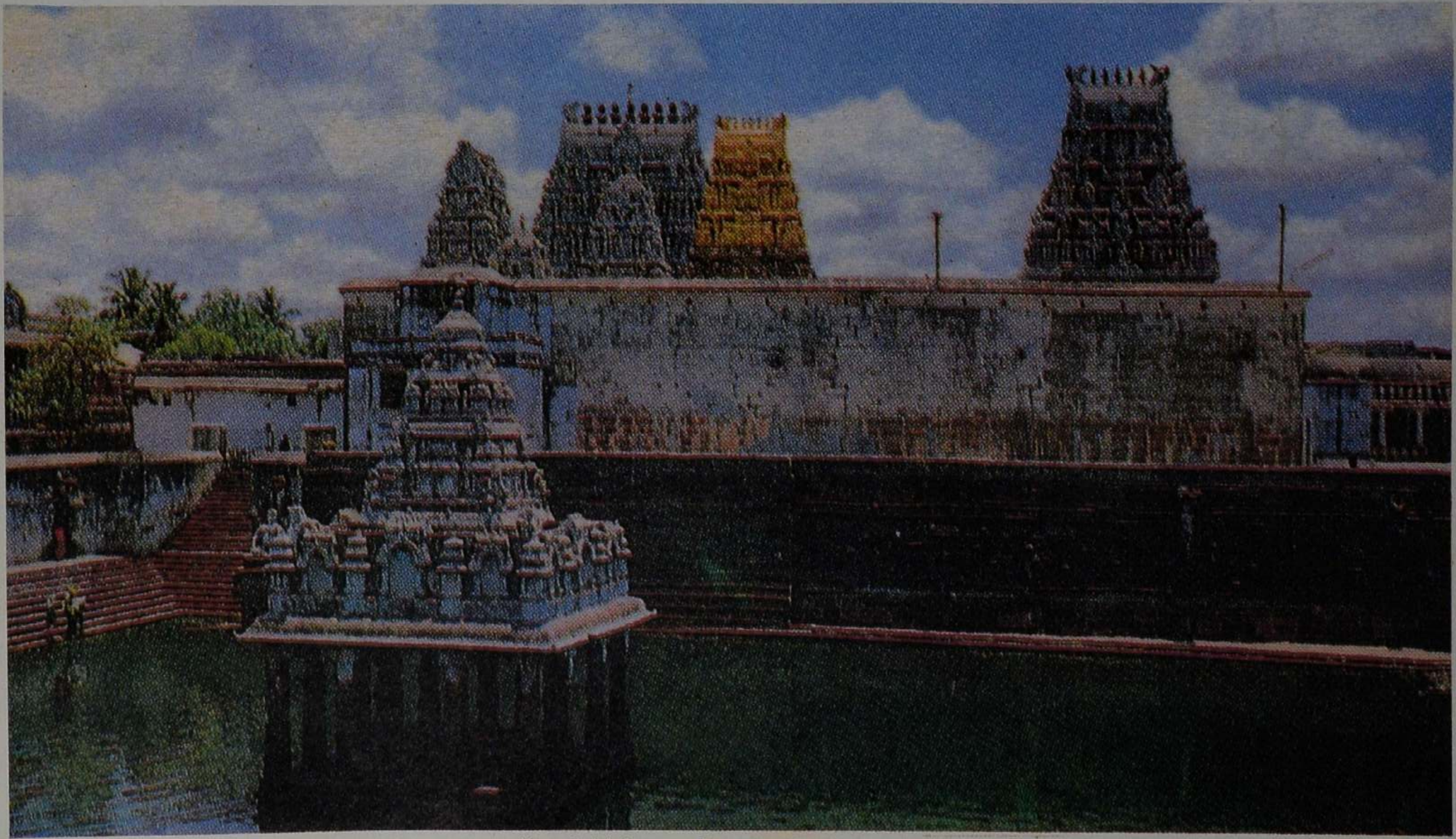
"கோவிலுக்கும் திருக்காம கோட்டமுடய பெரியனாச்சியாருக்கும் சாத்தியருள"

Even in the Devaram hymn relating to Alangudi temple (in Thanjavur district),Sambandar refers to the Goddess in the temple as "Kanenukamakoti". It is evident that he says that the sanctum of the goddess of the Siva temple at Alangudi is the seat of the Sakti Kamakshi in the Kamakottam at Kanchi. From the facts adduced by inscriptions and devotional literature, it is very clear that the grace of the Supreme Devi in the Kamakshi in the temple at Kanchi has premier throughout the land[22].

(South Indian Temple Inscriptions published by Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras - Part-I, page 22 No. 14)

Sanctum Sanctorum of the temple :

A guha (cave - space) inside the sanctum is held as the form of akasa (ether) of the Devi. Puranic treatises of old such as Kanchipurana (31st ch), and Kamakshivilasa (ch.11) reveal this. Inside the sanctum there is the presiding goddess Devi Kamakshi, in the form of Rajarajeswari, in the sitting pose, with four hands holding in them a bow of sugarcane, five flower arrows,



Kamakshi Amman Temple, Kancheepuram

a noose and a goad respectively. To the right of this Devimurti, there is the murti of Tapas - Kamakshi, with one foot resting on the ground and the other bent to touch the navel, with the right hand kept on the heart and with matted locks on the head. There is the Srichakra of Salagrama sila (a kind of stone), consecrated by Adi Sankaracharya in front of Devi Kamakshi. A circular short wall like enclosure with the images of the eight manifestations of Lakshmi carved on the inside surface of the enclosure, encircles the Srichakra.

Sub-shrines in the temple :

On the right side of the garbhagraha, on the other surface of the wall enclosing the sanctum, can be seen, in two separate niches the murtis (stone-icons) of Adi-varaha known in Tamil as Kalvar and of Svaruna Lakshmi can be seen. The shrine of Kalvar is one of the 108 Divyadesas (places of pilgrimage) of the devotees of Vishnu. On the outer surface of the northernwall of the sanctum, there is the icon of Arupa formless Lakshmi. In the inner prakara, there are separate shrines for Annapurna, Bangaru Kamakshi, Utsavakamakshi, Saraswathi etc. On the left side of the inner entrance, there is a shrine for Vinayaka and on the right of it, the shrine of Sesha (the serpent god). On the north-eastern corner of the inner precinct of the temple, there is an elevated small shrine, in which a life-size stone vigraha of Sri Sankara Bhagavatpada is enshrined. On the pedestal of this Sankara icon, which is worshipped every day and which has special festivals such as Vyasapuja, Visvasupayatra etc., there are images of six disciples, standing in reverence. Near the inner precinct on the northern side of the passage, there is a subshrine of Sasta with a histroy behind it. In the outer precinct to the south of the main portion of the temple, there is the shirne of Visvesvara. To the south of the sacred tank in the north outer precinct, there is a subshrine in three tiers, enshrining the images of Vishnu in the standing, sitting and resting poses. There is a small shrine for Durga on the eastern side of the tank. Besides the life-size image of Adi Sankara which is in daily worship, fine sculptures of Sankara are seen in the sub shrines of Bangaro Kamakshi and Utsavakamakshi.

Some of the notable inscriptions are given below

	Find-spot	*Dynasty*	*King*	*Date*	*Language of the Script*	*Summary of contents*
1.	2nd Prakara Rishigopura	Sangama Vijaya-nagar	Harihara-II	Saka 1315 Srimukha (June 21, 1392 AD)	Sanskrit Grantha	The Sri Vimana of the temple was covered with copper by the King (S. Ind., Inscriptions, Vol. IV, No. 352).
2.	Durga shrine north of the tank	-do-	Mallika-arjuna	Saka 1325 (July 16, 1403 AD)	Tamil	Gift of land in Ekambaranatha charyapuram hamlet of Enadipudur, in Nirvelurnadu, by Somawatha Yogisvara for Mahapujua to Durga Paramesvari in the temple of Periyanachiyar of Tirukkamakottam.
3.	Pavement slab near Gayatri Mandapa	Vijaya-nagara	Venkata-pati	Saka 1434	Telugu	Paved flooring of the Chitramantap near the entrance to the Tripurasundari (Kamakshi) shrine made by Sripati, Minister of the King.
4.	First Prakara West Wall	East India Company rule	--	Saka 1761 Vikari Paushaba, 10 (29, Jan, 1840)	Telugu	Records renovation and Kumbhabhisheka of the temple done by Sri Chandrasekha-rendra Sarasvati (64 Acharya) of Kanchi Kamakotipitha.

Inscriptions in the temple of Kamakshi :

There are more than 60 inscriptions on the walls of this temple, most of them in Tamil, while a few are in Sanskrit and Telugu. The inscriptions range in time, from the last decade of the 10th Century A.D., till about the middle of the 19th Century. In many of the inscriptions, the presiding deity of the temple is referred to as Kamakotta Periya Nachiar.

Tradition, supported by a significant number of literary evidences, assigns the age of the temple to about 25 centuries ago from now. Silappadikaram is one of the five great classical poems of Tamil literature. Adiyarkunallar has written a commentary on Silappadikaram. Professor Nilakanta Sastri, doyen of South Indian historians, observes that, "Then came the gloss of Adiyarkunallar on Silappadikaram, a very learned and eloquent commentary remarkable for its extensive and instructive citations from numerous works now lost". In the introduction to his commentary, Adiyarkunallar has quoted a Tamil verse which he has characterised as "பழம் பாடல்" (old song). The verse reads as follows:

"கச்சி வளைக்கச்சி காமகோட்டம் காவல்
மெச்சியினிதிருக்கும் மெய்சாத்தன் கைச்செண்டு
கம்பக்களிற்று கரிகார் பெருவளத்தான்
செம்பொர்கிரி திருத்த செண்டு."

Purport of the above verse :

The emperor Karikala was able to lead a successful expedition up to the Himalayan mountains, because of his obtaining a weapon called *Chendu*, as a blessing from the much pleased Sasta, the guardian angel of the Kamakottam (in Kanchi), of the goddess wearing bangles in Her hands and shining at Kanchi[23]. A much later Tamil poem of importance, Kalingattuparani also has an almost similar reference to Karikala and his northern expedition. The period of Karikala Chola is stated to be the first century after Christ by some and as the first half of the second century by other historians. So it can be inferred that the temple of Kamakshi might have been existing prior to the advent of the Christian era.

The pontifical heads of the Sankaracharya Math at Kanchi have been and are the hereditary trustees of this temple. During the period of the present pontiffs, repairs to the temple were carried out and Kumbhabhishekams performed in 1942 and 1976. A big silver car (drawn during the annual Brahmotsava), a gold chariat for the ride of the Devi, on Fridays, full-moon days and new - moondays, besides other important festival days, and plating the vimanam above the sanctum with gold, are some of the significant additions during the trusteeship of the present Acharyas.

Temple of Sri Varadaraja

The temple of Varadaraja in Kanchi ranks as one of the most important temples dedicated for the worship of Lord Vishnu. It is as famous as Srirangam and Tirupati. The temple is spacious. The main gopuram faces the west. Inside this, there is a high four pillared mantapam, to the right side of the main entrance there is another large mantapam noted for its architectural and sculptural excellence. Behind this, there is the large sacred tank known as Anantasaras. There is also smaller tank near the eastern entrance to the temple.

In Tamil particularly in epigraphs, the name given to Varadaraja, the presiding deity of the temple, is Arulalaperumal. Varadaraja is also called Devaraja and Hastigirinatha. The garbhagraha (Sanctum) where the Lord is enshrined is on the top of a rock, reached by a flight of steps. This rock is called Hastigiri, (Elephant rock), because of its shape. This temple is also of the same age as the temples of Kamakshi on three sides. The Vimana above the sanctum is called *punyakoti vimanam.*

Sub-shrines :

The important sub-shrines are those of the goddess Perundevi, Narasimha and Chatrattalvar. The name of Perundevi is Mahadevi in Sanskrit. Legend tells of two devotees, having undergone a course, turned into big lizards and by long worship of Varadaraja got released from the course. Two figures of lizards one with gold coating and the other with silver coating on a wall in the rock are seen even today.

Festivals :

The principal festival occurs in the Tamil month of Vaikasi (May-June). The important days of this Brahmotsava are the days of Garudotsava and the car festival. During all the festival days, the splendorous Utsavamurti of Varadaraja, whether mounted on Vahanas (vehicles) or when placed in the big wooden car, reaches the Gangaikondan Mandapam (in Sivakanchi) and is taken in procession round the broad streets (rajavithis) of Kamakshi temple and then taken through the main road; back to the temple in Little Kanchipuram, Besides, minor festivals are celebrated every month.

Sculptures :

Some fine sculptures are seen on the gopuram east of the four pillared mantapam. The sculptured horse forms in the 100 pillared mantapa, are *par excellence.* There are a number of sculptures (in different poses) of Adi Sankaracharya posture found on a pillar in the hundred pillared mantapam, another in sitting form on a wall of the same mantap, and a third on a pillar in a small four pillared mantap, south of the Anantasaras tank. This piece has a ghata (water vessel) on its right. Another notable sculpture is that of sage Vyasa (seated) and Sankaracharya (standing nearby), on the shrine of

Varadaraja Perumal Temple, Kancheepuram

Perundevi Tayar. Three fine images of Todarmalla are found in a room near Tondaradipodi vasal (entrance of that name).

Inscriptions :

The temple abounds in inscriptions ranging from the 11th Century onwards, belonging to the times of the Chola, Telugu Chola, Kakatiya, Chalukya and Pandya Kings of different times. Some of the interesting ones are described hereunder.

An inscription on a slab in front of Perundevi Tayar shrine, in this temple, speaks of the shock felt by the people of Kanchipuram, "in common with other important centres of South India," of an impending *iconoclastic invasion.* The temple authorities of the three premier temples of the city thereupon apprehending desecration at the profane hands of the invaders, disguised the images (metal images) of the temple gods as corpses and conveyed them secretly out of the town and found as asylum in the jungles of Udayarpalayam in the Tiruchirappalli district. But, when the danger was past and Kancheepuram was considered safe, the local chieftain of Udayarpalayam, who was much enraptured at the image of the god, refused to restore it to its original abode at Kanchi, with the result that at the special intercession of Attan Jiyar, his disciple Lala of troops at his back and safely brought back in saka 1632 (1710 A.D.) the image and reinstated in the temple with great pomp and splendour. The incident is even today commemorated in an annual festival called the Udayarpalayam festival"[24].

There is a peculiar inscription on the southern part of the west wall of the rock in Varadaraja temple, in Tamil, which records the gift of four villages *viz.*, Nedungal Karumbakkam, Mambakkam and Sankaracharyapuram *alias* Suruttial, by Alagiyamanavala Iyar, the Kelvi of Periyakoil. In the tower near the Abhishekamantara, right of the entrance, there is an inscription (some what mutilated) in Sanskrit and Tamil giving some details about Sayana, the famous commentater of the Vedas[25].

Kailasanatha Temple

Though Kancheepuram is well known for large temple complexes like the Ekambaresvara, Varadarajaswami etc., architecturally the most significant of the place is the Kailasanatha temple. This is one of the earliest structural temples to be built entirely on sandstone in Tamil Nadu. It was built by the Pallava King Narasimhavarman II, who bore the title Rajasimha, and ruled between A.D. 700-728. He was an illustrious ruler of Pallava dynasty who initiated the construction of structural temples in stone in large numbers. He departed from the earlier trend of excavating rock-cut temples initiated by Mahendravarman-I (A.D.580-630) and the monolithic temples of Narasimhavarman-I Mamalla (CA.D.630-668). Other structural temples of him are the Shore temples at Mamallapuram, Talagrivesvara temple at Panamalai, etc.

At the centre of a large *prakara* is a *vimana* housing the sanctum with axial *mandapas*. The *prakara* is punctuated by another shrine built by Mahendravarman-III son of Rajasimha. There is an incipient entrance *gopura* in the east. There are seven sub-shrines in a row near the entrance facing east which were constructed by some of the queens of Rajasimha, including his Chief Queen Rangapataka. The central shrine, known in the inscriptions as *Rajasimhesvaram* after Rajasimha, is built of sandstone but for the two courses of the plinth, which are of granite, obviously to withstand the load of the structure. The square sanctum has a *Pradakshina patha* (a passage to circumambulate) and seven sub-shrines attached to the outer wall, three on the lateral sides and four at the corners, each housing images. The sanctum consists of a panel of Somaskanda *i.e.*, the depiction of Siva and Parvati with Skanda, carved at the back wall, a characteristic feature of all temples of Rajasimha period, and a sixteen faceted *dharalinga*. The elevation is pleasing with very oranate plinth mouldings, and the wall surfaced in relieved with numerous sculptures. The shrines are topped by *kuta* and *sala sikharas*. There are three more *talas* over the sanctum with the usual *hara*, consisting of *kuta, sala* and *panjara sikharas*. It is crowned by an octagonal *sikhara* and a *stupi*.

The shirne of Mahendravarman is a simple one with a *tala*. The prakara has a series of 58 shrines attached to the inner face of the wall which are profusely carved and once painted all over. The painting are preserved to a small extent only in few shrines. The pillars of this temple are either *simhapada* (lion-based) or *nagapadas* (serpent based) or *vylapada* (vyala a mythical animal) based. The sculptures on the wall surface of the entire complex uses most of the then known Dravidian forms of Brahmanical deities, particularly Saivite, so much so that several forms were repeated over and over again.

Inscriptions and Sculptures :

Among the numerous inscriptions engraved on the wall surface, important are the inscriptions of Rajasimha himself which gives his more than two hundred different birudas (titles). They were engraved in the characteristic florid Pallava grantha script. Another important inscription is that of the Chalukya ruler, Vikramaditya-II, who invaded the Pallava Kingdom in A.D.731, probably in retaliation to the conquest and destruction of the Chalukyan capital Vatapi by the Pallava King Narasimhavarman-I Mamalla. In it (No.8 of 1888; *Epigraphia Indica,* Volume III pp.359-60), Vikramaditya states that he spared the city of Kanchi from destruction and donated liberal gifts of gold to the temple.

Some of the sculptures found inside the temple are very beautiful, one of which is the figure of Ardhanareeswara, *i.e.*, half Siva and half Parvathi. The feminine part of this sculpture has a Veena (a musical instrument) in one of the hands. The aspect of Siva is seated on a ball. This model of

Kailasanathar Temple, Kancheepuram

Ardhanareeswara is peculiar. A number of stucco images are also seen in the temple. One panel of stucco represents Sage Vyasa and by his side Sankaracharya (both in sitting posture) paintings. Of old, of scenes from the epic Mahabharata are seen in many of the niche like spaces on the walls of the temple. According to the account given in P.V.Jagadisa Iyer's South Indian Shrines, 1992, about 40 epigraphs, out of the 283 inscriptions of Kanchipuram noted by Sir Walter Elliot," exist in the Kailasanatha temple. These epigraphs are mostly in Sanskrit and Tamil.

An epigraph (No.2 of 1888) in Sanskrit, found on the first, second and third tiers in the inside prakara (precinct) of the Rajasimhesvara shrine inside the temple gives a string of about 700 titles of Narasimhavarman II[26]. Another inscription, (Tamil and Grantha), found on a pillar in the mandapa, in front of the Rajasimhesvara shrine provides some strange information. This epigraph belongs to the reign of Kampana Udayar-II, (Vijayanagar). It is dated in Saka year 1286 (1364 A.D.) Visvavas. The record informs that during the rule of Kulottunga Chola, the Rajasimhesvara (Kailasanatha) Temple was closed, its lands sold away, and that Koppanangal, Minister of Kampana reopened the temple and restored the properties to the temple[27].

Kacchapesvara Temple

Kacchapesvara temple is another important temple of Kanchi. The sacredness of this temple is attributed to Vishnu in the form of a Kacchapa (tortoise) worshipped Siva here. Hence, the Linga got the name Kacchapesvara and the place, the appellation Kacchapedu. Besides the principal shrine of Siva, there are the important sub-shrines of Ishtasiddhisvara and the special sub-shrine of Surya (sun-god). There is a tank known as Suryatirtha near the main entrance, * This temple stands to the south-west of the temple of Kamakshi at the end of the south Rajaveethi. Since this temple is classified along with some other temples like the Kailasanatha temple as of the Rajasimha group, it can be presumed that this one was also constructed by Rajasimha.

Vaikunta Perumal Temple

Known in the inscriptions as *Paramesvara Vinnagaram* (Paramesvara Vishnugriham), this temple was the *magnum opus* of Pallava King Nandivarman Pallavamalla (C.A.D.731-796). This shrine has been eulogised by Tirumangai Alwar in his work *Periya Tirumoli* and this is the only shrine in the early literature that is still preserved in its contemporary setting. Built in the usual Pallava style (Early Tondainadu style), this temple was built of sandstone except for the upper *Pattika* part of the *adhisthana*.

On plan, it has a Central *Vimana* with a *mukhamandapa* lesser in width and a cloister *mandapa* all round. The *Vimana* is different as it is

* Bathing in this tank on Sunday's is held to be sacred.

having three functional *talas* providing cells for the main deity Vishnu. The shrine in the *aditala* has two concentric closed circumambulatory passage *(Pradakshinapatha)* obtained by constructing three parallel walls. The outer wall ends with the floor level of the *dvitala* and carries the *hare* elements. The shrine in the second floor could be approached by a flight of steps located in the innermost passage. The shrine in the second *tala* has a closed circumambulatory passage obtained by the inner walls. The middle walls ends with the floor level of the third floor. The *Vimana* carries an octagonal *sikhara*. The walls of all the shrines are relieved with pilasters with *simhapada* and various forms of Vishnu are carved.

However, the most outstanding feature of the temple is the series of sculptural panels that occur on the innerface of the cloister *mandaps*. These panels depicts the events that occured in Pallava history till the rule of Nandivarman-II Palla vamalla. The panels trace the history of the dynasty from mythological origins as enunciated in their copper plate grants. The panels are carved in two rows separated by a median essentially for the label describing the contents of the panel above, though lable inscription occur only below the most outstanding panels depicting the selection of Nandivarman-II as the ruler of Pallava Kingdom as the dynasty was left without a legal and able heir after the unequivocal victory of the Chalukyan King Vikramaditya-II[28]. (No.37 of 1888, *South Indian Inscription* Volume - IV No.135).

Iravataneswara Temple

This temple belongs to the time of Pallava Nandivarman-II or Rajasimha. The mahamantapa with porch and others were later additions during Vijayanagar times. The temple is built of sand stone and faces east. It is dedicated to Siva and orginally consisted of a dvitala vimana with square sikhara and griva. The temple consists of a sanctum and a mahamantapa. The walls are embellished with rearing vyala based pilasters. The niches at the cardinal points enshrine Brahma (at the North), Vishnu (East) and Dakshinamurthi (South). Other important sculptures depicting various forms of Siva on the exterior of the Mukhamantapa are Ravaniungrahamurthi, Urdheva Tandava, Chandesa anugraha Gangadhara, etc. Inside the sanctum, linga is installed in a Somaskanda panel on the wall[29].

Piravataneswara Temple

This temple was built during the reign of Pallava Nandivarman-II (A.D. 700-728) constructed out of sound stone. The temple faces west and is dedicated to Siva. It consists of a square dvitala Vimana with octoganal Sikhara. It has a sanctum and a rectangulár mukhamantapa axially. Inside the sanctum is a linga with circular pita. On the back wall Somaskanda panel is depicted, flanked by Brahma, Vishnu and other divinities. The exterior wall of the sanctum contains figures of Durga, Lingodbhava, Brahma, Vishnu, Nrithyamurthi, Gajalakshmi and others[30].

Mukteswara Temple

The other name by which it is called is 'Dharmahadevi Isvaram' after the name of the queen of Nandivarman-II. The temple is built of sand stone and faces east. It has a three storeyed square Vimana with circular sikhara and axially consists of a sanctum and a pillard *mukhamantapa.* On the hind wall of the sanctum is seen the Somaskanda panel flanked by Vishnu, Brahma and others[31].

Sculptures depicting ravana lifting Kailas, Bhikshatanara, Gangadhara, Chandesanugraha, Surya, Karthikeya, Durga, etc., are very conspicuous. A small subshrine dedicated to Chandikeswara, and the Nandi mantapa are of later period. The original temple belongs to 8 Century A.D. but the later additions might have been made in 13 - 14 Century.

Jvarahareswar Temple

This temple, which belongs to the 12 - 13 Century A.D. is one of the most significant examples of the time of Kulothunga-III (1178-1218 A.D.) known for its ornamentation and miniature decorations[32].

The temple faces east and consists of a sancturm, ardha mandapa, mahamandapa, agramandapa, Nandi Mandapa, and a large balipeta. The temple was in a ruined condition earlier, but reassembled recently as per the original. The temple Vimana was probably a two tiered eliptical one. The grilled windows with various figurines, the loop of the mela on the shaft of the pillars filled with tiny figure sculptures and floral carvings, row of bhuta figures below the carnica in various modes are some of the artistic examples which make the temple most refined and beautiful one at Kancheepuram. The list of temples furnished below would give an idea as to the existence of several Siva and Vishnu shrines in Kancheepuram[33].

Siva Shrines

Shrines celebrated in the Thevaram hymns of Nayanmars in Siva Kanchi (Kaṇcheepuram) are, Kacchi Ekambara (Ekambaranatha Temple) Kacchi Merrali; Onakantan Tali; Anekatanyapadam temple; and, Tirukkaleeswaram temple.

Kailasanatha temple, Kausikesvara temple and Jwaraharesware temple are all protected under Ancient Monuments Act of the Government of India. Kacchapesvara temple, Karuneeswara temple, Kayarohaneswara temple, Satyavraksvara temple; Visweshwara temple (with Mukti Mantapam on the bank of Sarvatheertham tank), Ramanathesvara temple, Mangaleswara temple, Piravttanesvara temple and Iravathanesware temple, are other noted Siva tempes in Kancheepuram.

Vyasa Santaasranyam temple, Punyakoteeswara temple and Brahmapureesvara temple (at Tenambakkam near Vishnu Kanchi) are some of the Siva temples found in Vishnu Kanchi, Kancheepuram.

In Vishnu Kanchi, Varadaraja Perumal temple, Ashtabhujankara temple, Tiruttanka (Vilakkoli koil) and Yatoktakari (Sowma Vannam Caiyta Perumal koil) are the Vishnu Shrines celebrated or noted in Nalavira Divya Prabandam of the Vaishnava Alwars.

Pandavaduta Perumal temple, Neeragam temple, Uragam (Ulagalanda Perumal) temple, Karagam temple, Karavanam temple, Pavalavanmar temple, Tirukkalvanar (Adivaraha temple) inside Kamatchi temple) Nilatingattundan Shrine (inside Ekambaranatha temple) and Parameswaran Vinnagaram (Vaikuntha Perumal temple) (Protected under Ancient Monuments Act of the Government of India) are some of the notable temples found in Kancheepuram (Siva Kanchi).

In addition to these temples, one could, if goes around the neighbourhood of this town, find a number of small but beautiful temples.

Udasin Math at Kancheepuram

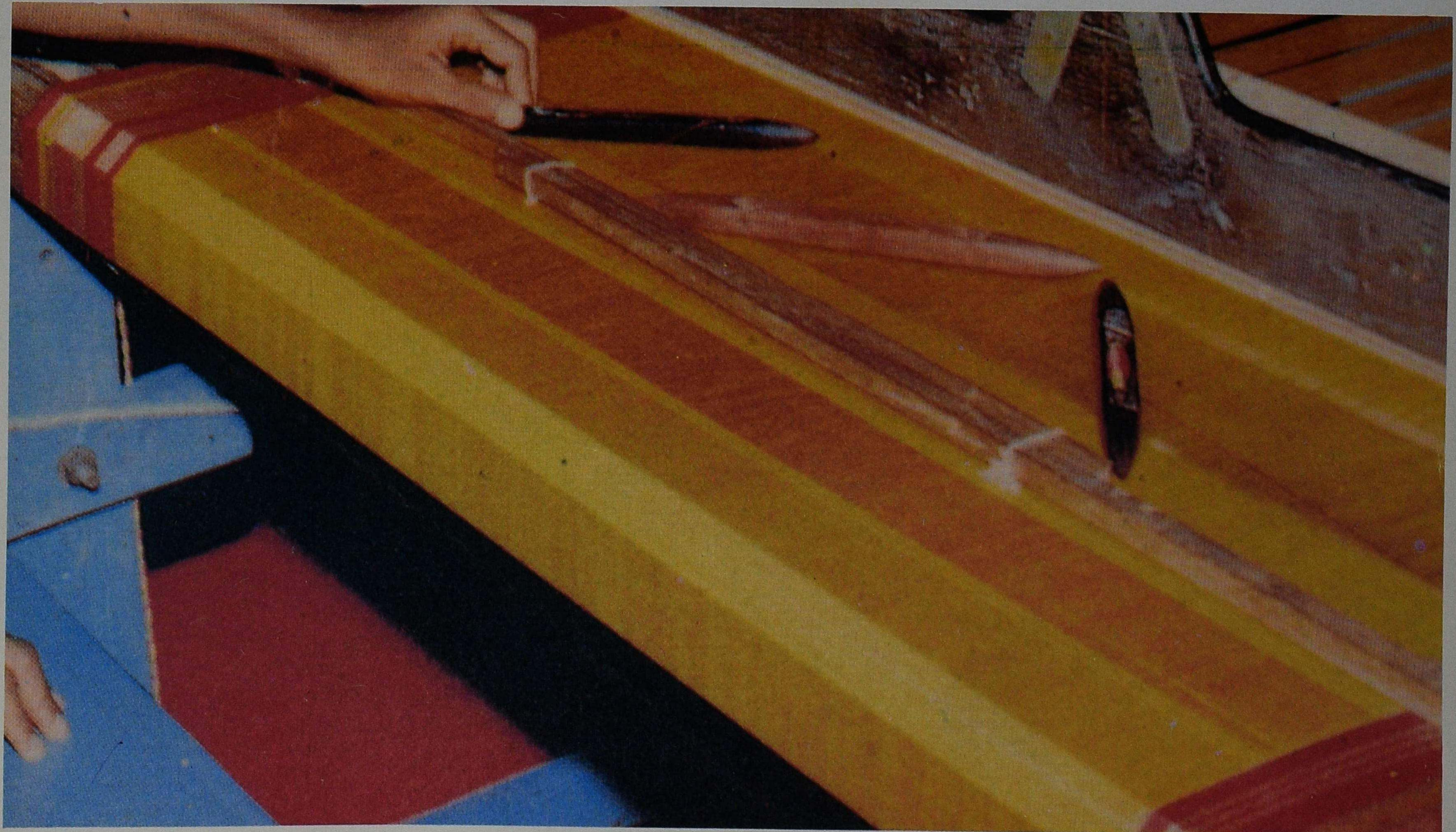
The Udasin Bhavaji Math, more popularly known as Udasin Math, exists in the Nellukaran Street (The south Raja veethi) in Big Kancheepuram, just opposite to the Municipal Office Building. This Institution of the Udasi Sikh Sect was established at Kancheepuram by a Sadhu, Sri. Yoga Dayananda Das Bhavaji, about 200 years ago. After the founder, there have been five heads and the present one is the sixth[34].

This math offers facilities for lodging, free supply of food and clothes to Sadhus going over to Kancheepuram on a pilgrimage to Rameswaram and other important sacred places in the south. The daily routine obtaining in this math comprises conducting worship and reading portions of Guru Nanak's granth and of the granth written by Srichandar Guru.

Every year Gurupuja is performed and special pujas also are conducted on important festival days, like the Tamil New Year day. The pieces of land around the old Kausikeswara temple have been donated to the temple by this math.

Kausikeswara Temple

The temple of Sri. Kausikeswara stands a few metres away on the north east of the eastern entrances to the Kamatchi Amman temple at Kancheepuram. The old Kausikeswara temple said to have been built by a ruler of the Chola Dynasty, is a protected monument under the custody of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. The pieces of land, around this temple, which belonged to the Udasin Bhavaji Math have been gifted by the present head of the Sankaracharya Math of Kanchi. Recently, the Kausikesvara temple has been renovated and its Kumbhabhishekam performed in 1991 by the head of the Kanchi Sankara Math.[35]



Silk Weaving, Kancheepuram

It is of interest to note that even the English rulers from the beginning had evinced great interest in the temples of this city. Robert Clive, the hero of Arcot, presented a diamond necklace of great value and Lionel Place, one of the former Collectors of Chengalpattu made a present of a pearl necklace to the Vaishnava temple here which exhibit the historic instincts of distinguished visitors even this day. Hodgson, another Collector repaired a protion of the outer wall of the Big Siva temple as in evidenced by an inscription on a stone in the wall of this temple. All these go to prove that this city of temples has attracted the attention of everybody[36].

Kancheepuram is the head quarters of the Chengalpattu MGR-district, where the following offices are functioning: The collector office, Municipal office, District Munsifs Court, Sub-Registrars office, Commercial Tax office, Income Tax office, Centre Excise Inspector's office, Regional Electricity Accounting unit, Divisional engineers' (Electricity Board) office, Superintending Engineers' office, office of the Superintendent of Police (Chengalpattu West), office of the Assistant Engineer (Highways) and Superintending Engineer (Highways), TamilnaduWater Supply and Sewerage Board, office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India., offices of the Panchayat Union Commissioner, Devisional Development Office, Fire Service Station, Assistant Commissioner of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment, offices of the District Medical Officer, District Leprosy Officer, District Agricultural offices, R.D.Os' office, Taluk Office, police stations, telephone exchange, office of the Superintendent of post offices, office of Life Insurance Corporation of India, offices of Assistant Central Intelligence officer, Telecommunications officer Central Telegraph office, Southern Railway office, Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, District Health and Family Welfare Office, District Educational officer, District Khadi and Village Industries Officer, District Sports Officer, District Rural Development Agency, District Harijan Welfare Officer, Deputy Director, Department of Geology and Mining, Deputy Registrar and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Executive Engineers (PWD), Project Director, Handlooms Intensive Development Project, Special Deputy Registrar, Several Co-operative Weaving Societies, Project officer, district rural development agency, regulated marketing committee, Branch Manger. Pallavan Transport Corporation, Pattukottai Alagiri Transport Corporation, Thanthai Periyar Transport-Corporation, Government Automobile Workshop, Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, State Bank of India, Indian Bank, Punjab National Bank, the Co-operative Central bank Ltd., Canara Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, New India Assurance Company Ltd., Pachayappa's College for Men and Women, Pachayappa's Higher Secondary school, Meenakshi College of Engineering, Sankara College, Anderson Higher Secondary School, Government Higher Secondary School, Bakthavatchalam Polytechnic, Arignar Anna Cancer Research Institute, Arignar Anna Memorial Officers' Reading Room, Sri Ramakrishna Mutt Library, branch library of the

Local library authority, municipal reading rooms, Government Headquarters hospital, C.S.I. Mission Hospital, municipal dispensaries, five Municipal Maternity and Child Health centres. Ayurvedic Dispensary and many private hospitals. There are two Municipal tourist bungalows, P.W.D. Inspection bungalow, and several choultries besides several lodges, to serve the touring pilgrims and merchants. Kancheepuram is very famous for its silk saree, lungies and hand kerchiefs. There are thousands of looms for both cotton and silk, weaving. Several co-operative societies formed for this purpose, have installed a number of looms and employed weavers. Kancheepuram is also a big commercial centre for paddy, rice, cotton and silk and handloom cloths.

Kunrathur (Chengalpattu taluk : 1,448)

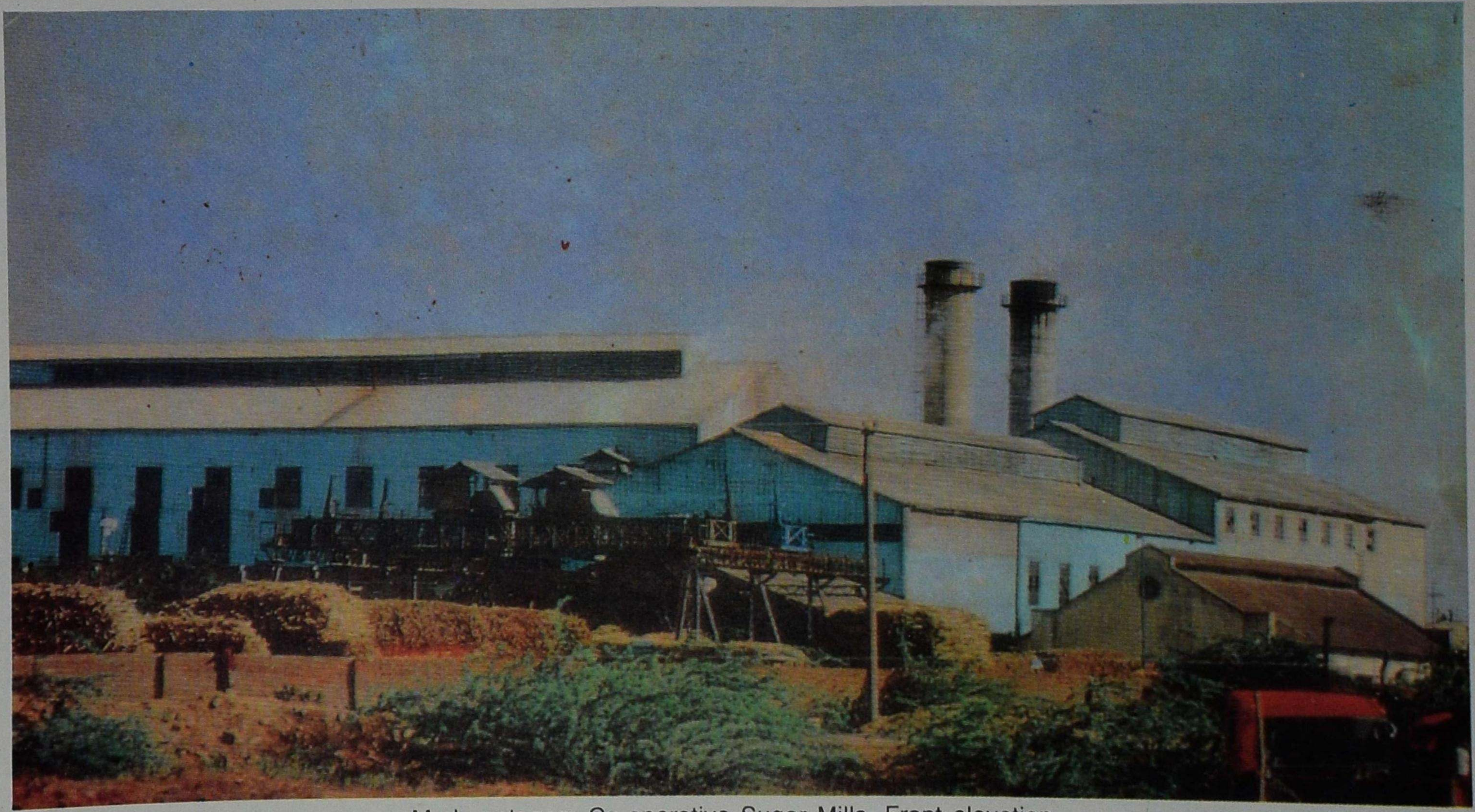
Kunrathur, which evokes memories of the great poet-statesman Sekkizhar, Chief Minister to Anapaya Chola and author of Periapuranam, lies at a distance of 25 kilometeres from Madras.

One could witness the temple of Thirunageswaram, at one end of Kunrathur, built by Sekkizhar when he returned to his home town after retirement. At the other end of the town is Sekkizhar's home,-now the Sekkizhar temple. Several things stand in the memory of the great poet the Sekkizhar high school, the Sekkizhar Narpani Mandram, etc. The latter is the youth forum whcih is involved in social work[37].

Madurantakam (Madurantakam taluk : 22,373)

Madurantakam is situated on the N.H. at a distance of 80 km., from Madras. Plenty of buses from Madras going towards south, and buses from Chengalpattu pass through this place. It has a railway station of the same name. The noteworthy feature of the place is the tank which is formed by damming up the small Kiliyur river which rises in the hill at Wandewash. This work owes its existence to Lionel Place (1876) the then collector of the district, who connected and strengthened the banks of two smaller tanks with a Calingula or escape at the northern end. This Calingula has been considered as one of the finest works of its kind in the country. It is built in the form of a waved line and the height from the crest to the bed of the river below, is 10 metres. The southern portion is a very curious and beautiful specimen of masonry. *Instead of being built in steps, the descent is formed to imitate the curve which the flood water takes in afresh, and huge blocks of granite have been hewn into this shape, and are bound with lead.* In the pillar, at the northern end of the tank contains an inscription which records that the tank was completed by Mr. Place in 1798 after being twice carried away, and give details as to the cost etc.

Kunrathur Murugan Temple



Madurantagam Co-operative Sugar Mills, Front elevation

Rettaimalai Srinivasan, who toiled hard for the upliftment of the Adi Dravidars, was born in Kozhiyalam, a village in Madurantagam taluk adds more glory to Madurantagam. Later, he migrated to Thanjavur, then to Coimbatore and thence to Udhagamandalam. He was the first graduate from the Adi Dravidar Community. He was one of the delegates who represented the Madras Presidency in the Round Table Conference in London in 1930. He explained to King George, the plight of the untouchables, to which class he also belonged, in his country when the King was surprised to see a badge on Srinivasan's Coat, with the words: *I am an untouchable in my country* and his refusal to shake hands with the King.

He organised the first Adi Dravidars' Conference in India. He served as a translator in South African Court for some time where he had contacts with Gandhiji. On his return from South Africa, he joined the Justice Party and continued his work for the upliftment of the Adi Dravidars. He served as a legislator for 15 years in the Madras Legislative Council where he was responsible for the introduction of the Bills for the removal of untouchability and for equal rights which were passed as Acts.

Though the British Government conferred upon him the titles such as Rao Sahib, Rao Bagathur and Diwan Bhagadur, he refused them saying that his own title `Pariah' was enough for him. He was the founder of the Adi Dravida Mahajan Sabha.

The 7.5 km., area irrigates nearly 3000 acres of land. According to the legend, the tank used to breach every year and it was protected by Lord Rama local deity once in 1798. Mr. Place had great faith in the efficacy of the powers of the local deity and he built a sanctum for the goddess in the temple in 1798. Since Lord Rama was believed to have protected the tank from breach the Kothandaramaswamy temple here came to be known as "Eri Katha Perumal" (the God who protected the tank bund). Inscriptions to that extent, in Grantham and Nagari script belonging to the Chola period are found in the temple here.

Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram)

Mahabalipuram, which is now called Mamallapuram, is on the coast, about 60 kilometres south of the city of Madras. This is the direct route. The other route, which is circuitous, is *via.*, Chengalpattu and Thirukazhukundram and is about 86 km., long. The nearest railway station is Chengalpattu which is at a distance of 30 km. There are some of the most famous ancient monuments in India which are appealing even to the occasional visitor. It is a treasure for the students of South Indian Arts and Architecture. This is one of the most important places in South India, particularly in Tamil Nadu and more so in Chengalpattu-MGR district from two angles (i) for the study of architecture and through which the study of history and (ii) as a place of tourist importance.

In the seven and eight Centuries A.D., Kings of the Pallava dynasty created cave temples, monolithic shrines, structural stone temples and expensive relief panels carved on the open rock-face of the hill side-

> "These monuments are important because they were the first major artistic monuments to be fashioned out of hard rock in South India. 1200 years have come and gone, and yet these works are still fresh before our eyes. The structures of all other temples of those days and earlier times have long ago vanished because they were made of relatively perishable material".

Mamallapuram has 15 cave temples, 10 monolithic shrines, three structural stone temples and four relief sculptured rock panels[38]. These were the creations of Pallavas in the seven and early eight centuries A.D.

> "The structural temples imitate in the hard medium of stone blocks, while the traditional temples were built with brick, mortar and wood. The monolithic shrines are whole temples carved out of a single mass of rock. They are sculptured replicas *in the round* so to say. In their cave temples, the Pallavas have reproduced the interior aspect of shrines along with their porchlike pillared *mandapams* by scooping and carving into the solid rock of the hill sides. Since the frontal *mandapam* with its pillars is visibly the most prominent feature of the cave-temple, these temples are often called simply *Mandapams.*

There have been disputes as to the name of the place. Carr in his work "Seven Pagodas" and Crole in his "Chengalpattu District Manual" have dealt with it elaborately.

As a sea port, Mamallapuram has been very famous since the beginning of the Christian era. This has been referred to as Mamallai (மாமல்லை). Ptolomy, the Roman geographer, refers to it as Malange. The finds of Roman Coins in the neighbourhood testify to its importance as a trading centre.

It was Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller of the Seventh Century A.D., who wrote that Kanchi was the sea port of the Pallava rulers of South India. By this, he might have, most probably, referred only Mamallapuram and not Kancheepuram as the latter is situated far away from the sea.

Five Rathas, Mamallapuram

The name "Mamallapuram" (Mahabalipuram) is after "Mamalla" a title conferred on Narasimhavarman-I the Pallava ruler of the Seventh Century, who was responsible for most of the rock-cut temples and carvings in Mamallapuram. The other names by which Mamallapuram is called are Mahabalipuram, Mavalipuram, Mallai, Kadanmallai and Mahemallapuram.[39] Thirumangaialwar refers to this place as Kadanmallai and gives a graphic description of the Harbour with its large anchord ships laden with treasure, huge elephants and the nine gems[40]. Therefore, it is clear that in the early part of the Eighth Century, the place was a busy harbour[41]. The place, as Mallai, is known to be the birth place of Bhuthattalwar who receded Thirumangaialwar. It is also locally said that the name Mahabalipuram is in a way connected with Mahabali, the mythical demon destroyed by the God Vishnu.

Manueci, an Italian (17 Century) among other Europen travellers, is the first to be the most attracted by the monuments, in Mamallapuram "Seven Pagodas", the popular name should be credited to the early Europeans in India, was originally applied to the shore temple.

The monuments at Mahabalipuram were mostly erected during the reign of Narasimhaverman-I. They can be classified, based on the mode of construction, as (i) Monoliths, *i.e.*, free standing temples cut out of solid rock, most of which are locally called as Rathas (charriots); (ii) Caves, excavated in hill scarps and used as temples, some of which are called mantapas or Canopies; (iii) Temples, *i.e.*, built up masonary temples; and (iv) Sculptures and Sculptured scenes carved on the hills edges.

These monuments bear testimony to the Pallava architecture and style. The monoliths have wonderfully been created to enthrall the hearts of the architects and their admirers. It may perhaps be confusing where to start with, at Mahabalipuram. A visitor to this place may be guided, to start with the group of the five monoliths in the extreme south, thence proceed towards north to see the monuments on and at the edge of the hill up to the 'balance rock' and finally towards the sea to see Shore Temple.

The Five Monoliths :

The five monoliths, in a group, is cut out of solid rock hewn to form five free standing monlithic temples, close to, but separated from, each other. The temples are associated without any historical evidence, with the *five pandava brothers* of the Mahabharata. They were excavated during the reign of Narasimhavarman-I and are the earliest monuments of their king in India. The superstructures, each of which varies from one another, illustrate the varieties of roofing system that were followed.

Monolith I Dharmaraja Ratha :

This is the southern most of the five temples and is the highest. It is a pyramid structure with a square base, the upper part consists of a series

of diminishing storeys, each having a row of pavillions above a row of Kudus (chaitya windows) arranged immediately above brackets of pilasters which divide the actual portion of the temple into riches with carved images. Four corner blocks, each with two panels containing standing figures, with two pillars in between and pilasters supported on squatting lions on all but one sides, which has only four pillars, are found here. Among the eight sculptured panels of the four corner blocks, one each represents Harihara, Brahma and Skanda three show four armed figures of Siva, and another portrays Narasimhavarman whose epithets Sri Megha and Trailokya Vardhama principle are inscribed above the statue in Grantha characters of the time. The last image, at the back and facing east, is Ardhanarishwara, a combination of Siva and Parvathi. It is a delightful sculpture of the Pallava age.

The image in the niches in the central tier bear features which are very frequent in later iconography. Siva is represented, in the central panel, which is deeply carved and in the north, with four arms and a rogary in his upper right hand. He has the adoring figure of Ganga to his left. At the right of the central panel is found Vishnu, carrying a wheel and a conch-shell in his upper pair of arms and resting his lower left hand on Garuda His vehicle. There is another panel showing dancing four armed Siva, the earliest representation of Nataraja. Beyond this, towards the end, is shown a four armed Siva holding a drum and rosary in His upper pair of arms, and leaning on His bull in the form known as Vrishabhandikamurthi.

In the panel to the left of the Central panel is a four-armed Kirtamurti Siva, carrying a bow and resting one of his hands on the shoulders of Arjuna whom He presented the Pasupatha weapon as a boon. The next panel represents a four armed Siva in the company of a dancing attendant who may be Thandu or Bharata. The last panel is also a representation of Siva in the form of Dakshinamurthy.

The Central panel on the south contains a figure of standing four armed Vishnu with chakra and conch. The second panel to the right shows Krishna charming a snake. In the corresponding panel to the left a four-armed Siva, carrying a cobra, trident and an axe, is shown overcoming the demon Andhaka, while three other panels, represent Siva, one shows Vinodhara.

Arjuna Ratha :

This monument which belongs to the 7th Century A.D. (Period Narasimhavarma Mamalla), is a typical *dvitala* Vimana of Dravidian style[42]. It consists of a sanctum and a *mutha mantapa*. These carved panels between the pilasters on the three sides of the exterior of the wall have five panels on each side. The central panel is flanked by either of mithurna couples (seen in North and South) or other sculptures (East) which are in fair flanked by Dvarapalas. The central panel represents Siva leaning on Nandi (South),

Indra on Airavada and Vishnu leaning on Garuda (North). The two talas over the sanctum have applique *hara* of four Karanakutas and four *bhadra salas* and double nasika in the harantara section. Both the griva and sikhara are octagonal. Figures of Surya and Chandra are also found in the first tier. Both the Draupati and Arjuna rathas have a common *ruapitha*.

Bhima Ratha :

This ratha has a wagon vaulted roof carrying a row of stupis over its central ridge. It is supported length-wise by four pillars and two pilasters. The hara contains salas, Kutas encircling like a parapet on the first tier. The hara leaves a alinda like space between the high griva[43]; the latter being the upward extension of the sanctum wall. The griva and sikhara have five projected nasikas, on the eastern and western sides. The sala ends have *lalata nasis* prominent with miniature shrines within a horseshoe shaped arch. The ratha might probably be dedicated to reclining Vishnu which is evident from an unfinished excavation of it inside the sanctum.

Draupati Ratha :

These rathas, like other temples, are associated with the heroes of the Mahabharatha without any historical basis[44]. These were the creations of the Pallava ruler, Narasimhavarma-I (630-688 A.D.). Though this ratha is called 'Draupati Ratha' this monolithic ratha is dedicated to Durga.

It is simple but like 'Kutahara' Vimana having only four of the six normal angas of an alpa Vimana'. The 'angas' that are lacking being the 'prastara' over the 'bhetti' and 'griva'. The stupi made separately for inserting in position after completion, is to be found now on the platform in front of Vimana.

Here, the four ribbed domical roof rests directly on the wall and the corner are decorated with floral designs. The sanctum contains four armed standing Durga being adorned by two male worshippers kneeling at her feet, one of them brandishing the sword to cut off his own head as an offering to the goddess. The niches on the exterior and the pilasters on either side of the main entrance are crowned with 'makaratorana'. The unfinished Durga standing on the head of Mahisha is represented in the niches.

Nakula - Sakadeva Ratha :

The temple, named after two of the five heroes of Mahabharata, Nakula and Sakadeva is of 7th Century. It is apsidal on plan and resembles the shape of gajaprishtha with a dvitala ashtanga vimana with aspitaharas on both the talas. The sikhara has longitudinal series of *stupas* on the ridge and a large gable front in *nasika* form constituted by front cantoning pilasters of the griva and front *torana* arch of the *sikhara*[45].

The temple consists of a *mukha mantapa* with two pillars and a cella which is devoid of any icon. The exterior walls of the sanctum is plain.

Valaiyankuttai Ratha :

It is to the west of Mamallapuram village near Buckingham Canal. It is so called as it is located near a pool (Kuttai in Tamil) called Valaiyankuttai. It is facing east with a *mukha mantapa* in front. It is a *dvitala Vimana* with all the eight angas. It is square in size. Like the other rathas, the excavation of this ratha was started from the top but at the *adhisthana* level[46] the work was discontinued. The *harantara* of the two *talas* have usual *kuta* and *salas.* The *hara* of the lower *tala* continues over the *mukha mantapa* also. The thin mahanasis are well formed and poses floral and other ornamentation. This belongs to Paramesvaravarman-I period, i.e., the last quarter of the 7th century.

Olakannesvara Temple :

Above the Mahisamardini cave, is located the Olakannesvara (Iswara) temple belonging to 8th Century A.D., *i.e.* Rajasimha period. The name of the temple may be Olakkannesvara (flamed Eye Siva) but popularly known as Olakkanatha temple. During the British rule (18-19 Century), this temple was used as light house[47].

It is a masonry structure facing west in the square plan though the super structure is lost. It is believed that it must have originally resembled shore temple. It is evident from the usual rampant lion and panels representing Siva in various attitudes. The devakoshithas show the images of Yogadakshinamurthi (in the south) Tandavamurthi (in the west) and Ravananugrahamurthi (in the north).

Mukunda Nayanar Temple :

The temple is dedicated to Lord Siva, faces east and is built of reddish gneiss rock. It has a sanctum, mukha mantapa with dvitala Vimana of Dravidian order. The super structure has octagonal griva and sikhara and the stupi is missing[48]. The structure, as a whole, is plain in nature. Absence of wall figures and other details may be due to difficulty in making carvings in such hard stones. The rear walls of sanctum contians Somaskanda relief. The linga which is present in the sanctum seems to be a later addition. The temple is assignable to Narasimhavarman-II Rajasimha (700-728 A.D.)

Shore Temple :

Adjoining Arjuna's thapas is a path opposite the Krishna mantap, which leads to the sea, very close to which almost on the slash of the waves, is shore temple an example of masonry of Rajasimha's time.

It is a temple complex consisting of three temples, - two of them dedicated to Lord Siva and the other one to Lord Vishnu[49]. The temple which faces west and having tritala Vimana is called "Rajasimheswara". The other temple, facing east, consists of a Chatusthala Vimana called 'Kshatriya Simheswara'. It consists of a Somaskanda Panel, while the one facing west

Shore Temple, Mamallapuram

Excavations in Mamallapuram *near* Sea-Shore Temple

has, in addition to the Somaskanda Panel, a dhara of fluted linga. The third shrine, dated probably to Mamalla period,is dedicated to Vishnu and enshrines a reclining Vishnu figure known in the inscription as Narapatti Vishnugraham, wholly out of rock, assignable to Mamalla periods. The archaeology department feels that the present shrine was constructed during Rajasimha's period. The Khatriasimheswara has closely surrounding *Prakara* topped with kutas and salas on north, east and south and a small gopuradvara in the east. Inside the temple complex, to the south a seated lion, the chest of which has been scooped up, to form a niche inside, a figure of Mahishasuramardini is carved. The vimanas are of typical Dravidian order with octogonal *griva* and *sikhaco.* The top most tala carries *bhuta nayakas* at the corners.

The vimana at top here is somewhat narrow and elongated. The entrance to the main shrine, which faces east, is a small gopuram with walls in continuation on either side and leads to the preambulatory passage between the temple and the other wall. The entrance to the temple is through by steps and beyond the porch (mukhamantapa) is the main cell which enshrines a broken fluted Siva Linga. Opposite the gopuram, perched on a boulder, is an emblem column (dhvajastambha), an essential feature in all temples. Behind the Siva Linga is present the Somaskanda group, as in other Pallava temples, on either sides of the walls of the porch. There are rampant lions at intervals dividing the carved panels of the outer walls of the temple, many of which have already been destroyed by the splash of sea water. Behind this shrine but connected with it and provided with a small porch is a cell without superstructure in which is enshrined the idol of Seshasayi Vishnu. Adjoining this, facing west, is a similar but smaller shrine, devoted to Lord Siva. The Somaskanda panel is on the back wall inside. On either sides in the porch, there are dwarapalas.

At some distance, opposite this temple, is a dhvajasthambam and a bhalipeetam, around which have been stacked some loose sculptures. One of the sculptures is a striking representation of seated Siva as Tripurantaka with Vishnu as his arrow and another of Dakshinamoorthi on the four sides of a cylindrical pillar. Here, an expensive courtyard is partly surrounded by an unfinished enclosure along which, are arranged rows of Nandis. The remains of the entrance to the courtyard to the west are also visible. There are panels near the entrance to the courtyard to the west, probably depicting scenes from the history of the Pallavas, as in the Vaikunta Perumal temple at Kancheepuram. Among the iconographic carvings, there are those of Siva, one of which representing Tripurantaka with Vishnu as his arrow.

On the outer walls are a few Chola inscriptions in Tamil referring to Kshatriyasimha Pallavesvara. Palligondaruliyadeva and Rajasimha. These relating to Pallavesvara, Palligondaruliyadeva refer to the image of Seshasayi Vishnu in the cell between the two shrines. The Siva shrine facing west may

be the Rajasimha, — Pallavesvara temple. Therefore, Kshatriya Simha-Pallavesvara shrine can be the one facing east only and Kshatriyasimha may be the surname of Narasimavarman-II. In the courtyard is found a damaged inscription consisting of six Sanskrit verses which praise the qualities, beauty, valour and piety of Narasimhavarman-II.

In the vicinity of the shrine facing west and near the enclosure, is a large sculputre of Durga's lion, with the Goddess, seated on the right hind leg of the animal. On its chest, is cut a small square niche to instal an idol of Durga, at the foot of the pedestal of which the lion is seated in a headless conchant deer.

The whole compound of the shore temple which was buried under a thick deposit of sand had been cleared and restored to a certain extent[50]. The proximity of the sea at a hand shaking distance, is a perpetual menace to the safety of the temple. Not only the salty winds slash at the temple and the structure, but the fury of the wave aided by the salty winds, erodes into the temple and act as a corrosive sublimate. Several steps have been taken to protect the temple from all these evils.

Mahishasura Rock :

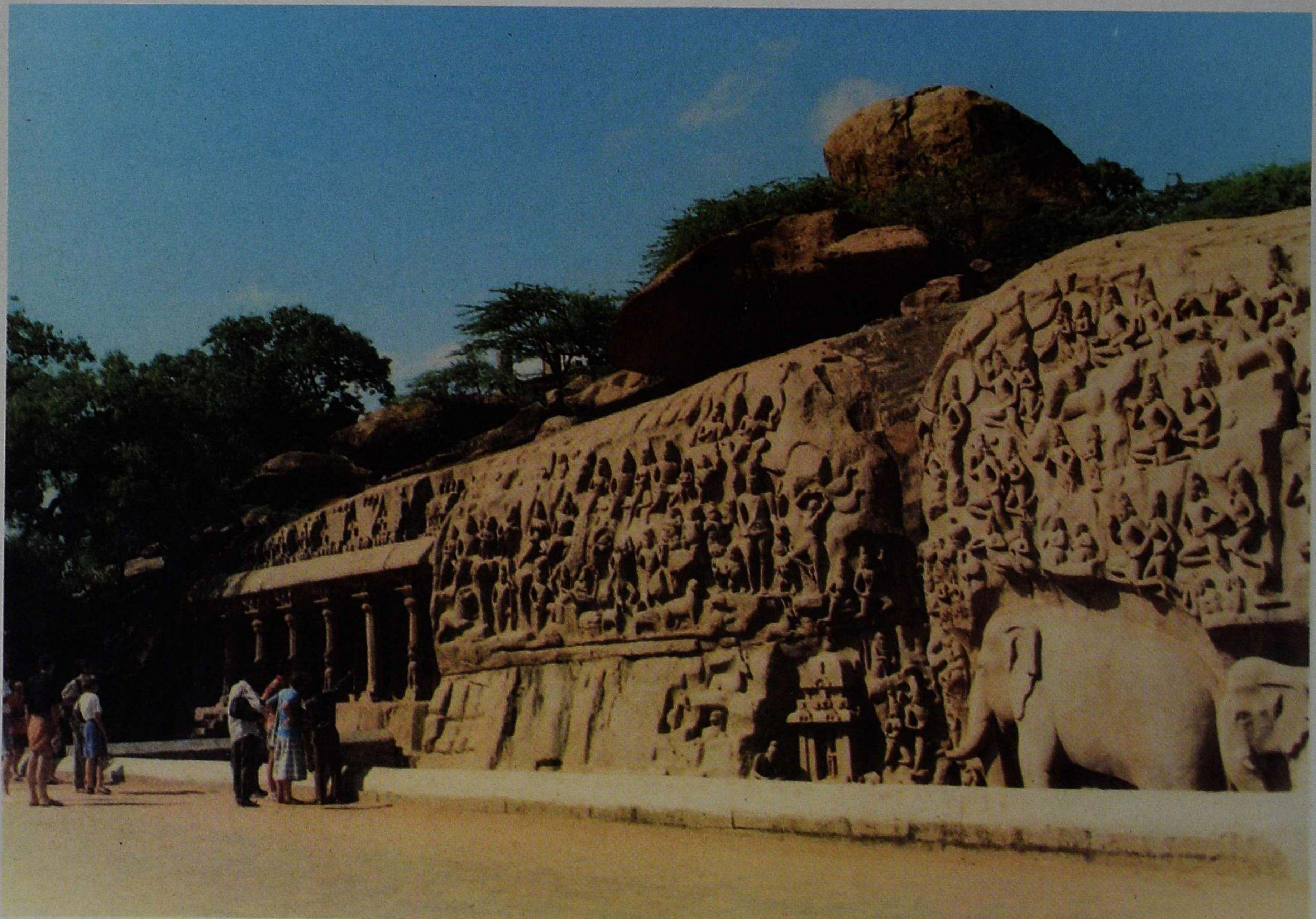
To the north of Shore Temple is located the Mahishasura rock which is a large piece of rock almost touching the sea with shrine of Durga cut into it[51]. On the back wall of the shrine, is an eight armed figure of Durga and by its side Mahishasura is shown as a lion pouncing on him. The shrine door way is flanked by lion pilasters and female door-keepers or dvarapalas. This monument also belongs to the 7th or 8th Century A.D.

Miniature Shrine :

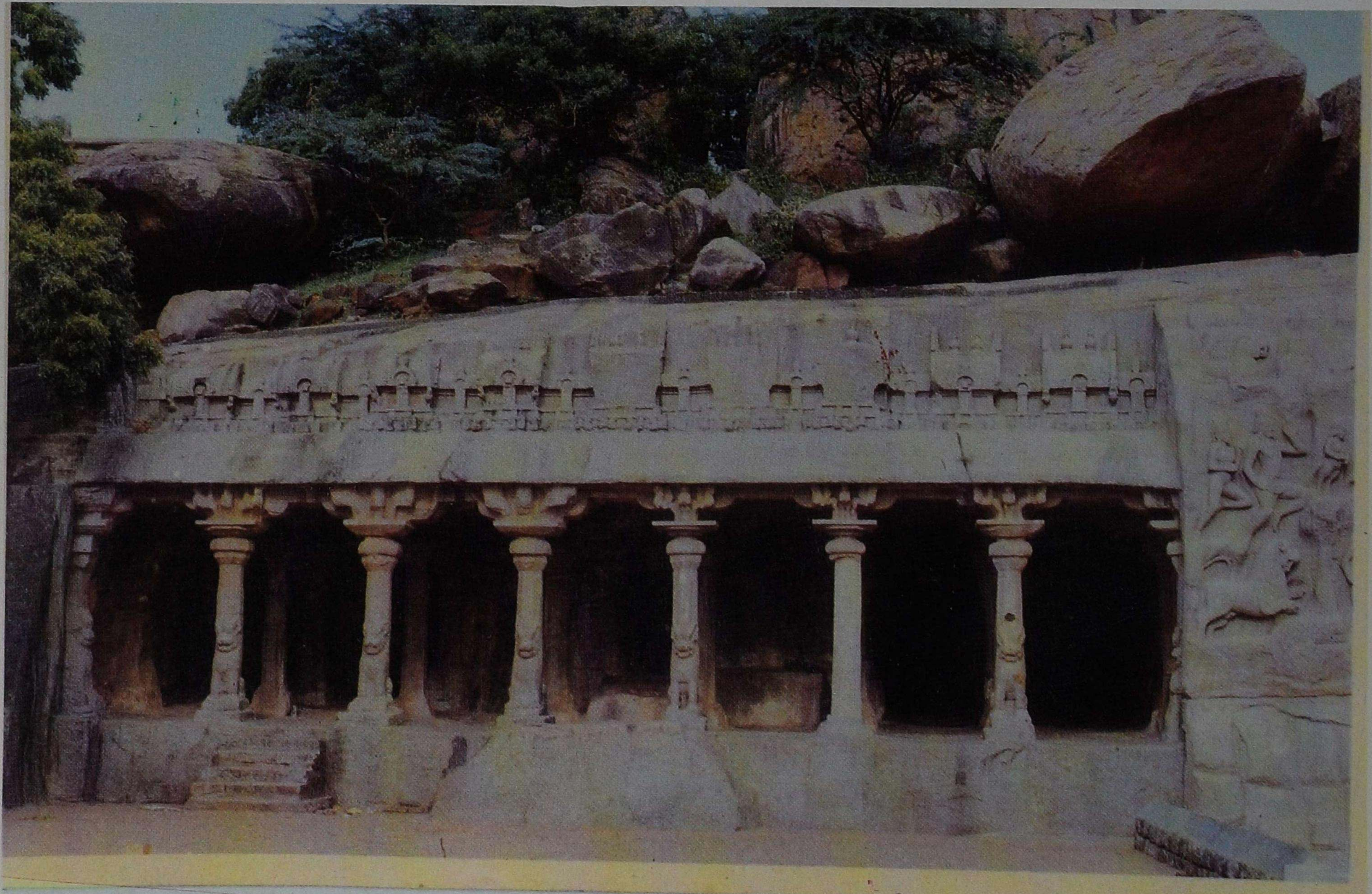
An ancient temple, with a miniature shrine dedicated to Lord Siva, has recently been unearthed in the shore temple complex at Mamallapuram[52]. There is a sculptured panel of Mahishasuramardhini behind the minature shrine and inscriptions on the temple wall. It is unique because it is considered to have been built earlier than the shore temple.

Apsidal (*i.e.* like a horseshoe) in shape, the temple looks similar in plan to the Buddhist Chaityas found in Ajanta and Ellora. In Mamallapuram, instead of a Stupa, which is the characteristic of the Buddhist chaityas, there is a miniature shrine, dedicated to Rishabharuda Siva. There is also an image, probably of a varaha (boar) near the wall behind the miniature shrine. This sculpture, pedestal and the lower part of the miniature shrine are cut out of the bed rock.

In the opinion of the Superintending Archaeologist of the Archaeological Survey of India, this is the earliest structural temple, especially in Mamallapuram, and unique in India. This could be considered built earlier than the shore temple constructed by Rajasimha who ruled between



Arjuna's Penance, Mamallapuram



Mandapa Adjacent to 'Arjuna Penance'

700-728 A.D., because when the original wall (Prakara) of the shore temple was constructed, the new unearthed temple was in disuse and ruins. The animal sculpture of the reclining Vishnu situated between the two temples of Rajasimha in the Shore temple complex were parts of the same bed rock. The reclining Vishnu was got carved by Narasimha Varman, the grandfather of Rajasimha. The builder of the miniature temple, as the evidences unearthed so far indicate, is Narasimha Varman.

Arjuna's Penance Panel :

This monument, located north-west of Sthalasayanaperumal temple, is one of the biggest base reliefs in open theatre, carved over two large natural boulders with a narrow fissure in between, have been chosen to represent a series of rows of gods and goddesses. It is generally, taken to depict the scene of Arjuna's penance, flow of the Ganges and other related scenaries on the banks of the Ganges. Arjuna is depicted in the emancipated form doing penance standing in one leg with hands raised. On one side is the four armed Siva carrying a trident in one of his hands and attended by dwarf Ganas. The Central cleft has been taken to depict the flow of the Ganges and besides this, in the centre, Surya and Chandra, celestial like Kinnaras, Siddhas, Kinopurusha, Gandharvas, Apsaras, etc., are shown rushing towards the Central point of the cleft. Apart from the celestials, there are sages, disciples, hunters and wild animals like lion, tiger, elephant and boar. The elephants are the masterpieces of the artisitic non-chalance. The young one nestling in the space between the legs of the parent animal and playing with trunks show delightful delireation of life. Near the banks of the Ganges is a small shrine where saints are involved in various religious acts. Another feature is the gigantic representation of row of elephants rushing to the central point. The monument belongs to the 7th Century A.D.

The cleft is occupied by gracefully carved out figures of Nagas, with hand in adoration, in the vicinity is a Vishnu temple where a number of sages are in deep meditation, *i.e.*, in yoga, some with their legs fixed in *Paryankagranthi* or yoga patta to ensure proper yogic posture. Depicted below them are the disciples, one of them carrying water in a pot on his shoulder, another wringing out water from a wet cloth, a third engaged in *Suryopasthana*, *i.e.*, with the fingers of both hands bent to form a kind of telescope to look at the sun avoiding fierce rays, thereby indicating the position of the sun and hour of the day. The vicinity of the hermitages of the sages is reflected in a meditating act, around which a number of rats are frolicking about. All these devices have been adopted by the sculptor to indicate that the cleft is intended to representing a river descending from the hills. This scene is, it is interpreted, taken to represent a story from Mahabaratha in which Arjuna, performed penance to obtain the Pasupatha weapon from Lord Siva.

However, opinions differ on this sculpture whether it is Arjuna who is in penance or Bhagiratha ? The fact which led to this doubt is that in the Mahabalipuram sculpture, an important part of the story, *viz.*, the fight between Arjuna and Siva (disguised as a hunter) is absent. According to those who subscribe to this view, the representation here is that of Bhagirathas' penance and Siva granting him the desired boon by agreeing to release the Ganga which he had locked on his head, the scene thus representing the descent of the river from the jungle covered hills in the presence of gods.

A little away to the south of this in front of the light house, is another boulder on which is an unfinished representation of a similar scene.

Ganesha Ratha :

This monument is located to the north of Arjuna's penance panel. It is also known as *Atyanta Kama pallavesvaragraham*[53] after the title of the king mentioned in the foundation inscription. Though the name is Ganesha ratha, it is dedicated to Siva.

It is *dvitala sala Vimana* with a row of integral nine stupis on the ridge. The two large lalata nasis at the sala ends have an ornate mukhapathi with the head supporting a trident at the top. The larger side of the grive consists of three large *nasikoshthas*, the central one being raised higher. The ratha faces west and consists of a sanctum and a narrow mukhamantapa which has two pillars and two pilasters with sculptured panel depicting dvarapalas at the corners.

The style of the ratha, though misleads to date it to Narasimhavarma Parameswara Varma-I period, the inscriptions indicate that it belongs to Rajasimha period (8th Century A.D.).

Carved Rock :

This monument which is located to the South of the Shore temple belongs to the 8th Century A.D.[54] There are many carved boulders to the south of the Shore temple. One of them has been fashioned as rampant lion in the chest of which is a small cell containing Durga image. On the left side dwarf 'Bhuta Ganas' are shown in various altitudes. A rock opposite to this has been shaped like a recumbent lion. There is another boulder which contains relief sculptures of horse and elephant and above the latter, a small niche is scooped out to accommodate Indra. Another boulder has a small niche with tiger heads surrounding it and is a miniature replica of the tiger headed cave at Saluankuppam.

Pidari Rathas :

This monument is located to the west of Mamallapuram village and very near to the Buckingam canal. There are two unfinished rathas locally known as North and South Pidari rathas. The South Pidari ratha faces north.

Ganesa Ratha, Mamallapuram

Both the rathas are excavated only up to the lower tala from the top below which they are left uncarved. They are Samachaturasva dvitala Vimana with octagonal griva and *Sikhara.* The two talas have Karantara consisting of *Karnakatas* and *Salas.* The first tala of both the rathas have some sculptural representation depicting devotees[55].

Though generally assigned to pre-Rajasimha chronologically, the North Pidari appears to be not far from the early structural temple of Rajasimha period *i.e.*, end of the 7th Century.

Dharmaraja Mandapam :

Dharmaraja Mandapam is situated at the south-east of light house, below it. It consists of an oblong mandapa with three cells in the rear wall. Two rows of two pillars each divide the mandapa into two segments. Several inscriptions, found in the mandapa, are in Pallava Grantha characters and contain 11 verses. From these, the name of the temple is found to be "Atyantakama Pallavesvarangraham". Atyantakama, here may refer to the title of Paramesvaravarman. The temple was, perhaps, intended to Trimurthi though the appellation Isvaragraham would denote that primarily it was consecreted to Siva (in the Central Shrine)[56]. The socket cut into the cell floor is of a later period. This belongs to 7th Century A.D.

Unfinished Rock Mandapa (or Panchapandava Mandapa) :

This is at the north to the Krishna Mandapam, and belongs to the 7th Century A.D. People call it *Panchapandava Mandapa* which is an unfinished cave temple excavated into the rock immediately to the north of Arjuna's Penance. This shows marked improvement and greater advance over the other unfinished cave temples. The design, if completed, would have consisted of a central shrine surrounded by pillared mandapa alround for perambulation[57] The southern and northern sides are excavated with a row of pillars. The western side is left unfinished. In the facade, there are two rows of six pillars each, with lion base, and two pilasters. The pillars brackets are decorated with lion and graphics with riders.

Dolostava Mantapa :

It is in front of Talasayana Perumal temple. The Mandapa is four pillared and surrounded by a small brick tower. The pillars are slendour and monolithic.[58] Dolotsava is one of several Utsavas performed to the main deity by keeping it in the swinging chair. This mantapa might, most probably, be part and parcel of the Talasayana temple meant for the utsava mentioned above. This may belong to the 15-16th Century A.D.

Huge Stone Figures of Lion, Elephant and Bull :

These monolithic stone figures are located within the Ratha complex and are contemporaneous to the rathas. These are carved out of solid granite block. The figure of lion is located just in front of the Draupati ratha

dedicated to Durga. It is obvious that the figure of the vehicle of the goddess is intentionally carved in front of this ratha. The elephant figure adjacent to the Nakula, Sakadeva ratha in the eastern side is suggestive of the gajaprishtha shape of the Nakula Sakadeva ratha. The figure of seated bull carved in the east side of Arjuna ratha suggests that the Arjuna ratha might have been dedicated to Siva.

Seven Pidaris or Eight Images on a Masonry Platform :

This monument is located at the back side of the Mamallapuram library. There are eight loose sculptures of Saptamantrikas collected, most probably, from in and around Mamallapuram and kept on a platform in order. Out of these, seven are datable to 11th-12th Century A.D. The eighth one which is in the centre, could be fixed to 8th Century (Pallava period). It is a 4 1/2' four armed goddess and is shown ferociously[59].

Mahishasura Rock :

To the north of the Shore temple is a large piece of rock almost touching the sea with a shrine of Durga cut into it. An eight armed figure of Durga is installed on the back wall of the shrine. The doorway is flanked by female dvarapalas and lion-pilasters. On the farther side of the rock, is carved Durga's lion attacking Mahishasura. This monument belongs to the 7th-8th Century A.D.[60]

Tiger Cave, Saluvankuppam :

The Tiger Cave, situated at a distance of four kilometres to the north of Mahabalipuram, on the Madras-Mahabalipuram coastal road, is a part of Mahabalipuram. There is a rock cut shrine chamber decorated with eleven Yali heads from north-east. Though the place is called Tiger Cave - a misnomer - actually the figures of tiger are not found, nor is it a place where the tigers had their dwelling. Instead, only yali motifs are found here. Since Yali heads resemble tiger heads this place might have derived the name 'Tiger Cave. Towards the left, the other two caves have an elephant head carved beneath each. In front of the cave is a square area dug to a depth of about one metre which suggests the existence of a meeting hall or the place might have been used for public audience by the Pallava kings[61].

Locally, this is known as 'Yali Mantapa' and this was probably dedicated to Durga. It consists of a small portico in front and is flanked two pilasters supported by rampant lions. All round the cell are large lion or Vyali heads numbering totally 11.

Judging from the general features and the peculiar nature of the rampant lions, the cave is assigned to Rajasimha period (8th Century).

Tiger Cave, Mamallapuram

Unfinished Arjuna's penance Panel :

There are two boulders here with a fissure in between and an attempt has been made to carve out the same story that is on Arjuna's penance panel but it is left unfinished. It belongs to 7th Century A.D.[62]

Krishna's Butter Ball :

This monument is north of Arjuna's penance panel. There is a huge ball like granite boulder perching on the slopy edge of the hillock and it is locally referred to as *Krishna's Butter Ball.*

Unfinished Ratha and Stone Couch :

To the east of Mahishasuramardini cave is located this monument. The couch is a flat platform carved out of rock with one and having a cushion type elevation probably meant for resting. The unfinished ratha is cut into a boulder, the top of which is brought in outline as a wagon vaulted roof but left unfinished. The body of boulder has some cubical projection indicating a clue to the method of excavating this monolithic ratha which belongs to 7th Century A.D.[63]

Rajagopuram :

This monument is located above the hill top and belongs to the Vijayanagar period. It is an unfinished gateway most probably associated with the Talasayana Perumal temple at the foot of the hill. The door consists of all avataras of Vishnu.

Draupati's Tub :

This tub is located on the top of the hill and to the west of Rajagopuram. This area is supposed to be the palace area. Draupati's tub is a cistern cut into a boulder to a rectangular form having almost one metre depth. This monument belongs to 7th Century A.D.

Dharmaraja's Rock cut Throne :

This rockcut throne of 7th Century A.D. is located to the north west of the light house and the locality is said to be of the royal palace area.This monolithic Dharmaraja rock cut throne consists of a lion and large rectangular seat with beautifully carved lion at one end. The modelling of the lion closely resembles the vehicles of the goddess in Mahishasuramardini cave. The lion is portrayed as roaring and its back is made flat to a certain extent to serve as a seat.

Rock Cut Sculpture of Elephant, Monkey and Peacock :

This 7-8th Century A.D. monument is located to the east of Trimurti cave. It is a base relief but of a smaller version. The panel comprises two elephants with a small baby elephant, peacock and monkey. One of the baby elephants is resting in the space between the gap of parent elephant

and is depicted in a playful mood. The elephants are comparable with those depicted in Arjuna's penance panel.

Krishna Mandapam :

This monument is to the south of Arjuna's penance panel. The Mandabam in the form of a cave cut on the side of a boulder depicts a scene from Lord Krishna's life where Krishna lifts mount Govardana. The prinicpal scene shows Krishna lifting the mountain to protect the cowherds and cowherdesses (*i.e.* gopas and gopis) from the storm generated by Indira. Krishna supports the mountain on his left palm while the other hand is shown as showering boon. Close to Krishna are gopis standing and gazing at him in astonishment. At His right, Balaraman, elder brother of Krishna, is seen with his left hand resting on the shoulder of a Gopa and the right on the hip. To his right is a beautiful scene of a cowherd, milking the cows, which lick the calf in a very natural manner. Closeby stands a Gopi holding a pile of milk pots in a rope sling and balancing a bundle of fodder on her head; by her side stands a wood cutter with his axe resting on his shoulder. Behind the milked cow is a baby in the arms of its mother and further up is seen a cowherd playing flute. All around there is a herd of cows even beyond Krishna, to the left, where a small curious boy stands in front of a woman with a pile of milk pots poised in her head and an old man carries a baby on his shoulder.

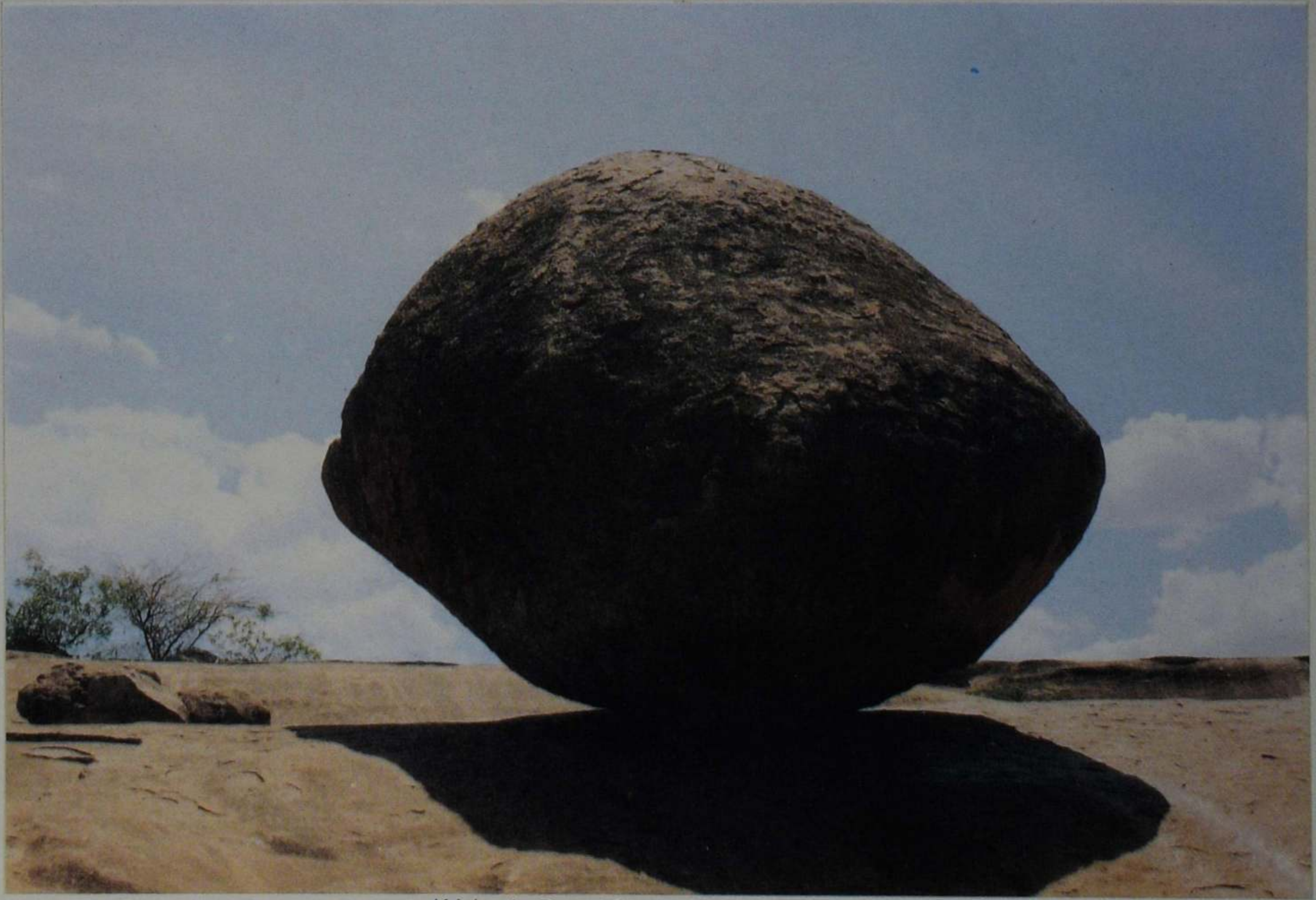
The scene as depicted, shows the unconcern of the cowherds at the fury of Indira, who, according to the legend, sent a storm to chastise the gopis but could not succeed as they were protected by the Govardhana Mountain being held in His left hand by Lord Krishna. The mountain carries a scene of a group of lions, griffins and sphinx in their hairs and the conchant bull at the other. This scene is considered the best in India better than those in Ellora.

It is also a bas-relief sculptured on a boulder open to air, the Mantapa being a later addition done probably in 15 - 16 Century. A.D.[64]

Atiramachandra Mandapa :

This is four kilometres to the north of Mamallapuram and 54 Kilometres from Madras on the Madras-Mamallapuram coastal road. This is in the same location where the Tiger Cave situates. This is a rock cut temple dedicated to Lord Siva and is referred to in the inscriptions found here as 'Atiramachandra Chandresvara Griha' and was caused to be excavated by Narasimhavarman-II Rajasimha.

This cave closely resembles the caves of Mahendravarman's period in its plan and pillar order. It consists of a small cellar cut into the centre of the back wall of the pillared hall. Unlike the cave temples of Mahendra Varman, the back wall of the cellar contains a bas-relief of Somaskanda besides two similar bas-relief on the back walls of the verandah flanking the cellar. The entrance is guarded by two dvarapalas. In addition to the above panel, the



Krishna's Butter Stone, Mamallapuram

shrine has a dharalinga characteristic of Rajasimha period. This belongs to 8th Century A.D.

Saluvankuppam :

The inscribed boulders containing ancient Tamil inscriptions one of 6 lines and the other of 15 lines are found here. By their side, are found the debris of ruined brick structure probably belonging to the Pallava period.

(Thirumurthi Cave Temple) Triple Celled Rock cut Shrine with Gopis Churn :

This monument of 7th Century A.D., is located on the north of Arjuna's penance panel. Locally, it is known as Trimurthy Cave, dedicated, probably, to Brahmasastra (skanda) Vishnu and Siva. The entrance of each cell is flanked by dvarapalakas. The central cell, dedicated to Siva, consists of a socket where a linga of a later period is installed. On the hind wall of each cell, a bas-relief representation of respective Gods with devotees are carved. At the southern end of the triple cells is a shallow niche containing a bas-relief of eight armed Durga standing on the severed head of Mahisha.

Opposite to the above triple cell is a large circular rock cut into cistern which is popularly known as "Gopi's Churn". Its rim is engraved "Sri Kadhiti" in Pallava grantha characters.

Ramanuja Mantapa :

This is located north west of light house. It is oblong and facing east and its hind wall originally contained three square cells, the central one being slightly protruding. The walls which once separated the cells and the Somaskanda panel and other sculptured bas-reliefs are chiselled off and Vaishnavite auspicious symbols *Sankha* and *Chakra* have been engraved on the side walls during Vijayanagar period[65]. The cave might have been originally dedicated to either to the trinity or three aspects of Siva. Later, it was christined as Ramanujamantapa. The front facade has two pillars with conchant pillars. This belongs to the Paramesvara Varma-I period. Later, repairs were carried out during 15 - 16th Cetury A.D.[66]

Kotikal Mandapam :

This monument situates to the south west of Tirumurthi cave and on the northern slope of the hill. It consists of an oblong mandapa facing west with a square shrine cut into its back wall. The facade of the mandapa has two simple pillars having *saduram* and *kattu* components and two pilasters. The cell is flanked by dvarapalikas (female guards) which indicates that the cell was dedicated to Goddess Durga. On the front face of the top saduram of the south pillar is an inscription of the Pallava grantha characters of 7th Century A.D., which refers to 'Sri Vamanahkusa'. This does not refer to either 'Mahendra' or 'Mamalla' but may probably be the title of the chieftain, subordinate to Pallava who caused the excavation of the cave[67].

Light House

Mahabalipuram was a port once with brisk maritime trade with countries in the South east Asia and Mediterranean. The ships that arrived at this port were guided by log fires lit from the high rocks of Mahabalipuram. In May 1887 the first conventional light house was built above the ancient *Olikanneswarar* temple and it functioned till the end of 19th Century. The present light house which is a good example of light house architecture was constructed on the top of a rock during 1900. It is a circular dressed stone masonry tower 26 metres in height. In 1940, there was a need to change the character of light house to avoid confusion with the Pondicherry light house, under the French. The Indian light house engineers and technicians of Madras Light House workshop performed major modifications to the available equipment. The triple flashing character was changed to single flashing which is still in good condition.

Mahishamardini Rock-Cut Mantapa :

This 7th Century A.D., monument is located north-west of the light house. It is a three celled rock-cut mandapa dedicated, perhaps, to the Trimurthis, *viz.*, Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. The central cell contains a Somaskanda panel on its hind wall, suggesting its affiliation to Siva. The southern mantapa wall consists of a panel depicting Vishnu Yogahidra over the coils of the serpant. The north wall has a unique depiction of Durga (Mahishamardini) fighting with Mahishasura the demon after whom the cave temple is named.

Two Rock Cut Caves to the north-east of Koneripallam (Tank) :

This monument is at the western side of the light house. There are two caves - one crudely unfinished with a central cell. On the south-west of the above, is a five celled rock cut cave. Both have pillared mantapa in front consisting of a row of four pillars and two pilasters. The mantapa pillars in the unfinished cave have a conchant lion at the base. The cells are devoid of any figures or sculptures. The five celled cave has another row of pillars in the mandapa which divide the mantapa into two segments. All the five cells are flanked by dvarapalars. The hind wall contains square plain niche probably to accommodate wooden figures of Somaskanda or other bas reliefs. At the centre on the floor is a socket, which it may be assumed, is of a later period. These five cells might be dedicated to the five aspects of Siva, as Satyajathe, 'Agnora', 'Vamadeva', 'Tatpurusha' and 'Isana'[68].

Though pillars are fashioned to show it as of Mahendra style, other features and styles indicate that the cave belongs to Narasimhavarman-I's period, i.e. 7th Century.

Varaha Rock Cut Temple :

This 7th Century temple is located at the northern slope of the hill and back side of Arjuna's penance panel. This rock cut temple facing west consists of rectangular mantapa with a small cell in the centre of the hind wall which is devoid of any icon now, but might have had some stucco figure originally. This can be presumed from the existence of a raised or elevated platform carved at the back wall. On either side of the central cell, bas-reliefs of Gajalakshmi (south) and Durga (north) with vehicles (deer and lion) and two devotees are depicted. The side walls have Bhavarsha on the north and Trivikrama on the south.

A number of inscriptions are found in the monuments in Mahabalipuram. However, "it is to be regretted that the inscriptions of Mahabalipuram, as yet deciphered, furnish no clue to the date of history or history of these remarkable structures". (Hunter). Looking at the place as a whole, its architecture, its sculptures, and its inscriptions we would seem to possess here a complete religious history of the south carved in the imperishable rock. It would seem to be much more in accordance with the evidence to accept these remains as records left by the Buddhist faith, and to assign to them an age nearly concur with the zenith of Buddhist architecture and sculpture or a period commencing couple of centuries or so before the Christian era" (Crole)

From November 1964, Government have constituted a township committee which is headed by the Collector of the district as Chairman. Mahabalipuram has tremendously improved, thanks to the patronage of the tourists,-very particularly the foreigners who evince great interest in the stonic beauty. Several schools of architecture, mostly run by the private people, have spring up where one could hear, while passing through, the cling of the chisels as dashed against the raw stone to bring out a beautiful figure. The State Government maintains a Tourist Home under the aegis of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. Several lodges have come up and the communication system has advanced to a great extent. Post and Telegraph Office, Police Station, Township Office, Government School of Architecture, Telephone Exchange and Office of the Tourist Officer, are some of the offices located here. Between Thiruvanmiyur and Mahabalipuram several Holiday Resorts have been constructed to help the needy tourists.

Magaral or Thirumagaral

Magaral, also called Thirumagaral, is 80 Kilometres from Madras and 15 Kilometres South East of Kancheepuram on the Kancheepuram - Uthiramerur road. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Cheyyar. To reach this place, one has to cross two rivers, viz., the Vegavathi and the Palar. Buses from Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram and Madurantagam ply frequently to this place which is one of the great sthalas sung by

Thirugnanasambandar, one of the Nayanmars.

According to a legend, there were two Asuras in the village - Malayan and Makkiragan who learnt about the yaga that one Kasyabar sage was conducting at Kasyabu Thandulam, which they tried to spoil. The sage prayed to Lord Siva to protect the yaga from the Asuras. Lord Siva sent his son Lord Muruga to punish the Asuras and protect the yaga of the Rishi. That must be the reason for calling this place as Makkiragan which gradually, was corrupted into Magaral.

The Chola King Rajendra Chola constructed a temple in this village for Lord Thirumagaleesar with His Consort Thirubhuvaneswari. There is an interesting episdoe relating the King, Rajendra Chola with it. It is said that in this village, was a jack tree from which Rajendra Cholan wanted to bring through the Brahmins of this village, one fruit every day to Woraiyur to offer it to Lord Thillai Peruman, before taking his food. One day, as the Brahmins did not bring the fruit as instructed, the King rushed to the village and found the tree destroyed by fire. On seeing this, the King ordered to execute the Brahmins which, his minister told him, was a sin and hence, Brahmins might be exiled to Vidimagaral. At the spot where the jack tree stood, a temple for Chidambaresar was constructed. The jack tree is the Sthala Vruksha albeit its non-existence there.

On his way back, Rajendra Chola saw a golden forest lizard entering a hole which he destroyed with his sword and saw some blood profusely oozing out of the holes. when the mud was cleared, he saw, to his surprise, a Lingam. When the King was feeling for his act, Lord Vinayaga appeared as a small boy and consoled him stating that Lord Siva did so to give darshan and he should construct a temple for Him there. After giving him darshan as Lord Ganapathi, he disappeared. There is still a temple called "Poyyamozhi Vinayagar" on the bank of the river Cheyyar. The King then caused the construction of the temple. The Lord of the temple is called "Thaduthatkondar" along with the other eleven names : These are 1) Adaikalam Kathanathar; (2) Nilaiyitha Nathar; 3) Mangalam Kathavar; 4) Abathkathavar; (5) Magam Vazhvitha Nathar; (6) Agatheesar; (7) Parindhukatha Nathar; (8) Abath Sagayar; (9) Putridankondar; (10) Parathalumbar; and, (11) Magaraleesar. Inside the temple precincts, is a sacred tank called Agni Theertham. Sage Agasthiyar and Brahma, it is said, worshipped here. The annual Brahmotsavam is held during the Tamil month of Masi.

There is another temple here called "Veetrirunda Vaikuntha Perumal" which was also constructed during the Chola period. The annual Brahmotsavam of this temple is held during April-May. In both these temples, inscriptions describing the endowments made by the Chola, Pandya and other Kings, are found.

Magaral is a Panchayat. It has a park, a middle school, veterinary dispensary, a library, a post office and telephone exchange, a panchayat dispensary, Indian Bank and Magaral Milk Producers' Cooperative Society. There is a fine devasthanam rest house with all facilities. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, of this electrified village.

Mangadu (Sriperumbudur taluk : 11,225)

Mangadu is a village situated at a distance of 25 kilometres southwest of Madras and is about five kilometres from Poonamallee. Frequent buses from Madras, Tambaram, Poonamallee and Avadi ply to this place. The nearest railway station, Avadi, is 9 kilometres from here.

'Mangadu' a Tamil word means Mango Grove. The place got this name as it had, once, full of mango groves. 'Mangadu' is very famous because of the Kamakshi Amman temple constructed here. There is a legend about this temple. Once Uma Devi, the wife of Lord Siva, while having a conversation on Mount Kailas with Her husband on the wordly affairs, covered His eyes with Her hands for a few moments. This caused darkness through out the world for as long time and the activities on the earth came to a standstill. Only then, Uma Devi did realise that She had committed a sin which She wanted to repent. The Lord, upon this, ordered her to descend to the earth which she obliged. The place where she descended it is said, was with full of mango groves and hence, called 'Mangadu'. There She created five 'Agni Kundas', stepped on the middle of them on one toe, with the other leg being folded, and did penance, praying Lord Siva. Satisfied with Her penance, Lord Siva came down to Kancheepuram in 'Prithivi Maya Sorupa' and reached Mangadu forest where the Devi was performing her penance.

One Sukra Maharishi, who was also on penance in the same forest at the same time, learnt by intuition the Lord's visit to the forest, reached Him and did Him all the services. Overwhelmed by the Rishi's conduct, the Lord granted a boon to him that in appreciation of his act, the God would adopt the Rishi's name. The Lord was therefore,called 'Velleeswarar'. The Lord then met Uma Devi and took Her to Kancheepuram where She remained on the banks of the river Kamba, with the name Kamakshi worshipping Lord Siva, in the form of Linga made up of river sand. Later, Devi Kamakshi married Sri Ekambaranathar and stayed at Kancheepuram. Sri Sankara, then installed Sri Devi in Kanchi and other places as directed by Uma Devi. When Sri Sankara paid a visit to Mangadu the people there, unable to withstand the fury of the Agni, (Fire Power) emanated from the Agni Kunda created by Uma Devi for penance, expressed their sufferings to him who prayed Uma Devi and installed *Sri Chakra Artha Meruyandra* in the place where Uma Devi performed the penance. He also enabled Her to visit this place from Kanchi daily through a tunnel to suppress the effects of the fire power and thus helped the people. That is how the 'Mangadu Amma' came

into existence.

There is also another story about this. According to it, cattles were grazing in the forest where Uma Devi was on penance. She noticed, once, a cow that was so beautiful and charming and that She wanted to have its milk daily. As She wished, the cow went to Her daily and poured the milk to enable her drink it. As this episode happened daily, the owner of the cow could not get milk from it. He grew suspicious and ordered the shepherd boy to watch the cow. The vigilant shepherd boy followed the cow's footsteps and found to his surprise, the milking of the cow to quench the thirst of a young girl who was none other than Uma Devi. When the boy questioned the girl about this act, Uma Devi not only revealed Her identity but also requested him to hold this act till a time came as She wished. The boy who returned home with the cattle, did not answer satisfactorily to the queries of his master who along with the people of the village began to torture him. Unable to bear this, the shepherd boy revealed the truth upon which the people of the village rushed to the forest the next day to witness the miracle. They saw the cow pouring milk to Uma Devi which She drank happily. On seeing this, the people fell at Her feet and worshipped Her. The people constructed a small temple over the place where they worshipped Uma Devi and donated lands for the maintenance of the temple. It is said that later, Sri.Sankaracharya installed the Sri chakra. The Pallava King who ruled Kanchi visited the temple and constructed a big temple and had a special worship of Kamakshi Amman, and Artha Meru in this temple.

Even the Nawabs, while ruled the Kanchi area, set apart donations for this temple. A number of inscriptions are found on the walls of the central shrine. They are of Vijayanagar times. Two inscriptions other than those of the Vijayanagar period can be seen those of the Chola King Parakesa Varman and Sundara Pandian[69]

An ancient temple for Lord Valleeswarar and the one for Sri Vaikuntha Perumal are the other important temples along which exist the Mariamman, Mondi Amman and Ponni Amman temples. Daily poojas are performed in these temples. The Valleeswara temple dates back to 9th Century. A significant feature of the temple is the installation of Lord Vinayaga with a mango in His hands and Lord Muruga on either side of the doorway instead of the Dwarapalakas. Durga in the temple has 'prayaga chakra' in Her hands. The 'utsavamoorthis' are Lord Somaskandar on his peacock vehicle and Lord Nataraja.

A noticeable feature in the Vaikunthaperumal temple is the depiction of the 'Garuda' the vehicle of the God, with the folded wings while in most of the Perumal temples 'Garuda' is usually seen with stretched wings. Besides these Hindu temples, could also be seen a Mosque. The Kamakshi Amman temple attracts thousands of devotees on Fridays and Sundays, form the

city of Madras and surrounding villages. As a result several shops and houses have sprung up in the precints of this village.

This is a town panchayat. The panchayat office, a higher elementary school, a maternity hospital, a branch library, a veterinary dispensary, a post office and police station out post, are functioning here. The main occupation of the people of the area is agriculture.

Melmaruvathur (Madurantakam taluk : 515)

Melmaruvathur which came into prominence since the last two decades, situates near Madurantakam on the N.H.45 on the Grand Southern Trunk road at a distance of 92 km., from Madras. All the south bound buses from Madras, Chengalpattu, etc., pass through Melmaruvathur which also has a railway station of the same name.

'Macha Puranam', a famous Tamil classic sings the fame of this holy place which is being considered holy for the past 2000 years. This is the place where 21 Siddhars, men as well as women, have their Jeeva-Samadhis. These Siddhars belong to various religions. In this holy land, a lady Siddhar resides and blesses,[70] Melmaruvathur shot into fame because of the Arulmigu Adhiparasakthi Siddhar Peetam where 2007 years ago was an old temple which is believed to have been worshipped by *Gandharwas.* This is referred to in 'Matsya Purana' written in Tamil by Vadamalayappa Pillai. It is the 'Swayambu' which was in that place now worshipped in the Siddhar Peetam. In course of time the old temple was ruined and covered by ant hills and there arose a neem tree dripping milk. In 1966 the 'Swayambu' was exposed consequent on the fall of the neem tree in a cyclone.

The Adigalar, who is said to have been Mother Goddess in the form of divine cobra in the ant hills, was gifted to go into a trance and say 'Oracles' which attracted a large gathering on those days.

Maruvathur is a village where we have a shrine of Kali on the northern frontier, shrine of Durga on the southern frontier, Aindoor Amman on the east and Renuka Parameswari shrine on the western frontier. The peetam of Mother Goddess Adhiparasakthi is in the centre. Thus, there are four Sakthis established sentinels on the four frontiers.

The basic principle of this Peetam is 'one mother, one race" *i.e.*, there is no distinction between human beings on any basis. Here, one belonging to any caste, religion or race can, without any restriction, enter into the sanctum sanctorum offer prayers and worship. The day-to-day activities of the peetam are performed by the weekly prayer centres of the Adhiparasakthi Movement by rotation. This is the first prayer centre that gave priority to women to enter the sanctum sanctorum to decorate the deity to perform Aradhana, Abhisheka and Archana and even to participate in the yagas. The most praiseworthy practice obtaining here is that the incantation chanted during

worship or yagnas (velvi pooja) is only in Tamil in order to enable the devotees understand it.

Several devotees converge on the days when the Adigalar pronounces oracles, the first of which was given in 1970. Devotees both men and women dressed in full red, assemble in several thousands on festive occasions, like Aadi Pooram, Navarathri, Thai Poosam, Chitra Poornima, Adigalar's birth day, Tamil and English New Years' Days.

During Thai Poosam, devotees come in thousands to the Siddhar Peetam from all over the country with Irumudi- a bag of red clothes having two bags, one consisting of rice for charity and the other containing articles for Abishekam - on their shoulders. To carry the Irumudi, devotees have to wear red clothes only, to put on Sakthi beads, to fast and to sleep on the floor etc. This is applicable to both the sexes of devotees. These devotees can enter the sanctum sanctorum and perform archana, etc. It is believed that the Sakthi beads worn after putting it on the deity is powerful and helps the devotees in several respects.

The Adhiparasakthi Charitable Medical, Educational and Cultural Trust was founded in 1976, by Thavathiru Bangaru Adigalar to help the poor and downtrodden. The Trust runs International Weekly Prayer Centre; Adhiparasakthi Spiritual Propaganda Committee; Adhiparasakthi Charities (Renovation) Committee; Adhiparasakthi Medical Committee; Yagna Committee; World Spiritual Youth Wing; and the Adhiparasakthi House Building Committee[71].

Besides several social service activities, the Trust runs Educational Institutions like the Adhi Parasakthi Polytechnic, the Adhiparasakthi Engineering College, the Adhiparasakthi Matriculation Higher Secondary School, - all the three at Melmaruvathur and the Adhiparasakthi Science College at Kalavi in North Arcot District of Tamil Nadu. Melmaruvathur has thus become a centre of not only religious activities, but educational activities, as well.

Pallavaram (Saidapet taluk : 83,901)

Pallavaram is situated at a distance of 20 kilometres from Madras on the Grand Southern Trunk Road, now N.H.45. The railway station of the same name about 0.2 kilometre, to the east of the Trunk road, serves the people of the town. Plenty of city service buses, operated by Pallavan Transport Corporation between Madras City and Vandalur, Tambaram, etc. and the mofussil buses bound for the southern parts of the state, (*via*) Chengalpattu pass through Pallavaram.

It is said that the original name 'Pallavapuram' as the area was under the Pallava rule, on corruptions, became Pallavaram. This was a Zamin village. During the Mughal and the British periods, the place where the army was stationed, was called Cantonment Pallavaram. Another portion of it, retained

by the Zamindar, was called the Zamin Pallavaram. The remaining portion lying between these two, was known as Issa Pallavaram.

As the native troups were kept here for garrisoning and protecting the Presidency town, the Pallavaram Cantonment was called the *Presidency Cantonment*. The lines, were constructed to accommodate four regiments. The lines and barracks were well built and drained, sloped towards the Adyar. The ho ıses of the Britishers were mostly tiled. Two hills stand apart, at this place, at about a height of 500 feet.

The Contonment Pallavaram has a Srinivasa Perumal temple, constructed not long ago, by the locals. In Issa Pallavaram temples for Anjaneya, Periapalayathamman and Mangali Amman have been constructed. Daily poojas are performed in these temples. In Zamin Pallavaram, could be found ancient temples for Vaikunta Perumal, Saneeswara, Anjaneya, Pooni Amman and Pachayamman. In all these temples, daily poojas are performed.

In Issa Pallavaram, underneath the hill, is a cave temple which is known as Pancha Pandava temple. This place was, according to local sources, once a thick forest where Pandavas dwelled. Later, the Muslims seized the temple and installed a pancha or five fingers in the cave. Though this place is still called the Pandava cave, it is held in reverence by the Muslims who offer their prayers here in large numbers. It is also said that at the top of the hill, in the house maintained by the Muslims, a relic of the Holy Prophet is kept. A large number of Muslims visit this place.

The Cantonment Pallavaram is under the control of the Cantonment Board, while the other parts are under the control of their respective town panchayats. Anglo-Indians who once formed a major percentage of population here, are gradually becoming insignificant in numbers. In Cantonment Pallavaram, a weekly cattle shandy is held on every Friday. A place know as 'Sandaimedu' has been earmarked for this purpose. A cantonment higher secondary school, private Matriculation higher secondary schools, post office, police station, and a Sub-Registrar's function here. At Issa Pallavaram, a Government higher secondary school and a panchayat union elementary school are functioning. A few leather industries, pharmaceutical company, rubber factory, paper packing industry, and a food beverage manufacturing company are located here. The Zamin Pallavaram consists of three big colonies *viz.*, Chrompet, Rajaji Nagar and Radha Nagar. The Chrome Leather Company, Garden Woodroff, and Indira Cotton Mills, and Madras Institute of Technology, a Government higher secondary school,S.D.N.B. Vaishnav College for Women, a telephone exchange and a Government hospital function here.

Palaya Seevaram (Kancheepuram taluk)

Palayaseevaram is about 72 kilometres from Madras and 16 kilometres from Chengalpattu on the Chengalpattu-Kancheepuram road. It is also a

railway station. Several buses from Madras, Chengalpattu, Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram, Arni, Vellore, etc., ply through this place.

The other names by which this place is called are Sripuram, Jeeyarpuram, Seeyapuram and Sivanpuram. On the hill Padmagiri, we could find the ancient and famous Lakshmi Narasimhaswami Temple. It is believed that Lord Narasimha appeared here with Goddess Laxmi on his left side and hence, this place was to be called Sripuram. Along with Vishnu temples, it seems, there were five Siva temples. Hence, this place was called Sivanpuram which was later on corrupted into Seevaram. During Tippu's wars, the military was stationed here. This camp was later shifted to an adjoining area, now known as Walajabad. This place was then came to be known as Palayaseevaram.

An interesting mythological story about this place is that after Lord Narasimha killed Hiranya, He was very ferrocious which scared the Devas and the people alike. Hence, they prayed to Goddess Lakshmi to pacify the Lord. On this, Goddess Lakshmi appeared before Lord Narasimha who on seeing Her embraced Her, keeping Her in His left thigh and became pacified. The Athri Maharishi, who wanted to have the Darshan of the Lord in that posture, was directed, by a divine voice, to pray the Lord in Padmagiri where, as per the Maharishi's wishes, the Lord gave him darshan.

The temple is situated near the confluence of the Palar, Cheyyar and the Vegavathi. On the Kanu Pongal day (the day following Pongal), Sri Devarajaswami from Kancheepuram, Sri Venkatesa Perumal from Thirumukkudal and the deities from Kavanthandalam and Salavakkam, are believed to meet here. This is called "Parivettai" when thousands of people worship the Gods. A number of inscriptions are found on the walls of the temple, said to have been constructed in the 7th Century A.D. One of these inscriptions speaks of the running of a Vedapadasala and a medical centre in this temple. At the top of the hill is found a stone mantap known as Devarajaswami Mandapam where the idol of Sri Varadarajaswami of Kancheepuram is taken when it pays a visit here.

There is a panchayat functioning in the village. A middle school, Milk supply society, community radio centre, branch library and veterinary dispensary are located here.

Weaving and agriculture are the important occupations of the people here though the former provides employment for more number of people. The quarries here were once very famous.

Pazhayanur (Thiruttani taluk : 1,432)

Pazhayanaur, a village as ancient and as good a sacred place as Thiruvalangadu, is situated at a distance of about 1.5 kilometres from Thiruvalangadu village. The contribution of Pazhayanur to the great tradition and glory of Tamils is unique. It was here that seventy Tamil Vellalars together

sacrificed their lives to uphold a spoken work of honour. The opinion of the scholars is that nowhere could they come across such a unique incident involving the scarifice of so many lives at an appointed hour. The details of this incident are as described below:

Once a murderer, who killed his wife, reached Pazhayanur in the evening of a particular day, closely followed by the spirit of the murdered wife (named Neeli). It is said that the ghost assumed the form of a woman with a child and waited for an opportune moment to seek revenge. This ghost made an appeal to the people of Pazhayanur to prevent the traveller, her husband, from deserting her. Protesting strongly against this, the man tried to convince that the woman was nothing but a ghost. Not convinced by his plea, the 70 people prevailed upon the traveller, ordered him to stay overnight with the woman, who claimed to be his wife. When the traveller protested this on the ground that he might be harmed by the woman, they pledged the word of honour that all of them would lay down their lives if, by change, any harm should befall him in the night by his wife. But, the next morning to their utter shock, they could find only the dead body of the man murdred in revenge, by the woman who made good her escape by then. There was of course none to insist to keep their pledge, yet,the 69 of the 70 Vellalars undoubtedly thought that they had erred. To make the error in judgement, the 69 Vellalars of Pazhayanur lit fire and sacrificed their lives plunging into it. The other Vellala who was away on his field work in the early hours of the morning, when learnt this incident, killed himself at once with the plough shard. The Chera, the Chola and the Pandya, the great Tamil Kings, who, on hearing this incident and the sacrificial fire was still burning without dying visited Pazhayanur to pay homage to the noble martyrs of truth and justice.

The early Tamil literature has reference to this incident. *Devaram* of Thirugnansambandar, of the 7th Century A.D., and Sekkizhar's *Thiruthondar Puranam* popularly known as Periapuranam, carry references to this incident. We have to bear in mind that Sekkizhar, who was the Prime Minister of Kulothunga Chola-II (A.D.1137 - 1150) wrote his monumental work after consulting official documents and making exhaustive reference to other records, practice and tradition. The great Saiva scholar Umapathy Sivachariar (A.D.1313) also refers to this incident in his Sekkizhar Puranam.

Poondi (Thiruvallur taluk : 2,528)

Poondi, a small village, is situated at a distance of about 60 km. from Thiruvallur. Frequent buses are available from Madras and Thiruvallur to reach this place.

'Poondi' the name, it is said, is derived from Poondu in Tamil, the shrub which was once abundant in this place. Poondi has acquired a significant importance as it has a huge reservoir called *Sathyamurthy Sagar*.

The area of the reservoir is about 12 1/2 square miles. The water from this reservoir goes to the Red Hills lake from where the Madras city receives water supply after undergoing necessary proceeding. This reservoir and its suburbs make an interesting picnic spot. For more details about the Reservoir, please refer to the chapter on AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

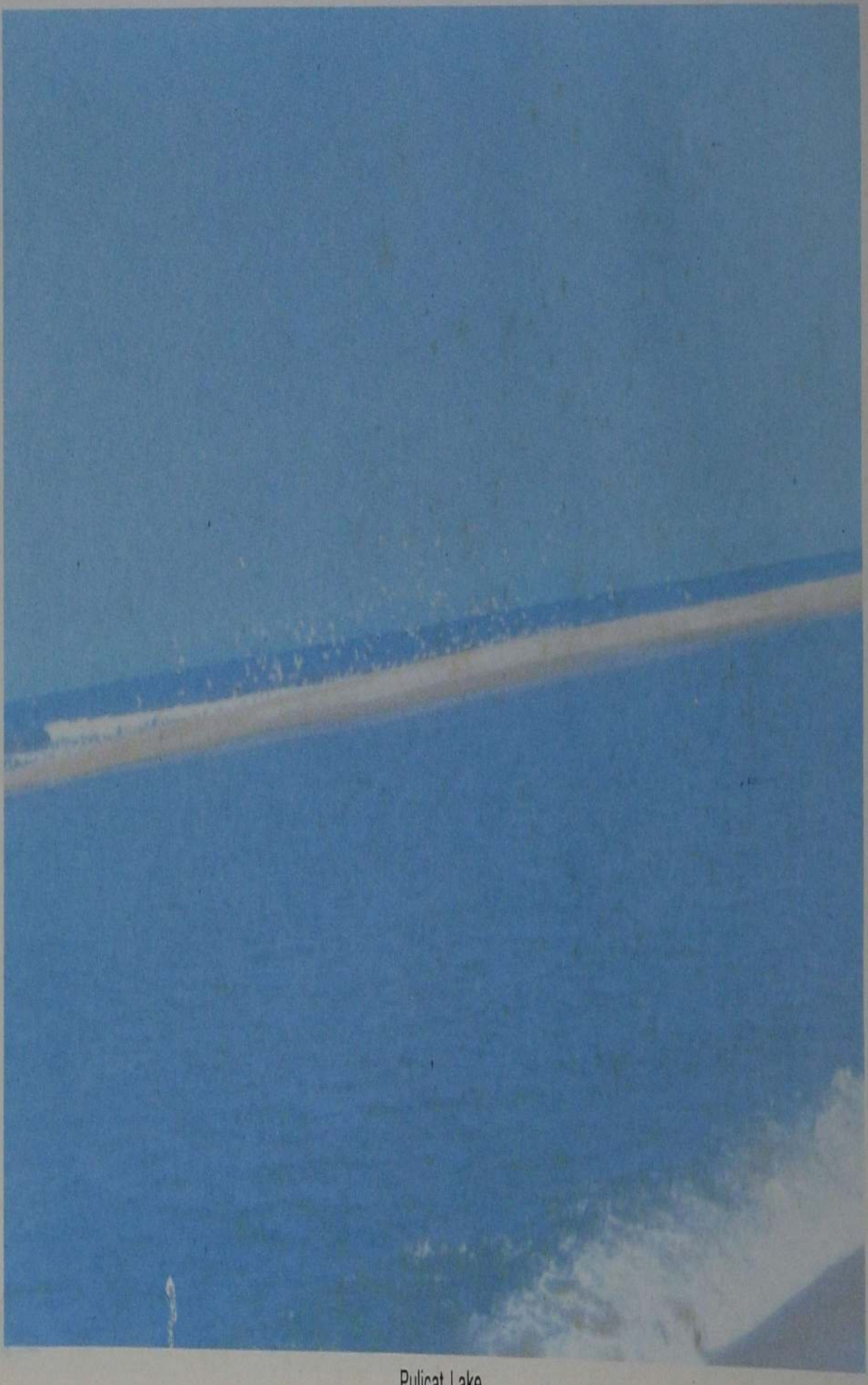
Poondi is the headquarters of the Poondi Panchayat Union. The panchayat union office, the office of the director, Institute of hydraulics and hydrology, a library, office of the Executive Engineer of the Poondi Reservoir and the Public Works Department inspection bungalow are located here. The main occupation of the people of this electrified village is agriculture.

Poovirundavalli or Poonamallee (Saidapet : 23,667)

Poovirundavalli, more popularly known in its corrupted form as Poonamallee, the birth place of Thirukatchi Nambl Alwar, a staunch devotee of Varadaraja Perumal is at a distance of 20 kilometres from Madras, on the road leading to Bangalore. It has got very good bus facility, served by both the private operators and government transport corporations. Buses to Bangalore, Vellore, Kancheepuram, Tiruttani, Thiruvallur, etc., pass through this town which has become one of the busiest sub urban centre. Nine kilometres from here is the Avadi railway station, which is the nearest one.

The name 'Poovirnudavalli" (or Poonamallee) may be attributed to the fact that the area around, is full of jasmine being cultivated extensively. Jasmine means 'Malli' in Tamil and hence, 'Poonamallee' may refer to the place where jasmine is cultivated. In Sanskrit, the place is called Pushpakavalli. Pushpam' means flower and Valli denotes Goddess. There is a legend that Goddess Laxmi rose from Jasmine flower and gave darshan to Thirukatchi Nambi Alwar. It is also said that the Alwar worshipped God Varadaraja, deity at Kanchi with the jasmine flowers plucked from here. This place is also called 'Lakshmipuram' and Ulagu Vuyya Konda Cholapuram.

Here is an ancient temple for Lord Varadaraja Perumal with His Consort, Pushpakavalli Thayar. It is also known as Arulalaperumal[72]. Moved by the prayers of Thirukatchi Nambi Alwar, Sri Varadarajaswami, Sri Venkatesa perumal and Sri Ranganathar gave Darshan to him simultaneously at this place. There are shrines for Lord Venkateswara and Lord Ranganatha in this temple. A shrine for Thirukatchi Nambi Alwar is also constructed here. There is a strong belief that the Sun God and Mars (Angaraga) worshipped the Lord of this temple. Every year during February-March between the 21st and 25th at 6.00 a.m., the Sun's rays fall on the face of the Lord of this temple. Like its counterpart at Kanchi, Varadaraja temple, at Poonamallee faces west. This temple is unique in one respect as it possess the most magnificant five storeyed Gopura at its entrance. It is broad based at the bottom and rises in diminishing tiers to a height of about 25 metres from the ground level. The south wall of the central shrine contains epigraphs of



Pulicat Lake

Fishing Jetty, Pulicat

13th, 14th and 17th Centuries. A later addition to the temple in the Vijayanagar time, was the Unjal Mantapa which was built by Achyutappa Nayaka[73]. The Annual Brahmotsvam is conducted during May-June. A festival for Thirukatchi Nambi Alwar is celebrated in a grand manner every year during February-March, *i.e.*, in the Tamil Month of Masi. A few inscriptions are found on the walls of this temple.

There is also another temple, a medium sized one, here, for Lord Vaidyanathaswami with His Consort Thaiyal Nayagi. He is known as Theera Vinai Theertha Perumal. Daily poojas are performed here. There is also a Mariamman temple here. Besides these Hindu temples, there are three churches and a mosque was built and completed by Rustom, son of Dhulfiquer of Astrabad, a servant of Nawab Jumlat-ul-mulk. A Persian inscription dated 1653 A.D., found in the mosque reveals this information.

Poonamallee was a Jaghir which was granted to the East India Company[74]. A British Cantonment was there. There were barracks for 500 men. There was an old fort constructed by Mughals which was later used as a godown and hospital. This is now the headquarters of the Poonamallee panchayat union. There is a town panchayat for this place.

Panchayat union office, town panchayat office, M.E.S. sub-station, District Munsif court, Judicial Magistrate's courts, police station, sub-jail, Sub-Registrar's office, Office of the Assistant Educational Officer, school for the blind, boys' higher secondary school, girls' higher secondary school, institute of public health, mission secondary school, madhar sangam, veterinary hospital, artificial insemination centre, government dispensary, telephone exchange, State Bank, Canara Bank, Cooperative Bank, branch library, community hall and a highways travellers' bungalow are located here.

This place has gained imporatance after the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of India in May 1991, as the accused are kept in the sub-jail located here. Unlike the other sub-jails, the sub-jail here has got special security arrangements.

Pulicat (Ponneri taluk : 7,396)

One of the most attractive places in the district is 'Pulicat' (or Pazhaverkadu) which is a coastal village with many hamlets, adjoining the Bay of Bengal. Pulicat lies about 56 km., to the north of Madras city, in Ponneri Taluk of the Chengalpattu-MGR District. It is located at the southern extremity of an island which divides the sea from a large lagoon called the Pulicat lake, which is about 55 kilometres in length and about 5 to 8 kilometers in breadth. It is about 17 kilometers from Ponneri and 23 Kilometers north of Ennore.

Pulicat, the 17th Century settlement had 'Pazhaverkadu' and 'Palaiverkadu' as its name. The etymology of Pazhaverkadu is interesting as Pazhaverkadu means the place where lots of fruit trees were grown (Pazha

- Fruit; 'Ver' - root; and, 'Kadu' - Forest). 'Palaverkadu' was interpreted to mean the Jungle of old mimosa trees. The Dutch corrupted it to 'Pulicatta' which was further corrupted at the hands of English, as *Pulicat*.

In the early writings of Ludonico Do Verthama, Pulicat has been mentioned as a place of immense trade, as early as the 13th Century. The location of Pulicat on the coast enabled the Dutch to spread their influence north to south, while the support they secured form the 'Sultan of Golconda' and the Nawab of Carnatic' strengthened their position. It helped them, on the one hand, to overcome the Portuguese compensation and on the other to procure the valuable services of the dyers and weavers so necessary for the economic growth of the settlement. In the 17th Century, the Dutch built their commercial empire around Pulicat. In each of these places, there was a factory controlled by two chiefs, one looking after trading, accounts and warehouses and the other, the general administration. The Governor of Pulicat also became the extraordinary councillor of India. A survey conducted about 200 years ago shows that Pulicat must have about 1000 to 2000 weavers. In Pulicat, the best cotton could be procured from the adjacent districts, through local merchants. Ship building was done under the supervision of Governor. One could see even today in a place called Thonireure located near Pulicat, boats are being built. The survey also refers to the presence of a mint.

The remains of Pulciats' greatness could, still be seen. The village shows a few streets with large houses mostly in ruins. Among these, the most important is the Cemetry of the Dutch, enclosing within its walls more than half a Dutch acre of ground and a number of graves. On these beautifully made tombs, a number of great names are inscribed. In the tomb at the west of the gate, to cite an example, is inscribed in Dutch - *where lies buried Jan Mastengoon in his lifetime; Merchant in the services of East India Company and chief of the comptoirs, Pallikattu born on 21st June 1667 and died the last of March; Anne 1717 aged 49 years and 9 months and 10 days.* In the same cemetry, it is also inscribed in Dutch, as follows:

> "Here Rests He Who Had No Resting. So Long
> As He Was In Life, Etc."

The Dutch, thus, gave prominence to human value, even in their grave yard. Equally impressive is the sculptural value of the monuments. At the south-east corner of the cemetry, is the gate way, a fine specimen of the cemetry entrance. In the arch at the gate, it is inscribed, in Dutch, that

> "Blessed are those who die in the Lord;
> They Rest from their Labour".

One of the skeleton figures of the two that stand on either side of the gateway bears an hour-glass. The right side of the cemetry bears the figure

Dutch Cemetery, Pulicat

Dutch Cemetery, Pulicat

Light House, Pulicat

1656, - possibly indicating the date of its foundation. Inside the cemetry, time has rendered the decay of the sculpture, a few stand the test of time because the masonry has been done in brick and plaster. Most of the sculptures are low open structures, resting on piers. One such cemetry located can be called almost a Mansoleum and its houses, the remains of the Governors of Pulicat. This has been erected with a facade of three arches. It is covered with a rectangular structure bearing carved figures of angels. It is an open vaulted roof and rests 12 arched piers. The super structure is ornamented in stucco with flying cherubs flower vases. These sculptures may probably, be the handiwork of craftsmen from Holland.

Pulicat Lake :

Close to Pulicat village, at its southern end, the lake opens into the Bay of Bengal through a narrow, artificial mouth. Since ancient times, there has been flourishing fishery for prawn, crab and a wide variety of fish from this lake whcih is one of the principal sources of year round supply of sea food to the markets of Madras city. Of the several species, mullet, sand whiting, giant perch, Indian flat head and shark are commonly encountered.

The prawns caught from here are very famous and are commonly known as Palaverkat Nandu (in Tamil) meaning the 'Pulicat crab'. It is also said that this lake is the best in the whole of India for these delicious crabs. The Indian blue crab which is high in protein content is also abundant over the entire lake. Commercial and land picked catches are estimated to over 500 tonnes a year.

Light House :

There is a damaged remains of an old lighthouse which was built in 1859. The height of the light house is 56 metres. A new light house which is about 50 metres height, has been built now. The rays of the light from here, are visible to a distance of more than 30 kilometers. The fishermen of this area are benefited by this light house, when they go out for fishing.

Red Hills

Red Hills is at a distance of 22 kilometers from Madras on the Great Northern Trunk Road leading to Calcutta. The nearest railway station is Ambattur which falls 12 kilometers from here.

The place is called Red Hills because of its red soil. It is also known as Naravarikuppam (Narai + Vari + Kuppam) because birds called 'Narai' surrounded the large lake. They were later cleared off to provide protected water supply to the city of Madras. The Red Hills lake receives water from the Poondi reservoir. Since there was a large Muslim Colony during the Muslim rule, this is also known as Thulukkan Chatram. To augment the drinking water supply to the city, the wet lands that were irrigated by this tank were acquired and converted into dry lands.

Red Hills is a big business centre of paddy and rice. A sizeable quantum of rice is supplied from this place to the city of Madras. It is a town panchayat. Besides the panchayat office, higher secondary school, panchayat union higher elementary school, telephone exchange , post office, police station, tailoring unit, community hall and maternity centre are located here.

Sadras (Chengalpattu taluk : 3,434)

The name has been derived from Chathur which in Sanskrit would mean four and 'anga' in the same language meaning military arms, *viz.*, infantry, cavalry, elephants and chariots. It was, therefore, a town stationing these four military arms. It is also said to be a town of Chanthurangan, an *asuran* of the place. The Tamil name was Sadurai an abbreviation of Sanskrit and later altered by the Telugus to Sadrang. It is a village port of Coromandal coast situated on the north of the mouth of Palar. The coast is low but once wooded. The Dutch established a settlement here in 1647 which was captured by the English in 1765, again restored to the Dutch, purely temporarily in 1818. However, the English took possession since 1824[75].

This coastal village is at a distance of 85 kilometres to the south of Madras, 30 kilometers from Chengalpattu, 10 kilometers from Mamallapuram and 16 kilometers from Thirukazhukundram. The Buckingham Canal, from Madras, the length of which is 70 kilometers, passes through this place. Buses ply aplenty from Madras and Chengalpattu, and the latter is the nearest railway station.

Sadras was made a trading settlement by the Dutch in 1647 and was, for long, famous for the fineness of the muslins produced by its looms. The Dutch erected a fort, very close to the shore of considerable extent. The ruins of the fort, which is built of brick and mortar, still remain. While the buildings on right side of the fort have completely been destroyed, one could see dilapidated buildings on the left side which consist of a big hall with two ante rooms, the roofs of which are semi-circled. Two such portions could still be seen albeit being not properly preserved. (The brick which has been used to build the fort, is of size 4" x 2" x 1"). These may perhaps be the houses of the offcials one of which was long in use as a halting place for European travellers.

The old Dutch country is within the fort. The tomb stones are the architectural beauties which are the specimens of sculptor's art. The oldest stone is dated back to 1695 A.D. There is a Dutch Church on the Esplanade opposite the fort.

There is no more the bustling activity for which the place was famous. The only historical fact of any political importance connected with Sadras was the abortive conference for the formation of a basis for a treaty of peace between the French and the English the members of which held their sittings here in January, 1754. Sadras was taken by the British in 1795, but was

given back to the Dutch in 1818. But, again it came back to the possession of the British in 1824, along with the rest of the Dutch settlements in India, being exchanged for others lying in Sumatra.

There are two temples here one for Lord Ekambareswarar and the other for Malai Mandala Perumal. Two churches and a mosque can also be found here.

Sadras is a village panchayat. A Panchayat union higher elementary school, hospital, veterinary dispensary, police station, co-operative credit society, Fishermen Co-operative society and Co-operative Milk Supply society and a coir industry are the institutions that function from here. A Public works department's inspection bungalow accommodates the touring officials. Coconuts, plantains and casuarina are grown in large numbers and transported to Madras. A large number of fishermen reside in the kuppams on the shore. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The next important occupation is fishing.

Singaperumal Koil (Chengalpattu taluk : 3,549)

Singaperumal koil is eight kilometres to Chengalpattu and 48 kilometers from Madras, situated on the NH 45. All the south bound buses passing through Tindivanam, Villupuram, etc., pass through this village which has other frequent bus services from Tambaram, Madras and Chengalpattu. It is also a railway station where the electric sub-urban trains operated between Madras and Chengalpattu stops to serve the commuters. Singaperumal is the other name for Sri Padaladri Narasimhaswami, - the principal deity of the ancient Vaishnavite temple. Hence, the name Singa Perumal Koil. The adjacent hill where the temple is situated is called Sengundram.

There is a cave in the hill, where the Lord gave darshan to Sri Jabali Maha Rishi. The sanctum-sanctorum has been constructed in that cave. The principal deity here is called the Ugra Narasimhaswami - (with conch and wheel in a sitting posture with the lady consort Ahobilavalli Thayar). The Brahmotsavam in this temple is celebrated during May-June.

There is a panchayat for this village. In addition to the panchayat office, one higher secondary school, panchayat union elementary school, post office, telephone exchange, agricultural bank, key village centre, maternity centre, toy making centre, etc., are located here. A mosque is also located here.

The village just opposite the highways, has now become one of the residential colonies for the office goers. The agricultural lands here have been converted into house sites and thus the village is gradually losing its rural status and gaining urbanhood.

Sriperumbudur (Sriperumbudur taluk : 10,926)

Sriperumbudur, one of the religious centres in the district, is about 42 kilometers from Madras and 17 kilometers from the nearest Trivellore railway station, lying on the Madras-Bangalore road. This place could be reached by the numerous buses that ply through this place from Madras, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu and Trivellore. Originally, this place was called "Bhoothapatnam" or "Bhoothapuri" after the Bhoothapureswarai temple which is now in a ruined state.

The Boothapureeswarar temple is very old. Renovative work was however done in 1982. The presiding deity here is Sri Bhoothapureeswara and his consort is Soundara Nayagi Amman. It is said that there were several inscriptions describing the greatness of the temple but they could not be discernible.

There is a belief that once Lord Siva danced in 'Nirvana' (nude) here which was then a forest. When the Boothaganas ridiculed Him for the dance, the infuriated Lord cursed them to become spirits (Bhoothas). After realising their fault, when the Bhoothams requested the Lord to relieve them of this curse, the Lord Siva directed them to perform a penance praying Lord Vishnu who only could relieve them from the curse. The Bhoothas obeyed the orders and at the end of the penance, Lord Kesava (Vishnu) appeared before them and asked to form a township by constructing a temple. They, thus, created their town to be called "Bhoothapuri", - now Sriperumpudur. The name of the Lord (Vishnu) is Adhikesava.

This is also the birth place of the great Hindu Philosopher Sri Ramanuja who was born in 1017 A.D. A temple was built here for Sri Adi-Kesava Perumal which is the presiding deity along with Sri Ramanujar. The temple, which is an architectural beauty, stone by stone and pillar by pillar, was built by Vijayanagar kings. The legend for the construction of this temple goes like this. Here, a ruler performed penance, upon the death of a cow while hunting. At the end of the penance, Lord Kesava gave him Darshan. The ruler constructed the temple for Lord Kesava and installed the deity. It is after thousands of years that Sri Ramanujar was born here.

The Uthsavamurthy of Sri Ramanujar, is a very beautiful idol in sitting posture, which was installed during the life time of Sri Ramanujar himself. The special feature of this temple is the Bhoothakkal mandapam said to have been constructed by the Bhoothas. Sri Ramanujar is also called by the other name Sri Bhasyakaraswami.

The annual brahmotsavam of Sri Adhikesavaperumal and the Chitrothsavam of Sri Bhashyakaraswami held in the Tamil month of Chithira, are the important festivals of this temple. Thousands and thousands of people throng this place on these festival days.

Rajiv Gandhi Memorial - Sriperumpudur

People believe that Sri Ramanujar was the avtar of Sri Adhishesha, the divine serpant, who revealed himself to the devotees, on two occasions during his life span. At Tirupati, he entered the sanctum (secretly) through a hole disguising himself as a serpant and offered a couch shell and a Chakra (Wheel) to the Lord. When an attempt on his life was made, while touring in Mysore State on a mission to spread Vaishnavism, he took the form of Adishesha to scare the anti Vaishnavites away.

Even at the spot where Sri Ramanuja was born, a stone chamber was created. He founded more than 700 colleges and sought to secure the permanence of his religious system by establishing 89 hereditary guruships, the remains of which are at Kancheepuram, Srirangam, Rameswaram, Totadri and Ahobilam.

Sriperumpudur has, since 24 May 1991, become a memorable name throughout the country after the assassination of the late Prime Minister Thiru.Rajiv Gandhi. The place where he was assassinated is at the point of junction of the by-pass road and the main road, leading to Bangalore from Madras. A memorial is built at this sport where hundreds of people pay visit everyday. On the anniversary, thousands of people pay homage to the departed leader.

Sriperumbudur is the headquarters of the Sriperumpudur taluk and panchayat union. The taluk office, sub-treasury, a project office, the office of the deputy commercial tax officer, police station, Government dispensary, veterinary dispensary, telephone exchange, post and telegraph office, State Bank of India, Indian Bank, Kancheepuram Co-operative Central Bank and other taluk level offices are located here. A mat-weaving centre, a carpentry unit, a poultry farm, office of the agricultural officer, and a Co-operative Marketing society are also functioning here.

Drinking water is supplied through an overhead tank constructed by the panchayat. There is one higher secondary school, and three higher elementary schools. The Adhi-Dravidar Welfare Department runs a hostel to accommodate the SC/ST boys and a hostel for B.C. boys is run by Backward Classes Department. Sriperumbudur has got a traveller's bungalow. The lands around here are fertile and hence the main occupation of the people is agriculture.

St. Thomas Mount (Saidapett taluk : 33,637)

St. Thomas Mount, a Cantonment area, is 13 km. away to the South of Madras city, on the Grand Southern Trunk Road. The St. Thomas Mount Railway station is at a distance of about 11/2 kilometres from the town, and in fact, very near to Alandur town. St. Thomas Mount town is under the foot of the hillock bearing the same name which is derived from St. Thomas,- a great Christian Missionary who is said to have attained eternal rest at this place. This mount is familiarly known as Big Mount, an isolated cliff of green

stone and syenite about 100 metres above the sea level. The ascent to the hill is made by a flight of steps as well as by a nice motorable road. A beautiful church, at the top of the hill that adorns the place, attracts a large number of Christians.

An interesting legend that lingers the memory of the people here is as follows:

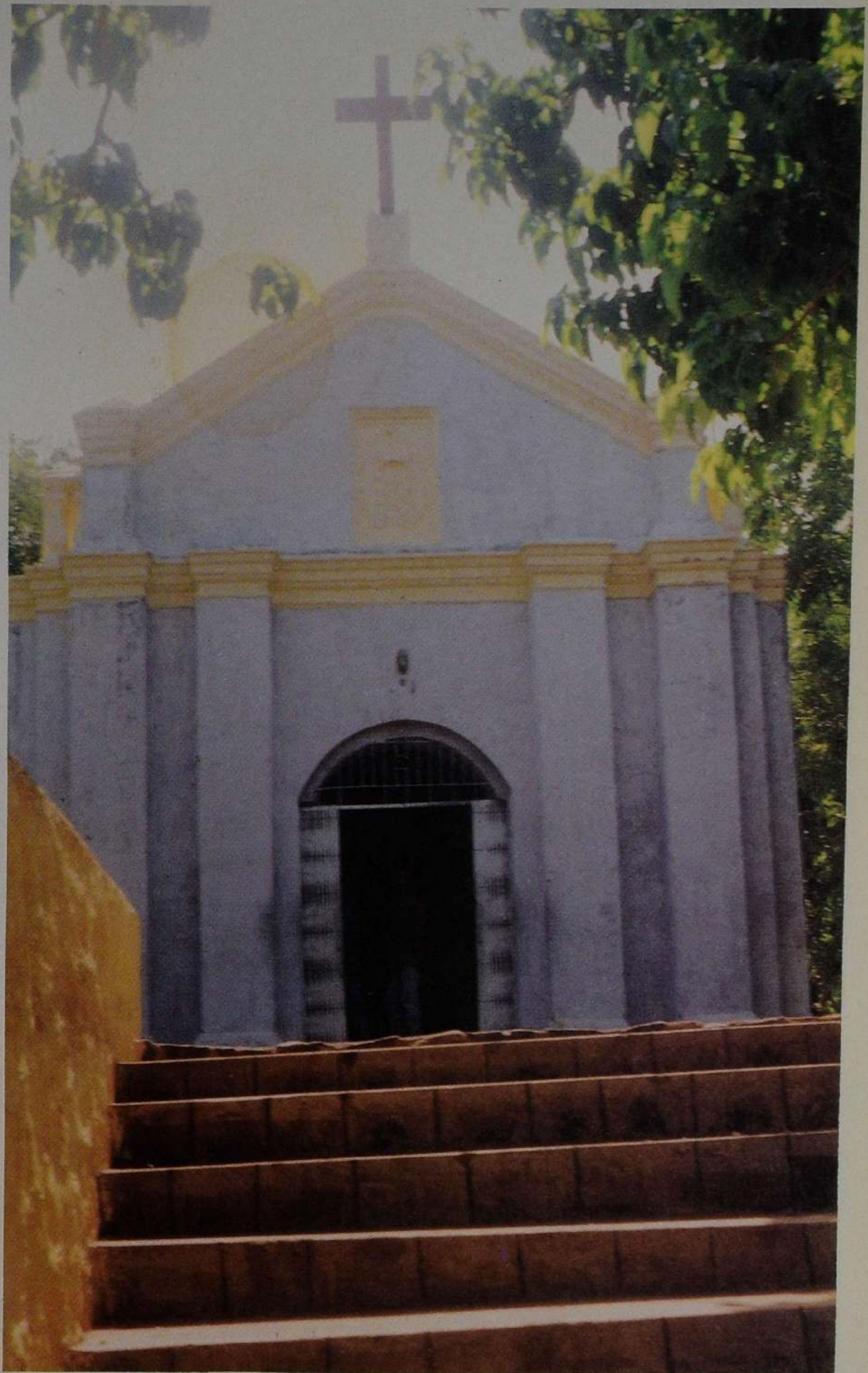
At the back of the altar of the church was a large carefully preserved block of stone upon which a cross was carved. It is said that when St. Thomas was pursued and martyred by people, his blood gushed out upon this rock on which he fell and that the rock was removed to the church. During recital of prayers on the 21 December, the day on which St. Thomas was martyred, the rock was seen to sweat large drops of blood and even after at the same time on the same day the wonderful miracle occurred. But, this has not been happening for the past several years.

An oil painting, a crude one upon wood, representing a virgin and a child, is placed before the sacred rock. This picture, it is said, was painted by St. Luke, an artist. The virgin died when St. Thomas was away and on his return he had the tomb opened in order to look upon her, but, to his surprise, she was not to be found there. To console St. Thomas, St. Luke offered to paint the portrait of the virgin. This, St. Thomas carried with him. It was eventually found buried at the feet of the mount, and was brought to the church. Two attempts to renovate the protrait became futile as in the first attempt, the artist became blind as soon as he touched the painting, and during the second, the paint would not adhere to the wood and instead, rolled down in globules of mercury. This picture was, therefore, considered holy and has not been touched since[76].

St. Thomas Mount is the headquarters of the Old Madras artillery and still one of the military stations in the state. A fine church at the top of the hill, a few chapels, several military buildings including a handsome artillery mess house, a post office, Military officers's training school, etc., contribute to the fame of the area.

The church, standing at the southern end of the parade-ground, is one of the best looking edifices of its kind in the country. There are Wesleyan chapel at the foot of the Mount's steps, a Roman Catholic chapel, and another Roman Catholic church, 74' long by 25' wide built in 1764 by the boatmen of Madras, and dedicated to the 'Presentation of the Blessed Virgin'.

The church is built over the spot where the Portuguese in 1547 discovered the celebrated Mount Cross attributed to the legendary evangelism of St. Thomas. The Cross was found, while digging for the foundation of a hermitage amid the ruins which marked the spot of the martyrdom of the apostle St. Thomas. On one fact of the slab, was a cross in relief with a bird like a dove over it, with its wings expanded as the Holy


St. Thomas Mount old Church

Ghost, is usually represented when descending on the Lord at His baptism or on the Lady at Her Ammunition. This cross was erected over the altar in the chapel which was built on the new sanctuary.

St. Thomas Mount was a place of great significance during the wars of the carnatic. The battle fought here on the 7 February 1759 was one of the fiercest struggles of the French-British war in India. Mr. Crole, in his Chengalpattu District Manual gives a vivid account of this war.

St. Thomas Mount is a cantonment which came into existence in the year 1774. Besides the churches, the town has old Kasi Viswanathar temple. The Cantonment office, the Office of the Superintendent of Police of Chengalpattu-MGR (East) district, the Hindustan Institute of Engineering Technology, a few higher secondary schools, and 15 elementary schools are in the Cantonment. The Cantonment Board is maintaining two maternity hospitals besides the two outpatient dispensaries. Though once a suburb of Madras city, this place has now become a part of the city, as it is connected through several buildings continuously from the city. A few industrial units have also sprung up around this area. Most of the occupants are employed in Madras City or the other institutions around here.

Tambaram

Tambaram is situated at a distance of 25 k.m. from Madras on the NH 45 *i.e.* the grand southern trunk road. It is also connected with Madras city by a metre gauge railway line. The Tambaram railway station is the terminal point for several sub-urban electric trains and it is the head quarters of electric traction. A number of buses ply between Madras and Tambaram in addition to those bound for southern districts of the state, which pass through this place.

It is said that copper was available in plenty in olden days and hence, the name Tambaram, the corruption of the Tamil word Tamiram, which means copper. In old Tambaram, there are traces pointing to the existence of a big Siva temple there but no concrete evidence is left to probe it further. Being very close to Madras and having good transport system, this place has attracted several office goers to have their residence here. That might be the reason for springing up of several housing colonies around Tambaram extending to East Tambaram, West Tambaram and Old Tambaram. With the development of colonies, have sprung up some temples like the Selva Vinayagar temple, Kothanda Ramaswami temple, Siva temple, Sundareswarar Vinayagar temple, Anjaneyar temple, Karpaga Vinayagar temple, Murugan temple and Pattabhiramar temple. Badari Sankatapuram Sri Sankaracharya Swami Madam and Sri Raja Rajeswari temple attached to this Madam are located in East Tambaram. In addition to these, are temples for local deities like Mariamman, Gangai Amman and Kanni Amman, etc.

Near Tambaram is located the Tambaram T.B. Sanatorium, a health resort for people affected with Tuberculosis. Just adjacent to this Sanatorium is the Export Processing Zone, one of the biggest industrial complexes in the district. The Madras Christian College, the Indian Air Force Training Station and the Indian Air Force Ground Training School add fame to this place.

There are two higher secondary schools for boys and two for girls and a number of private nursery schools and few matriculation schools. The municipal office, post office, police station, telephone exchange, forest ranger's office and a number of other offices are located here. There are a number of industries around this place, the Indira Cotton Mills (Chrompet) and the Pond's India Limited (at Pallavaram), the Standard Motor Company (at Perunkalathur), etc., are very near to Tambaram. The Vandalur Zoo is also very close to this place.

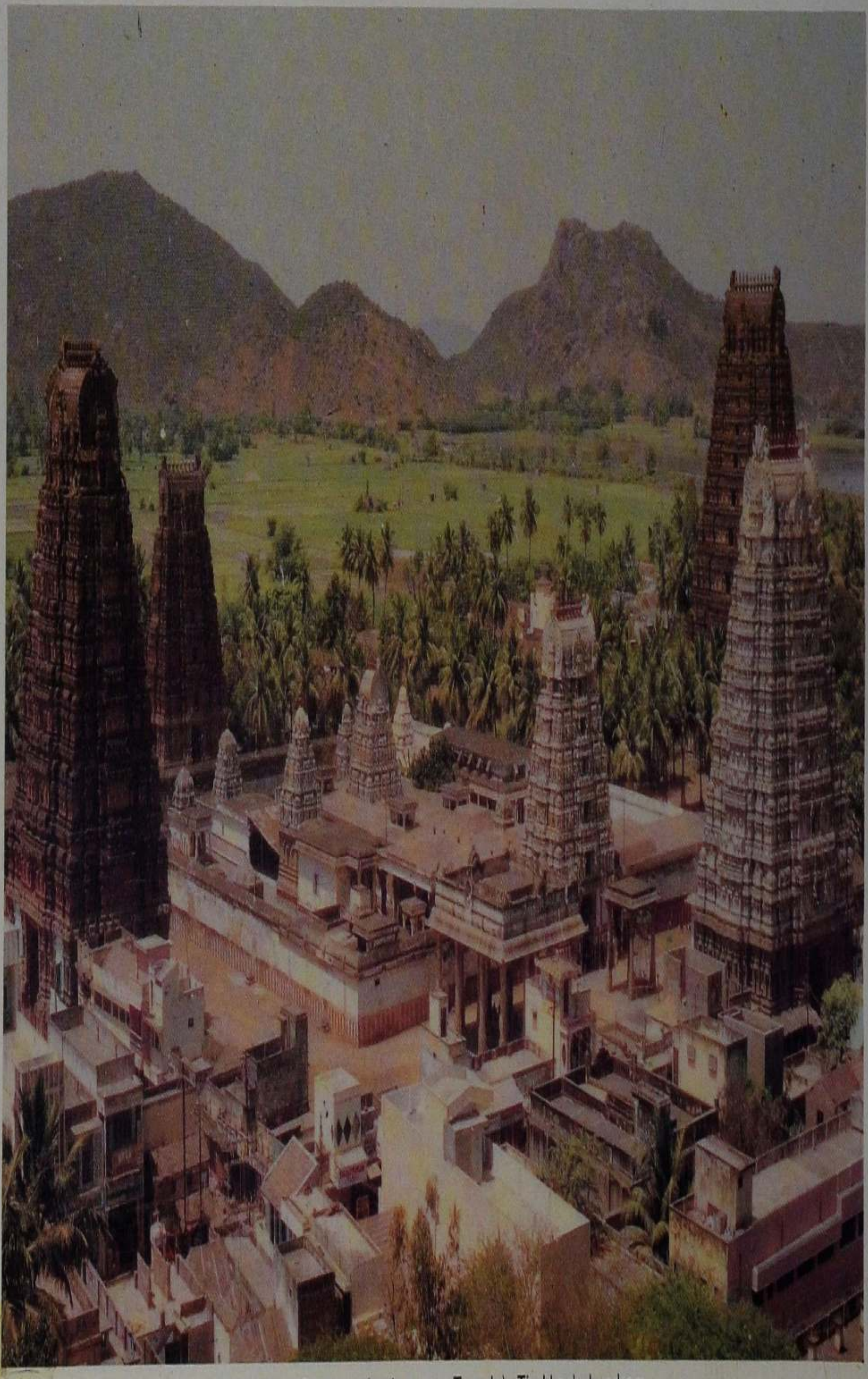
The town has now become crowded and has been growing in the commercial line. The divisional telegraph office has been constructed here and there are more than 1000 railway quarters accommodating railway employees at Tambaram.

Though the main occupation of the natives of this place is agriculture, majority of the population now falls under office going category and some business men.

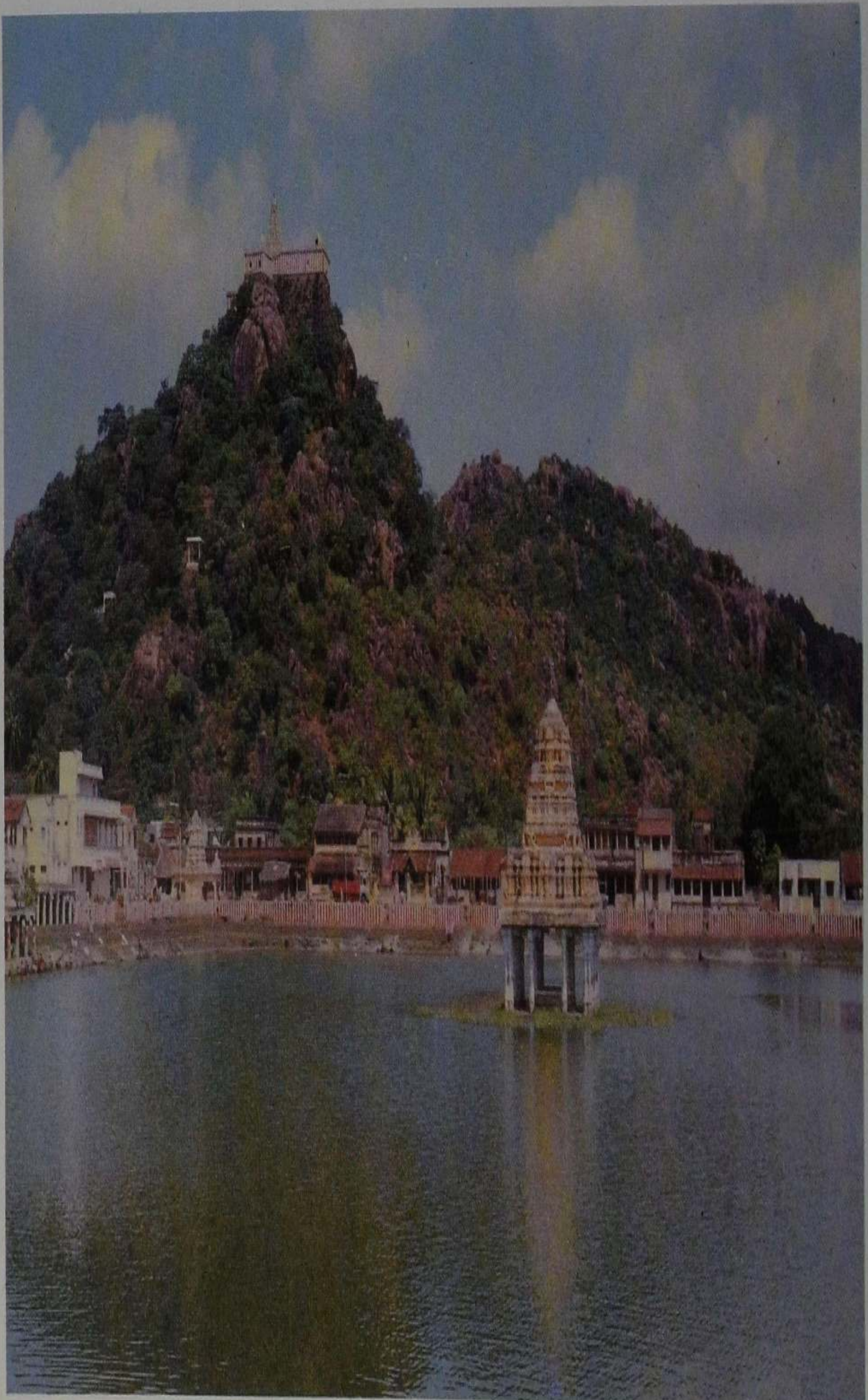
Thirukkazhukundram (Chengalpattu taluk : 19,804)

Thirukkazhukundram also known as Pakshi Thirtham is about 72 km. from Madras and 16 km. south east of Chengalpattu. The other names by which this place is known are 'Dakshina Kailas' and 'Rudrakottai'. The latter name is due to the fact that a large number of celestials paid their homage to the creator here. The nearest railway station is Chengalpattu. This town is in the midway of the Chengalpattu-Sadras road and is connected by a number of buses. Buses from Madras to Mahabalipuram, Madras to Sadras and Madras to Madhurantagam *via* Tiruporur ply through this place.

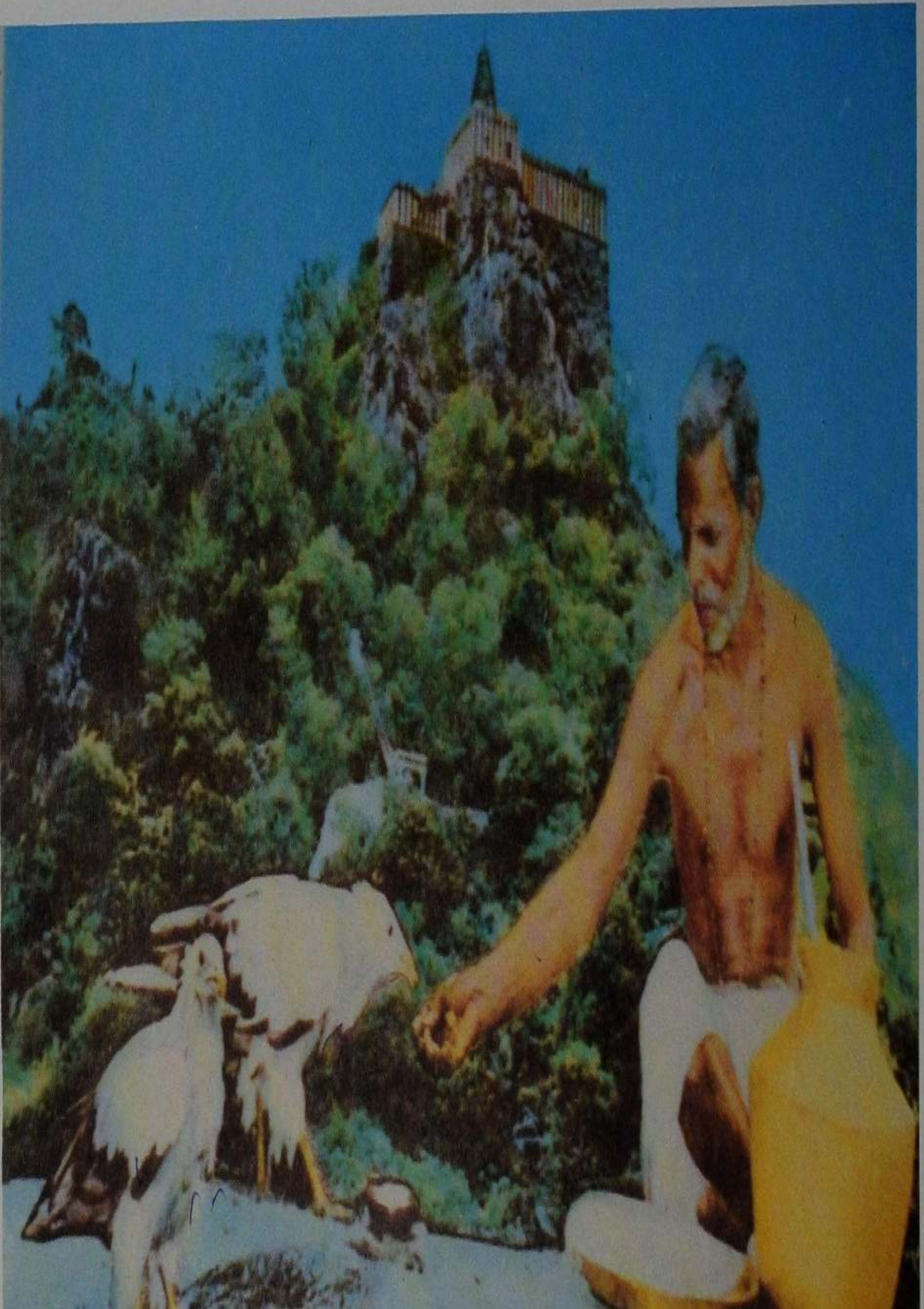
One could see the divine vultures (Kites) visiting the hill daily at around noon and eating the sweet rice pongal presented by the pandaram. They, then, go around the hill tower of the hill temple and then disappear only to visit next day at the appointed hour. This phenomenon occurs, according to the legends, over thousands of years. The hill is regarded by the Hindus as a sacred and reverential object. It also bears the name Vadagiri or Vedachalam because it is considered to represent the four Vedas of the sacred scriptures. The deity in the hill temple is called Vedagireeswarar. The hill could be climbed by a flight of steep steps. Though short, the steepness of the hill makes climbing a little difficult. A number of tourists climb the hill at about noon to see the couple of vultures take the prasadam, as if to prove the 'Pavlovian Theory of Conditioning.'



Thazhakoil (Bakthavathsaleswarar Temple), Tirukkazhukundram



Malaikoil, Vedagiriswarar Temple - Sangu Theertham, Tirukkazhukundram



Eagle Appearance, Tirukkazhukundram

At the centre of the town; there is a big temple with magnificent mantaps for Goddess Tirupurasundari. The temples here are the most ancient ones, built by Pallava King during the 7th Century A.D., and patronised by Chola and Pandya Kings. Appar, Sundarar, Manickavasagar and Sambandar made several hymns on these temples.

In the midst of the town, we could see a sacred tank called *Sankatheertham* which is said to have curative powers. It is said that once in 12 years a conch (sanka) appears in the tank. The legend has it that once in 12 years all the sacred waters of India unburden their sanctity to the Sankatheertham which, thus, accumulates and imbibes in itself all their virtues. On this occasion, a grand pushkaran and Lakshadeepam festival is celebrated like the Mahamakam at Kumbakonam. It is believed that the Theertham, in the tank, could cure several diseases. Therefore, this place has, through centuries, earned a reputation as a health resort. Large number of people believe that a stay in this place for 48 days (a mandalam) coupled with a walk around the hill known as Giripradhakshinam) every morning and evening after taking bath in the sácred tank is highly efficacious for eradication of diseases. This may be based on scientific factors too, since, as one could perceive, the water from the hill brings with it several medicated materials before entering into the sacred tank. Hence, if one takes bath in the medicated water of the tank, gets the disease cured.

The hill temple is one of the few shrines in India where a large number of worshippers visit throughout the year from all parts of the country, to pray Lord Vedagireeswarar and Goddess Tirupurasundari and to have dharshan of the sacred kites.

A number of festivals are held here. The great annual festival which takes place during the Tamil months of Chithirai (April-May) and Adi (August-September) as well as on the last Monday in the Tamil month of Karthigai, when Lord Vedagireeswarar is bathed in consecrated water poured from 1008 conches, attract thousands of devotees. To meet the needs of the tourists, who may average 500 a day, a number of choultries provide decent and free boarding facilities.

Thirukkazhukundram is a Town Panchayat and is the headquarters of Thirukazhukundram Panchayat Union. A telephone exchange, post and telegraph office, panchayat union office, police station, sub-registrar's office, Government hospital, veterinary dispensary, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sub-station, regulated market committee, Sri Vedagireeswara Devasthanam executive offcer's office, branch of the State Bank of India, a higher secondary school, two panchayat union higher elementary schools and three elementary schools are located here. Near the foot of the hill, on the main road to Mamallapuram, a Traveller's Bungalow is located.

Majority of the people are weavers and agriculturists. Fine varieties of lungis are manufactured here and marketed to different places of the country.

Thirukatchur (Chengalpattu taluk : 2,426)

Thirukatchur, which is a village at a distance of about 50 km. south of Madras and 1 1/2 km. form Singaperumal Koil is situated on the Singaperumal koil - Sriperumbudur road. Buses form Chengalpattu to Sriperumbudur, Tiruvallur and other places run through this place. The nearest railway station is Singaperumalkoil.

One of the Nayanmars, Sri Sundarar has sung in praise of the deity of the Siva temple at this place. According to the mythological accounts, when Sundarar reached this place with hunger, knowing this, Lord Siva, disguised himself as an aged Brahmin begged food from the houses of Brahmins and fed Sundarar, who, on learning this, was overwhelmed with joy and sung a hymn in praise of the Lord. Sekkizhar has also contributed his versatility of hymns sing on this Lord.

The place, derives its name from Tirukachabam. The story has it that when Lord Mahavishnu took the form of tortoise (Kurma Avatar). He worshipped Lord Siva in this place to bless Him with strength to bear the Mantharagiri when Devas and Asuras were in the process of getting Amirtham from the sea. Kachaban means tortoise and hence this place was called Tirukachabam which, in course of time was corrupted to Thirukachur. The presiding deity of the temple is Lord Thiagarajaperumal and His consort is Anjanachi. The other name by which the Lord is called is Kachabeswarar, as Sri Narayanan worshipped Him in the form of tortoise. Since he satisfied the hunger of Sri Sundarar, when the latter came here with hunger, the God here is called Virunthitta Nathar. The inscriptions on the walls of the temple here may be attributed to Pallava, Chola and Vijayanagar periods. The annual Brahmothasavam of this temple is celebrated in the Tamil month of Chithirai (April-May). Another temple found on the top of the hill here is Marundeeswarar who is accompanied His Consort Irul Neeki Thayar. The Bramhothsavam for this temple is celebrated in the Tamil month of Masi (February-March). It is said that the inscriptions on the walls of the temple prove the existence of Sabha in the distant past which laid down elaborate procedures for civil and criminal administration and for the punishment of crimes.

Thirupachur (Tiruvallur taluk : 8,685)

Thirupachur is at a distance of 50 km. from Madras and three kilometres from Thiruvallur town. Buses, in plenty run through this place from Madras and Thiruvallur to Thiruttani, and Thiruvalangadu etc. Kadambattur, the nearest railway station is 5 km. from here.

An old temple for Lord Vancheeswarar with His consort Sri Mohanambal has been built here. Vancheeswarar is also called as Parur Nathar whose consort is Pasupathi Nayagi. The place is, therefore, called Thirupasur in the name of the Lord. This place was once,according to local traditions, a thick bamboo forest and the King Karikal Chola began to deforest the area. In this process, the spade banged against a Lingam, the news of which reached the King, who ordered the construction of this temple.

Another story is that a cow used to pour milk on an ant hill daily. When this was probed, there was a Lingam inside the mole and the God appeared before the king who subsequently constructed a temple there. Appar and Sundarar have sung in praise of the Lord of this temple. A number of inscriptions which belong mainly to Chola period, are found on the walls of the temple. The annual Brahmotsavam of this temple is celebrated in the Tamil month of Vaigasi (May-June).

This place was once a cantonment, the taluk headquarters and a station for cadets in the Company's service. There was a big fort here but now we can see only the remnants of the ruined fort.

It is a village panchayat. A panchayat union higher elementary school a modern toys training centre, an artificial insemination centre for cattle, a general purpose engineering works, a madhar sangam, a tailoring unit and a local library are some of the institutions which function here. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people.

Thirumazhisai (Sriperumbudur taluk : 11,014)

Thirumazhisai which is situated at a distance of 25 kilometres from Madras on the Madras - Trivellore road which branches off from the Madras-Bangalore road at two kilometres from Poonamallee, is the birth place of Thirumazhisai Alwar.

Tradition has it that Bhargava and other Rishis when approached Lord Brahma to request Him to find an abode for them on earth, He sent for a balance and weighed Malisai on one side and the entire earth on the other side. The former weighed heavier than the latter and the place was then called "Mahisavakshetram". The legend further states that Thirumalisai Alwar was born in that village to Sri Bhargava and his wife, that at birth he was a shapeless man of flesh abandoned by his parents and that he was brought up by a villager; after that his full shape was restored by the grace of the Goddess of Earth. Later on, he became the fourth among the Alwars and was named Thirumalisai Alwar. He is said to have practised Jainism, Buddhism and Saivism before settling from finally as a Vaishnavite yogi. He became so staunch a Vaishnavite that he never thought of any other God except Thirumal and for this, he was even commended by Lord Siva, who called him "Baktha Sarar".

The place, though sought into fame because of Thirumalisai Alwar, the ancient temple here has Sri Jagannatha Perumal as the principal deity with the lady consort Thirumangaivalli Thayar. A separate sanctum-sanctorum exists here for Thirumalisai Alwar.

The inscriptions found in the temple bear testimony to the period of the temple which existed from the period of Pallava and Chola Kings. The annunal Brahmotsavam is held in the month of Ani (July-August). In the month of Thai (January-February) a grand festival is celebrated for the Alwar. The float festival is held in the Tamil month of Masi (February-March). These festivals attract a large number of devotees from far and near, including the city of Madras.

Sri Othandeswarar and Sri Kulinda Nayagi temples are the other temples which exist here. In this place, it is believed, that Lord Siva and Lord Vishnu united together without showing any difference between them. Hence, "Oththa Anda Eswaram". The Panguni Uttaram festival which is celebrated here in a grand manner, is attended by thousands of devotees.

There is a Veera Anjaneyar temple, a small but very exquisite, where the Anjaneya idol has been installed in a standing posture. This is a very recent addition to the village. Another temple, that is fast gaining fame and attracting large number of devotees is the Ilankali Amman temple which is about one kilometre from the Perumal temple and stands erected on the Tiruvallur-Sathyavedu road adjoining the elementary school. This temple, too, has a large number of followers.

Thirumalisai is a village were a large number of weavers (Sengunthars) are engaged in weaving lungis, etc., the major portion of them being exported. Though a few of their families, migrated to Madras city, still their population is in majority in the village and their occupation being the major one. Second to weaving is agriculture in which profession, too, a considerable percentage of population is engaged.

The village has a town panchayat, a post office, panchayat union hospital, a maternity centre, a Government higher secondary school, a panchayat union elementary school, two balwadi children schools, a library run by the local library authority and a reading room (Kalaimagal reading room).

Thirumukkoodal (Uthiramerur taluk)

Thirumukkoodal, a village, is situated at a distance of 8 kilometres from Madras in the South and 32 kilometres from Chengalpattu. To reach this place, one has to travel along the road branching off to Uthiramerur on the Grand Southern Trunk Road for 5 kilometres from Madras and then turn to right and travel about 17 km. on a *katcha* road. Buses from Salavakkam to Kancheepuram, Padur to Kancheepuram, Arumbuliyur to Kancheepuram.

Anambakkam to Kancheepuram pass through this place. Palayaseevaram which is three km. from here is the nearest railway station.

The name it derives is due to the location as it is situated at the place where the three rivers, the Palar, the Vegavathi and the Cheyyar converge. At the bank of the river is an ancient temple for Lord Venkateswara and His consort Alamelumangai Thayar. There is a belief that Lord Venkateswara gave darshan to Thondaman Chakravarthi at this place; and Lord Siva too gave darshan to Markandeya[77]. A sanctum for Karaimanikka Perumal and Andal is also found here.

Among many inscriptions found engraved on the walls of the Venkatesa Perumal temple, the important one was issued during Virarajendra period (6th regnal year - A.D. 1069). This inscription (No. 182 to 1915) recording a gift of gold for the maintenance of the temple and more importantly a vedic school with hostel and upkeep of a hospital. After detailing the procedural method to implement the royal order, the inscription provides for a teacher to teach *Rig Veda* with 60 *Kalams* of paddy as salary, another to teach *Yajur Veda* with similar fees, a bhatta expounded the *Vyakarna* and the *Rupavatra* with 120 *kalams* of paddy and 10 *kasu*. The hostel attached to the school housed 60 students, 10 *brahmans* for *Rig Veda*, 10 for *Yajur Veda*, 20 for *Vyakarna* and *Rupavatra*, 10 for *Mahapanchtantras*, three *Sivabrahmanas*, five *Vaikhasanas* and two others. The feeding expenses are calculated. There was a hospital with 15 beds with a physician and a surgeon for treating the students, the staff of the temple and others. Other inscriptions, dating from Nripatungavarman of Pallava dynasty to later Chola rulers records other donations, the working of the *Sabha* of the village, the existence and maintenance of a garden etc.

This village is a panchayat. It has a middle school, a branch library run by the Local Library Authorities, a maternity centre, a weavers' society and a community radio centre. Weaving is the main occupation of the people and agriculture takes the secondary place.

Thirumullaivoyal (Saidapet taluk)

Thirumullaivoyal is at a distance of 23 kilometres west of Madras on the Madras - Thiruvallur road. The nearest railway station Avadi is at a distance of four kilometres. Several buses from Madras pass through this place. It is also called Malatipura and Vada Thirumullaivoyal.

Thirumullaivoyal, as the name suggests was once a forest of jasmine (Thiru + Mullai + Voyal). Since 'Malati' also means 'Mullai' (Jasmine), the place is called 'Malatipura'. The ancient temple erected for Lord Siva here is called the Masilamaneeswarar or Akalanka Ratneswarar temple. The shrine is constructed beautifully on the summit of an elevated piece of land which has an abundant supply of water and this is considered one of the earliest human settlements. Tradition has it that the place has been in existence as

a great Centre of Saivism in all the four Yugas bearing different names in each *viz.*, Ratnapura, Bilvaranya, Chanpakaranya and Malativana. It is said that the place was under the chieftainship of Tondaman, who while fighting with the local chiefs Kurumban and Kantan had a set back. While he attempts to retreat, the elephant he rode was caught in some Malati creepers. When he attempted to clear the creepers with his sword, it got stained with blood. Further, probe of this, exposed a Linga of Lord Siva, with cuts. The griefed Tondaman was consoled by the Lord who inspired him to fight his battle which he won very overwhelmingly with His blessings. The Tondaman, there after, constructed a temple where he located the Lingam. In course of time, this place became to be called 'Malatipura' and the deity came to be known as *Nirmalamani Iswarar* or Akalankaratneswarar, in memory of this episode. The Goddess here is known as Latamadhyambika or Akalanka-Ratnanayaki. Kodi-Idai-Nayaki is the other name by which she is called. The famous Kalyana Tirtham otherwise known as Brahma Thirtham and Subramanya Thirtham are there in this temple. There are other tanks which are, it is believed, dug by Surya, Chandra and other deities who worshipped the deity here, and called them after their names.

The Gaja Prushta (*i.e.* Elephant Back Structure) of the temple makes it that the temple dates back to more than 1000 years. Several inscriptions, in Tamil belonging to the earliest Chola king Uttama Chola (975-985 A.D.) are found in the temple. Other inscriptions belonging to the Chola, Vijayanagar and Pandya rules explain the donations and beneficiaries. The Saivite Philosopher Sundaramurthy Nayanar and Arunagiri Nathar have sung in praise of the Lord here. The temple has beautiful and exquisite structures. During Hyder's wars, this temple was destroyed to some extent; but, later it was renovated by Masilamani Mudaliar and Nizam Muniappa Mudaliar in 1805.

The annual festival takes place in the Tamil month Vaikasi (May-June) and the Vasantha Utsavam in Aani (June-July). These festivals attract thousands of devotees to this temple.

Besides this temple, Panchali Amman temple and Devi temple are the other temples which honorify this place. The former, which is about 250 years old, attracts a large number of devotees on Fridays especially in the months of Thai and Avani.

Sri Vaishnavi Shrine, the other temple which is opposite the high power transmitting station of the All India Radio, attracts a large number of devotees each day.

In a small hall,the Devi stands in the middle of the western end of it. The idol of God Vinayaka is in a niche on the left pillar and of God Subramanya in a similar niche on the right of the pillar. The temple is only 46 years old, being established on 23 October 1946, on a Deepavali Day, by one Thiru Parthasarathy a non-believer in idol worship, who installed the beautiful stone

idol (Devi) which he got from a seller of antiques, on the advise of a spiritual sadhak. The idol was installed under a bakula tree[78]. Since then, the temple has grown in stature and now become one of the notable places in Thirumullaivoyal.

Thiruneermalai (Saidapett taluk : 9,953)

Thiruneermalai, situates at a distance of 5 kilometres from Pallavaram railway station. The road that branches off of the N.H.45 at Pallavaram leads to this village. Thiruneermalai, the Puranic name of which being *Thoyadri Sikaram*, is a beautiful hill surrounded by water, according to the Agamic literature, found in 'Brahmanda Purana,. The temple here is one of 118 important Vaishnavite Kshetrams.

The hill is so important that it has been sung by several saints and sages. To Sri Ramanujar, it is the best suited for meditation. Thirumangai Alwar was so fond of this place that he stayed here for over six months to sing the glory of Sri Ranganatha, Neervannan, Santha Narasimha and Thiruvikrama. The first, according to legend, appeared before Brighu and Markandeya, the second before Valmiki, while the third before Prahalada, and the fourth before Rudra.

There are two temples, one the Neervanna Perumal temple at the foot of the hill and the other Ranganathaswamy on the top of the hill. During the Tamil months - Panguni and Chithirai, when important festivals are held, thousands of devotees worship the Gods here.

Two Panchayat union elementary schools and post office are the institutions that function here. There are ten choultries which accommodate visitors, where about 1000 marriages are conducted, every year.

Attracted by the scenic beauty, even the Britishers were happy to spend their time for sometime here. For example, Lord Montagu visited this place in 1913, to enjoy the beauty.

Thirunindravur

Thirunindravur is at a distance of 32 kilometres from Madras on the Madras-Tiruvellore road and adjacent to the Madras-Arakonam railway line. This place has a railway station of the same name. Trains to Coimbatore the Nilgiris, Kerala side and to Bangalore pass through this station but do not stop. However, the EMU trains running between Madras and Arkonam stop here. Buses are aplenty, operated between Thirunindravur and Madras, especially the fast service. Every 10 minutes, a bus starts from here. This name has been corrupted to be called *Thinnanur*.

Thirunindravur, is both a Siva and Vaishnava Sthala. It is called Srinivasa Kshetram as legend says that Lord Srinivasa Perumal appeared here before Thirumangai Alwar in a standing posture. That is why the name 'Thirunindravur' (Thiru + Nindra + Ur). This place is also called 'patharavi'

meaning that the Baktha, Thirumangai Alwar, had sung in praise of God. An ancient temple for Lord Bakthavatsalar with His consort Ennai Petra Thayar, is located here. This temple is in a dilapidated condition. The renovation work is going on. There is a strong belief that Lord Brahma worshipped the Goddess here, in the nearby Varuna Pushkarani calling her "Ennai Petravale", *i.e.*, "oh! my mother". During the Tamil months of Masi and Panguni, a grand annual Brahmotsavam is celebrated which is attended by thousands of people from Madras and the surrounding villages. The inscriptions, which are several in number, date back to the Pallava period.

On the bank of the local tank is an ancient Kothandaramaswami temple. There is a story that Lord Rama stayed here to save the tank from the floods. The same story is associated with the Madurantakam tank also.

One of the 63 Nayanmars, Poosalvar, was born here. There is an ancient Siva temple, the Iruthayaleeswarar, with His Consort Maragathambigai. The legend is that Poosalvar wanted to construct a temple for Lord Siva here, for which he could not raise funds. Therefore he decided to construct one in his heart and instal the God there on a particular day. Sitting under a tree, he began to pray Lord Siva, day in and day out without even taking water. At the same time, the king who ruled over Kancheepuram then, by name Kadavar Kone also wanted to construct a temple for Lord Siva and instal the God on the same day fixed by Poosalvar. Accordingly, he constructed the temple. On the previous night to the date of installation, Lord Siva appeared in the King's dream and expressed that He might not be available to the King on the fixed day, as He had to enter the temple constructed by Poosalvar at Thinnanur at the appointed time. The worried King rushed to Thinnanur, where to his dismay, he could not find even the trace of a temple for Lord Siva. On enquiry, he had learnt about Poosalvar whom he could locate under a tree, in a deep penance. When the King wanted to know about the temple, Poosalvar told about the one he built in his heart. At the appointed time, Lord Siva with His Consort appeared before them and gave Darshan to them and entered the temple in the heart of Poosalvar. Everybody was stunned. The King immediately ordered the construction of a temple at that place and the God in the temple began to be called 'Iruthayaleeswarar'. There is an idol for Poosala Nayanar. Now, the temple is in a dilapidated state and needs immediate renovation. Daily poojas are performed.

A government higher secondary school, three matriculation schools all private, - a Mission elementary school, a branch library, a police station, post office, agricultural bank and Mission hospital are the institutions that function here. The population is the composition of different castes. The place is well developed and several housing lay outs have come up. Converting the paddy fields, house sites are developed and many houses have been built in and around the area, especially on either sides of the railway line.

Thiruppukuzhi (Kancheepuram taluk : 4,441)

Thiruppukuzhi, an ancient Sthala sung by Alwars, is situated on the Madras-Bangalore road at a distance of 80 kilometres from Madras. It is also known as Baluchetty Chatram after a choultry built by one Baluchetty, Kancheepuram, the nearest railway station is 12 kilometres from here.

Thiru + Pul + Kuzhi makes Thiruppukuzhi after corruption and this name is derived from the legend that the beautiful bird Jatayu was cremated here by Sri Rama to enable it to attain Moksha. The bird, at the verge of its last breath since slained by Ravana as it interfered while he kidnapped Sita, narrated to Sri Rama the act of Ravana.

After this incident, Brugu Maharishi prayed Sri Rama to give him Darshan with Sri Devi and Bhudevi, as He appeared before Jatayu while granting it Moksha. Rama responded to this prayer and gave the Maharishi, the darshan, when He returned from Sri Lanka, in Thiruppukuzhi where a big temple has been erected for Lord Vijayaraghava to commemorate the success of Sri Rama over Ravana at Lanka. An unusual feature of the temple is that goddess Lakshmi is to the left of the Lord while Bhudevi is on His right. Sri Andal Sannadhi is also to His right here. The reason attributed to this is that when Sri Rama lifted Jatayu, placed him on His right thigh, cremated and granted Moksha, Goddess Lakshmi, unable to bear the smoke and fire, went to His left, when Sri Bhudevi went to His right.

The consort of Vishnu here is called Maragatham usually, childless women pray this deity offering fried green gram soaked in water. If the gram sprouts next morning, it is an indication that the woman would give birth to a child. Even now this belief is prevalent among the people of this area. Sri Vedantha Desigan and Thirumangai Mannar have sung is praise of this God. The temple constructed during the Chola period, has got inscriptions which speak of the endowments made by the kings. The annual festival is celebrated in the Tamil month of Masi (February-March) when large number of people through this temple to worship the Lord.

There is also a temple for Manikandeswarar and His Consort Thirupurasundari. The temple is now almost in a ruined state, and only daily poojas are performed.

The village has a panchayat. A high school, a primary health centre, a higher elementary school, a tailoring unit, police station, post office, dairy farming centre and P.W.D. inspection bungalow are located here. The panchayat maintains a daily market to which a large number of people from villages around pay visit to purchase their requirements.

The members fo 'Sengunthar' community whose primary occupation is weaving are in large number. They weave lungis and send them to Madras and Kancheepuram. The subsidiary occupation of the people is agriculture.

Thirupporur (Chengalpattu taluk : 3,995)

Thirupporur, one of the important religious places in Chengalpattu district, is situated about 58 kilometres from Madras and 25 kilometres from Chengalpattu. The nearest railway station is Chengalpattu. The place is on the way to Mahabalipuram and on the black topped road. Good roads connect this place with Kovalam, Mahabalipuram, Chengalpattu, Thirukkalukundram and Madras. At about a distance of 18 kilometres lies Mamallapuram and plenty of buses run from Madras city to connect these places.

Thirupporiyur, Samathalanur, Uddalapuri, Cheruvar and Porinagar are the other names by which this place is called. Tradition has it that Lord Muruga, fought with Soorapadman, an Asura and destroyed him here. After the battle, as it took at this place, it began to be called Thirupporur (Por + ur = Porur in Tamil means war.)

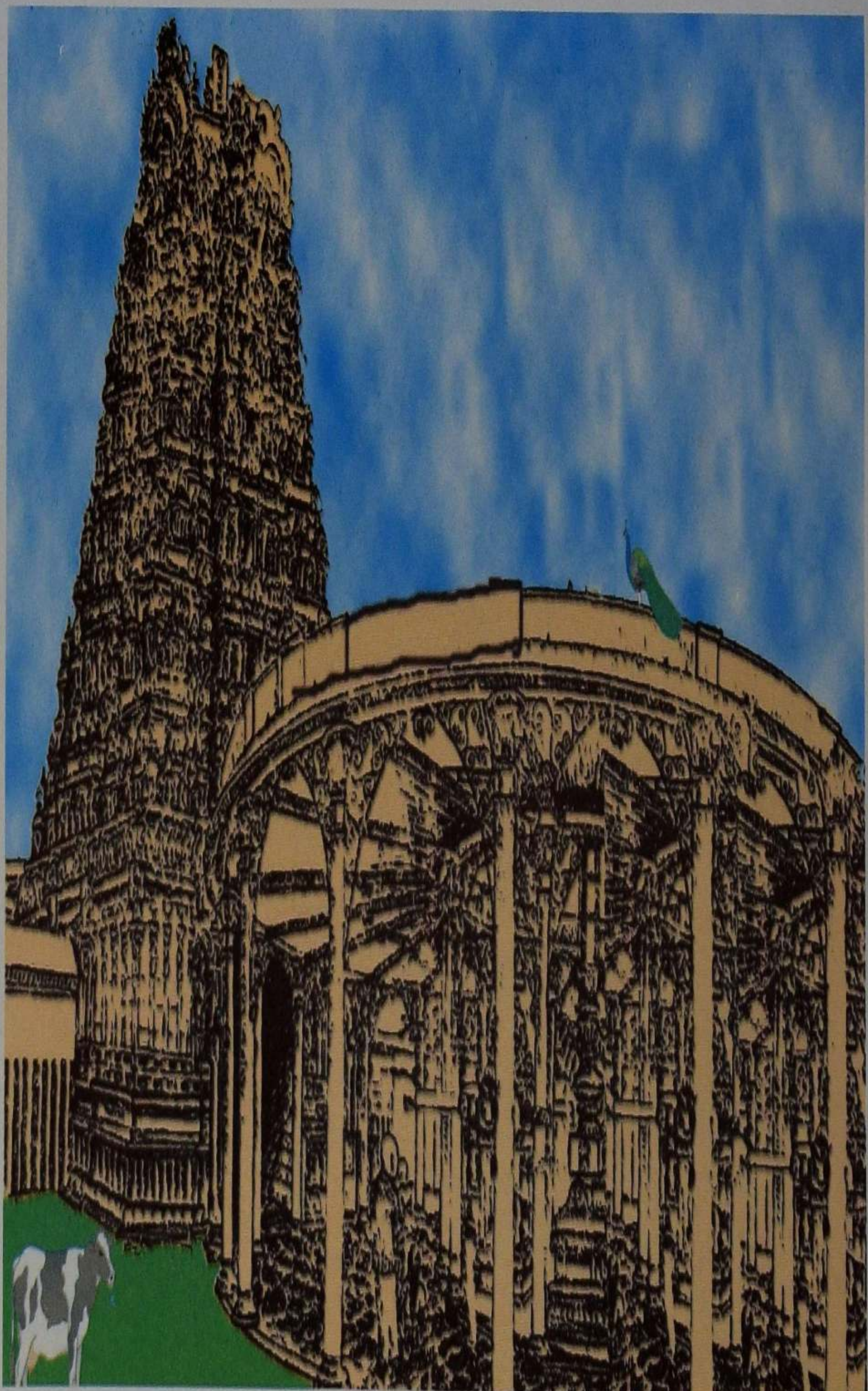
An ancient temple,- the Kandaswami temple, - supposed to belong to the 7th Century B.C., is here. The inscriptions in the temple, describe the donations and manyams made by Pallava and Chola Kings. Until the 17th Century, the temple was not cared after and was in a ruined state. But, in the 17th Century, it was renovated by a great devotee Sri Chidambaraswami, as directed by his Guru, Kumara Devar, who, on the instructions from Goddess Kamakshi Amman who appeared in his dreams to perform the renovation work for the temple, directed his disciple accordingly.

The sanctum-sanctorum is being adorned by Lord Kandaswami with his consorts Valli and Deivayanai. Abhishekam is performed here. On a nearby hill, called Pranavamalai, could be found the temple for Kailasanathar with his consort Balambiga. Valliarodai or Saravana Poigai, Pranavam at the hill, and Velayudha Theertnam are the three holy waters for which this place is very famous. In the Tamil month- Masi, festivals are condcuted here. On Kirithigai of every month, a large number of devotees worship the God. Kanda Shashti, Navarathri and Vaikasi Visakam are the other festivals which are celebrated every year. Arunagirinathar has sung several hymns in praise of the Lord here. Several choultries cater to the needs of the pilgrims who throng to worship the Lord.

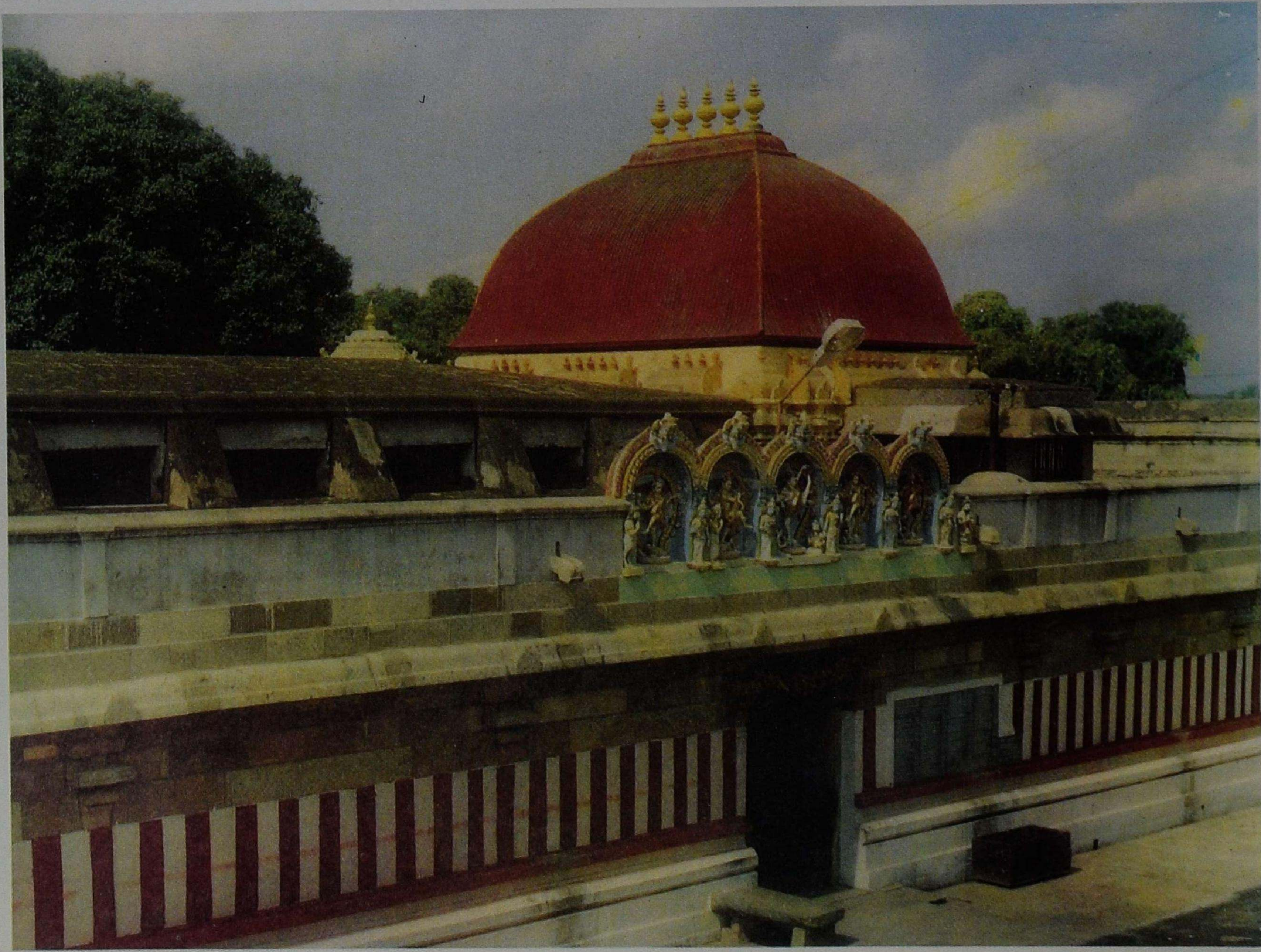
Thirupporur is the head quarters of the Firka and of the Panchayat Union. A telephone exchange, microwave station, panchayat union office, police station, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sub-station, Kandaswamy devasthanam office, a government dispensary, sub-registrar's office, maternity and child welfare centre, co-operative credit society, a higher secondary school and a library run by the local library authority are the institutions that function here. There is also a traveller's bungalow.

Thiruvalangadu (Tiruttani taluk : 3,539)

One of the 38 Saivite Sthalams in Tamil Nadu, Thiruvalangadu is also called as Vadavanam and Vedavaranyam which is at a distance of 64



Thiruporur Murugan Temple



Thiruvalangadu Siva Temple

kilometres from Madras, in the Madras-Thiruvellore-Arkonam road. This religious place could be reached either by buses, which are aplenty, or by train but the alighting point is about five kilometres from the village. Passenger trains and sub-urban trains halt at this station bearing the name of the village.

The name 'Thiruvalangadu' might perhaps be derived from the words 'Alam' and 'Kadu' former in Tamil means 'Banyan Tree' while the latter word refers to 'forest' and as it was customary to affix Thiru-especially to a religious centre, 'Thiru' was affixed to Thiruvalangadu. The name Vedavaranyam too denotes the same meaning (Vedam-alam-Aranyam-forest). This place was, therefore, a forest of banyan trees. The jack tree is the Sthala tree.

It is said that this place was one of the important sthalas, where Lord Siva (Nataraja here) displayed the Urduva Thandava had a dance competition with the Goddess Kali and defeated Her in it. This temple was consecrated for Lord Vedaranyeeswarar with His consort Vandar Kuzhali Amman. In addition to the Brahmotsavam, all other festivals are also celebrated. These festivals are attended by thousands of devotees from all the surrounding villages and from Madras city as well. On Pradosham days, several devotees from all the surrounding villages and from Madras city as well worship the Nandhi here and offer poojas.

A large sized beautiful Nataraja idol in the form Urduva Thandava, as already mentioned, has been erected here, along with a Kali idol. The most interesting feature of the temple is the rectangular shaped room, always closed, behind the sanctum which contains the Nataraja idol. It is firmly believed that the "Chidambara Rahasyam", *i.e.*, the Holy Secret is preserved here. Nobody dares open this room. It is informed that a few of those who tried to find out what is inside, out of curiosity, met with fateful consequences. For the maintenance of the temple, the Chola, Pandya, Pallava, Vijayanagar and Saluva Kings donated properties.

Several inscriptions are found on the walls of the temple. The temple has some copper plates and sasnams. But, for the inscriptions of the place and the famous 'Thiruvalankadu copper plates', which are now preserved in the Government Museum, Madras, a clear and cogent history of the Chola dynasty could not have been possible at all[79].

The Nayanmar's Thirunganasambandar, Thirunavukkarasar, Sundarar and Manickavasagar, Arunagirinathar and Karaikal Ammaiyar all made hymns on this place. Karaikal Ammaiyar attained 'Moksham' at the feet of the Lord here.

This place is the headquarters of the Thiruvalangadu panchayat union. It has a panchayat also. A sub-registrar's office, a police station, a branch of the Indian Bank, a post office, a branch of the district central library, a maternity centre, an elementary school, a carpentary unit, and a madhar sangam are the institutions which function here. Majority of the people of this locality are engaged in agriculture.

Thirusoolam (Saidapet taluk : 4,802)

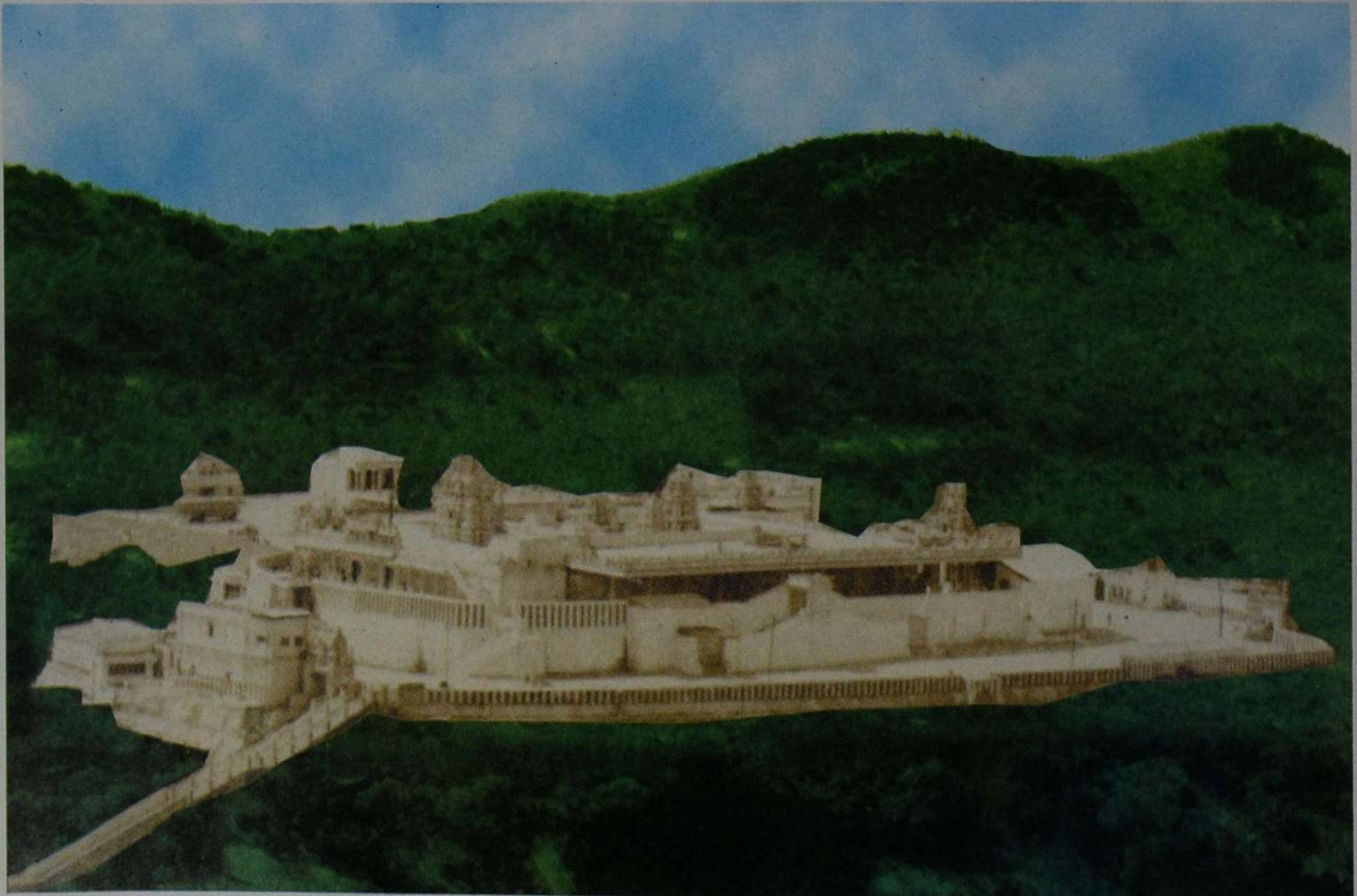
Once a tiny village, not spoken very frequently, Thirusoolam has now become a word pronounced almost daily, by people from all walks of life. It is here, where are situated both the Domestic Kamaraj Air Port and the International Anna Air Port. A very recent addition to this place is the railway station which is named 'Thirusoolam' after the name of this place; Hence the familiarity. This is on the National Highways 45 at a distance of 20 km, towards south of Madras. The railway station and the air port are juxtaposed, separated only by the highways. The village proper is about one kilometre away from the highway road, branching off on the left between Meenambakkam and Pallavaram.

It is said that the village was originally called (Thiru) Churam, an area of forests and hills. A belief that is predominant is that here Lord Siva burnt alive Thiruparasooran. Hence, the name Thiruparachuram which was corrupted to Thiruchooram and further to Thiruchuram. Another story is that Lord Muruga after destroying Soorapadman at Thirupporur came to this village on his chariot 'peacock' carrying the Soolam (spear) which he installed here before leaving for Thiruttani for a repose. Thus, came the name Thirusoolam. This is supported by the fact that even now, a bright copper Soolam could be found above the entrance of the sanctum sanctorum of the temple. Brahmapuri is the other name for this place as Lord Brahma worshipped, Lord Siva here whose name here is Thirusoolanathar, who is also called Brahmapureeswarar.

The temple appears to have been constructed around 900 A.D. The inscriptions and the designs as well on the walls of the temple belong to Pallava and the Chola periods. The Chola King Kulothunga-I donated vast area, of lands for this temple. The village is also called by the other name Thiruneerta Chola Nallur after the Chola king. The sanctum sanctorum of this temple is in the form of "Gaja Brushta" which is unique for Tamil Nadu. The idols for Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, the three gods, along with Sri Dhakshinamurthy, Thirupurasundari amman, Sarba Ganapathy (as He wears a sarba (snake) as sacred thread are adorned in this temple. Besides the daily poojas, important festivals such as Navarathri, Krithigai, Shashti, etc., are celebrated. These days draw a large number of devotees from the neighbouring villages and towns including Madras city.

The hills which have surrounded the villages are called Pandava Malai, following a belief that Pandavas lived on the hills and forest area here. There is also one 'Pancha Pandava Cave' used by Muslims who, during the Mahammedan period, brought this place under their control and installed Panja, (five fingers) a symbol used during Muharam. Muslim pilgrims too, pay visit to this place to offer prayer near the panja.

Inspite of its historical importance, this place is gaining importance only now after the construction of the air ports and railway station.



Tiruttani Hills and the Temple of Lord Subramanya at the top

Thiruttani (Tiruttani taluk : 24,496)

Thiruttani, one of the abodes of Lord Muruga, is situated on the Madras - Bombay rail route, at a distance of 13 kilometres to the north of Arakonam and 84 kilometres from Madras. This railway station is the last major station in Tamil Nadu State on the Madras-Renigunta broad guage railway line. This is surrounded by Kancheepuram, the headquarters of Tondainadu, on the South, Vrinchipuram - Vallimalai and Sholinghur on the west, Thiruvalangadu on the east and Thirupathi and Kalahasti on the north[80].

Buses run very frequently to this place from all the places mentioned before. This town, which is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, was transferred to Tamil Nadu State in 1960 as a result of Pataskar's Award.

Thiruttani is a small but beautiful town. The railway station is very near to the town and the railway line runs south to north. To the north of the town runs the river Nandhi. The town spread during the river on either side of the railway line is to the west and east. On the eastern side of the railway tracks are post office and the higher secondary school. This part of the town is called East Thiruttani. The bazaar lies to the west of the railway line.

The sacred hill temple at Thiruttani for Lord Muruga is situated on a single rock hill, about 500 feet above sea level, facing east with hills protruding on the northern and southern sides. This ancient hill temple is situated in the Thondai Mandalam of the Pallavas and Cholas and of course lately of Vijayanagar and Chandragiri kingdoms. The ascent ot the temple is by two flights of steps, each comprising 365 steps representing the number of days in a year. Out of the six hollowed abodes considered sacred for the worship of Lord Subramanya or Skandha, "Kundruthoradal" is one of them which is Thiruttani. The Presiding deity of this temple is Lord Muruga or Subramanya. Thiruttani is also known as 'Thanigaimalai' or Thanikachalam meaning 'the place for rest'. Lord Muruga, who was created by Lord Siva to destroy Soorapadman, an Asura, who terrorised the Devas, after destroying Soorapadman at Thiruchendur, came to retire at this cool spot for repose and for the establishment of peace for the virtuous. The Sanskrit name for this place is Sri Sandhipuri meaning "the place of sacred peaceful repose".

In 'Skandhapurana', it is narrated that Brahma retrieved his art of creation after a penance here. Indra, the king of Devas, obtained several gifts from the Lord after worshipping Lord Subramanya here. There is a strong belief that, the devotees who worship Subramanya here, are granted all their desires, spiritual as well as worldly. It was here that Lord Subramanya promised His Consrot Valliammal whom he married here, that he would remain with Her on this hill. It is also believed that Lord Siva, Vishnu, Brahma and Rama, worshipped here. Likewise, Thirunandhithevar, Saints Agasthiya and Naradha and the Seven saints have also worshipped this place[81].

The hill and the deity on it along with the shrine have become the theme of many devotional songs authored by saints, philosophers and poets. Saint Arunagirinathar, of the 15th Century, Kachiappa Munivar, Muthuswamy Dikshathar, of the 18th Century, Thirunavukkarasar, Pamban Kumara Gurudasa Swamigal, *Vadalur Ramalinga Adigal*, Kandhappaiya Desikar and Kachiappa Sivachariar are a few who sang in praise of the Lord here[82].

The annual Brahmotsavams are celebrated in this temple one in the Tamil month of Masi (February - March) and the other in Chithirai (April - May). Thirupugazh Thirupadi festival is celebrated on the 1 January of every year. Adi Krithigai is the most important occasion when it attracts about four lakh of devotees from all parts of the state. Milk Kavadi is the special feature on this occasion on which thousands tonsure their heads offering their hair to the God. Besides the guest houses maintained by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endownments Department, there are more than 150 choultries run by people belonging to different castes, to accommodate the large crowd that gather on special festive occasions[83].

There are nine holy waters or theerthams *viz.*, Agasthiyar, Brahma, Kumaran, Rama, Indira, Vishnu, Shesha, Narada and Saptha Rishi. In the temple itself is located the Kailasa theertham. Nine separate Lingams could also be found here, and to the south of the hill are seven pools around which are built the temples of the seven celebrated virgins and Veerbadraswamy.

An interesting feature of this temple is that within the precincts of the temple, on the north eastern corner of the northern prakara, the Nawab Vadya Mandapam or more popularly known as Nawab Mandap could be found. It is in this mantap that the muslims, even today, play the musical instruments during pooja times. This is a good example of religious harmony, tolerance and Hindu Muslims relationship. The legend is that a Nawab by name Kadar, who was seriously suffering with an ailment got cured when prayed the God here and as a gratitude, he installed a Lingam and constructed the mantap for playing instrumental music for God. A sannadhi on the hill is there for the God Prasanna Kadareeswarar[84].

Inscriptions :

Besides the Murugan temple on the hill, the Veerathakasar temple on the northern bank of the river Nandi, Arumugasami temple and Vijayaraghavaswami temple, are the other attractions for devotees. These temples contain a lot of inscriptions belonging to Rajakesarivarman *alias* Raja Raja Chola (A.D. 985-1014), Rajendra Chola (A.D. 1012-1046), Vikrama Chola (A.D. 118-1133) Koppara kesarivarman (A.D. 907-955) Vijaya Abarajita Vikrama Pallava (A.D. 875-893) Veerakambana Udayar (Saka era 1288), Veerapratapa Sadasiva Devarayar (Saka 1471)[85]. The inscriptions are in Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit languages.

Thiruttani could also be remembered as the birth place of the great philosopher and former president of India Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Thiruttani is the head quarters of the taluk, having a number of offices situated there. The taluk office, panchayat union office, town panchayat office, railway station, police stations, higher secondary school both for boys and girls, panchayat union elementary schools, one mission elementary school, government hospital, veterinary hospital, branch library, Radhakrishnan library, cultural centre run by the devasthanam, co-operative central banks, land mortgage bank, State bank, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas bank, sub-registrar's office, office of the deputy commercial tax officer, office of the assistant engineer, (Highways and Rural Works), post and telegraph office, district munsif's courts and magistrate court, are the offices that functions from here. A travellers bungalow is also maintained by the highways department.

Thiruvallur (Thiruvallur taluk: 32,156)

Situated at a distance of 48 kilometres from Madras, this town and headquarters of the taluk is connected by frequent buses to Madras, Poonamallee, Kancheepuram, Sriperumbudur, Tiruttani, Tirupati, etc., and by train to Madras city. It has now attained a significant importance after the introduction of the frequent sub-urban train service between this town and Madras city.

The origin of the name Tiruvallur has a mythology according to which an ardent Hindu Mendicant 'Sali Gotra Maharishi' was meditating on the banks of a tank in this place. His meditation was disturbed, by none other than a Brahmin, on a new moon day. The Rishi, instead of infuriated, took pity with the man whom he took to his Ashram and offered all the food that he had for him. The satiated Brahmin, then, asked the rishi to offer him shelter for the night which the rishi readily obliged with a permission to sleep in the hut. Then the Brahmin wanted to know the exact place where he could spend the night. To denote this, he used the word "Evvul" to mean "which room"?. The Rishi directed the pial of the Ashram upon which the Brahmin revealed himself as Lord Veera Raghava. He also promised that whosoever takes a dip in the tank would be freed from all sins and ailments. Consequent on this incident, the place came to be known as Tiruvellore which is merely the transcription of the mythological incident, *i.e,* Tiru + Evvul + Ulaar. 'Thiru'means 'God', 'Evvul' means 'where' or 'which room' and 'Ular' here means, 'resides'?

The tank became an attraction for religious people on every new moon day. But, the past few decades, witnessed only the dried up tank. There were about a dozen chatrams around the temple which have now almost ruined. The new moon day of the Tamil month 'Thai' *i.e.,* January - February, is considered most sacred as it is believed that waters from the seven great

rivers in India sanctify the tank. On this day about 10,000 people visit this place and on this day of 'Thai', more than 25,000 people worship the God here.

The offices of the revenue divisional officer, Tahsildar, Tiruvallur district Munisf's court, sub-registrar, deputy registrar of cooperative societies, district educational office, district treasury office, sub-treasury office, district agricultural office, inspector of weights and measures, deputy commercial tax office, assistant engineer (highways and rural works), assistant engineer (highways and rural works), assistant engineer (Tamil Nadu Electricity Board), probation officer, veterinary dispensary, post office, police stations, government headquarters hospital, leprosy centre, State Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Synidcate Bank, Municipal office, statistical office, library run by the local library authorities, and a branch of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, district development office, station-fire office, district-forest office, deputy manager, milk procurement and import, telephone exchange, Pattukottai-Alagiri Transport Corporation Depot, assistant quality inspector, and Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, are located here[86].

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Several persons employed in government and private companies are also residing here.

Thiruvanmiyur (Saidapet taluk)

Situated at a distance of about 12 kilometres from Madras, this coastal town is on the new Mamallapuram road, about three kilometres from Adyar. It is a bus terminus by itself and plenty of buses to Mamallapuram pass through this place. Saidapet and Guindy are the railway stations nearer to this place. It is said that this is one of the 32 Saivite Sthalams sung by Nayanmars.

The belief is that Valmiki Rishi performed penance at this place and attained *moksha* and hence the name 'Vanmiyur' to which the 'Thiru' is added, as usual. A temple has been erected for Valmiki Rishi here. In the east near the sea coast, the samadhi of Pamban Kumaragurudasa Swamigal could be found.

A big temple for Lord Siva constructed here, has Sri Marundeeswar as the presiding deity. The legend goes that Indira, the king of Devas, was freed from giddiness by Lord Siva by giving him medicine. That is why the deity here is called Marundeesar. The other names by which He is called are Vanmeeka Thyagesar, as he appeared before Valmiki Rishi in a dancing form, Vedapuriswarar, as he praised Vedas, Palvannanathar, as Kamadhenu worshipped the Lord pouring milk on His head, and Amirthapuriswarar as Devas worshipped Him. His consort here is Ambigai who is also called as Thirupurasundari, Chokkanayagi and Sundara Nayagi. Great poets Thirugnana Sambandar and Appaya Dikshidar have also sung in praise of this Lord.

The legend about this place is that Valmiki Rishi, as guided by Markandeya Munivar, was going around the world. When he reached Thiruvanmiyur, as he heard a voice "I am here", he stayed ever there and started his penance, During his penance, the Lord appeared under a Vannia tree in the form of Lingam before Valmiki. Cursed by Vasishtar, the divine cow Kamadhenu, had taken the form of the forest cow. As she reached Thiruvanmiyur, after taking a bath in the holy water here, she attained her original form. The Cow, on seeing the Lingam under the tree, began worshipping the Lord pouring the whole of her milk on His head daily.

One day king Sadanu, in the course of his hunting saw the Kamadhenu killing a forest pig with her horns. When the king tried to kill her, Kamadhenu immediately placing one of her legs on the Lingam pounced upon the king and killed him. The Lord solaced Kamadhenu when she felt sorry for placing the feet on the Lingam and making an impression on His head. He told, he would treat the imprint as the foot prints of Muruga and for the pouring of milk he should ever remain white. The Lingam here has the foot print of Kamadhenu and remains white in colour. The king, later restored to life, constructed this big temple here.

In the Tamil month of Panguni (March-April) every year, is celebrated the Brahmotsavam of this temple. During these days, the Thyagarayaswami Natya Utsavam is one of the important events and a large number of people gather for the Utsav.

Several inscriptions, belonging to Chola period, are found on the walls of the temple, which was constructed by Pallavas and later completed by the Cholas. Some of the renovation works were performed also by the Vijayanagar Kings.

Thiruverkadu (Sriperumbudur taluk : 17,226)

Thiruverkadu, is one of the sacred places in this district and is situated on the banks of river Pali which has its popular name 'Cooum'. To reach this 20 kilometres stretch, one should travel about 17 kilometres on the Madras - Bangalore trunk road to Velappan Chavadi from where take diversion to the north and travel a distance of three kilometres zigzag road to reach Thiruverkadu. Frequent buses ply from Madras to Thiruverkadu. The nearest railway station is Avadi, which is about nine kilometres from here.

Though Thiruverkadu is one of the 32 Sivasthalams, it has become very famous because of the Goddess Karumariamman temple. Thiruverkadu has been glorified in Puranas and sung in Thiruppugal by Arunagirinathar. One of the 63 Nayanmars, Moorga Nayanar, was born here. Thiruverkadu was called so, as it was once a forest with full of velan trees. (Thiru+Velan+Kadu= Thiruvelankadu). This place is the abode of Sri Devi Karumariamman, one of the manifestations of Goddess Parvathi who, as sat on the Vel tree, caused this place to be called so. Another reason attributed for the name of the

place is the fact that Lord Muruga was gifted with the Vel (Spear) from His mother Goddess Parvathi in this place, to destroy Soorapadman.

Thiruverkadu has two historic temples - one for Lord Vedapuriswarar and another for Devi Verkanni, built during Chola period. A number of inscriptions are found on the walls of the exterior of the sanctum sanctorum. Devi Karumari Amman temple has attained significant importance, as it attracts a large number of gatherings daily. Fridays and Sundays are the two days on which very large number of devotees, especially from Madras, gather to worship the Goddess. Many devotees offer milk and eggs to the Snake God in the ant hill, which is just to the left of the temple.

Legend has it that it was at this sacred place, where the ancient temple of Vedapuriswarar stands, that Lord Siva and His Consort Goddess Parvathi appeared before sage Agasthiyar, in their marriage attire fulfilling their earlier promise.

Lord Siva, as per the legend, ordained Parvathi, His Consort to become the daughter of Himavan, the King of Mountains. Parvathi, as a child with divine qualities was found by Himavan, near the rivulet and adopted as his daughter. The grown up daughter of Himavan was given in marriage according to the wishes of Himavan which was granted by the Lord. On the day of wedding all the sages, Devas and others congregated near the Himalayas which unable to bear the weight of all of them began to sink. On seeing this, in order to make a balance, Lord Siva directed Agasthiya to move towards south. The Lord also promised Agasthiya to reveal Himself in His marriage form at Thiruverkadu in Tondamondalam Kingdom. Accordingly, the Lord appeared before Agasthiya, as promised earlier, in Thiruverkadu.

This is said to be the place where Lord Muruga got His 'Vel' on the course of his mission to annihilate Soorapadman and his kin. Lord Siva guided His son to Balambika better known as Verkanni, to obtain the powerful weapon 'Vel' to destroy Soorapadman. Devi Verkanni gave Her son part of her Sakthi (Power) in the form of the 'Vel' (spear or trisul) and told Balasubramanya that all those who worshipped the 'Vel' would have their diseases cured. The place where the Goddess gave Her son the 'Vel' was then known as 'Velkadu' or Verkadu and to this, according to the usuage, 'Thiru' was affixed and hence the name Thiruverkadu, The tample is the Velthirtham, which, according to the local legend, gushed out from a spring at the very place where Lord Balasubramanya struck the 'Vel'. With this holy water only Abishekam for Balambigai, the Divine Mother of Balasubramanya, is performed before proceeding to Thiruchendur.

A legend on the origin of Devi Karumari Amman also does exist. As it says, Lord Siva left for His abode leaving Devi Verkanni to attend to the worldly duties. The Devi went to a seat to the east of the place where, She, with Lord Siva gave dharshan to sage Agasthya. She assumed, in the course

Karumariamman Temple, Tiruverkadu

of her stay here, seven forms one of them being Sri Devi Karumari Amman. In this form, She stayed in the burial ground, which is the sacred abode of Her husband Lord Siva, to ward off the ill effects of Kaliyuga. On the "Thaipoosam" day, Lord Balasubramaniya came back to His mother and created the holy Sambal Poigai or Pushkarani. On the same day, His elder brother, Lord Vinayaga, performed Abishekam with the water drawn from the Pushkarani in a Valampuri conch. The same day, sage Agasthya performed the `Kalasa Pooja' to Devi Karumari Amman.

The Devi Karumari Amman manifests Herself as a Black Cobra or Sarpa (Gnana Sakthi) here. It is believed that even now, none would be exposed to the danger of cobra bite within the Thiruverkadu area. The Goddess has been sung by several poets. A grand Rajagopuram has been, in addition to several modifications and new structures constructed recently. Adi festival is celebrated each year in a grand manner when several devotees proceed to the temple with 'palkavadi' (milk pots). With the milk from these pots Abishekam is performed on the 'Amman'. Several thousands throng this temple each and everyday especially on Fridays and Sundays. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department has taken up this temple for maintenance.

It is a village panchayat. The temple devasthanam authorities run a private high school, free hostel for students, and library. There are also post office, madhar sangam, a library maintained by the local library authority, an elementary school run by private institution and a police station. The place is provided with telephone facilities also. Several shops, catering to the needs of the devotees, have sprung up around this place. The main occupation of the people of this locality is agriculture.

Thiruvidanthai (Chengalpattu taluk : 1,666)

According to the Hindu mythology, a great sage Galava, sired 360 daughters. When faced with the daunting task of getting them married, he turned to the Benevolent Lord Vishnu who appeared as a Brahmin and asked for the hand of each daughter in marriage. He, then proceeded to wed one daughter every day, for 360 days. On the last day, he took the form of a boar (Varaha) and transformed all the young maidens into one form called *Akhilavalli*.

The temple of Thiruvidanthai is dedicated to this divine form of Lord Vishnu where he appears in the form of a boar with his consort on his left Thiruvida-Venthai - and with his feet planted on Adisesha who appears with His consort Seshantri. During festivals and other religious occasions, the temple takes out a procession with a form of the reigning deity called "Nitya Kalyana Perumal". Legend has it that unmarried boys and girls who approach the temple for the Lord's blessings, get married within a year. There is a big tank at the side of the Mahabalipuram road, a little far away to the temple.

The Archaeological Department of the Government of India has started renovating the main shrine but the whole portion of the temple requires renovation including the small Anjaneyar temple, which is being initiated by a committee.

Thiruvottriyur (Saidapet taluk : 1,34,014)

Thiruvottriyur, an ancient Siva Sthalam lies to the north of Madras at a distance of about nine kilometres. One of the busiest roads in the city, flooded with vehicles, particularly State owned Transport Corporation buses, which are a plenty and so frequent, takes one to this suburb town. This place is also known as Adhipuri, after the deity here, Adhipureeswarar. After the God Thiruvoteeswarar, it is called Thiruvottriyur.

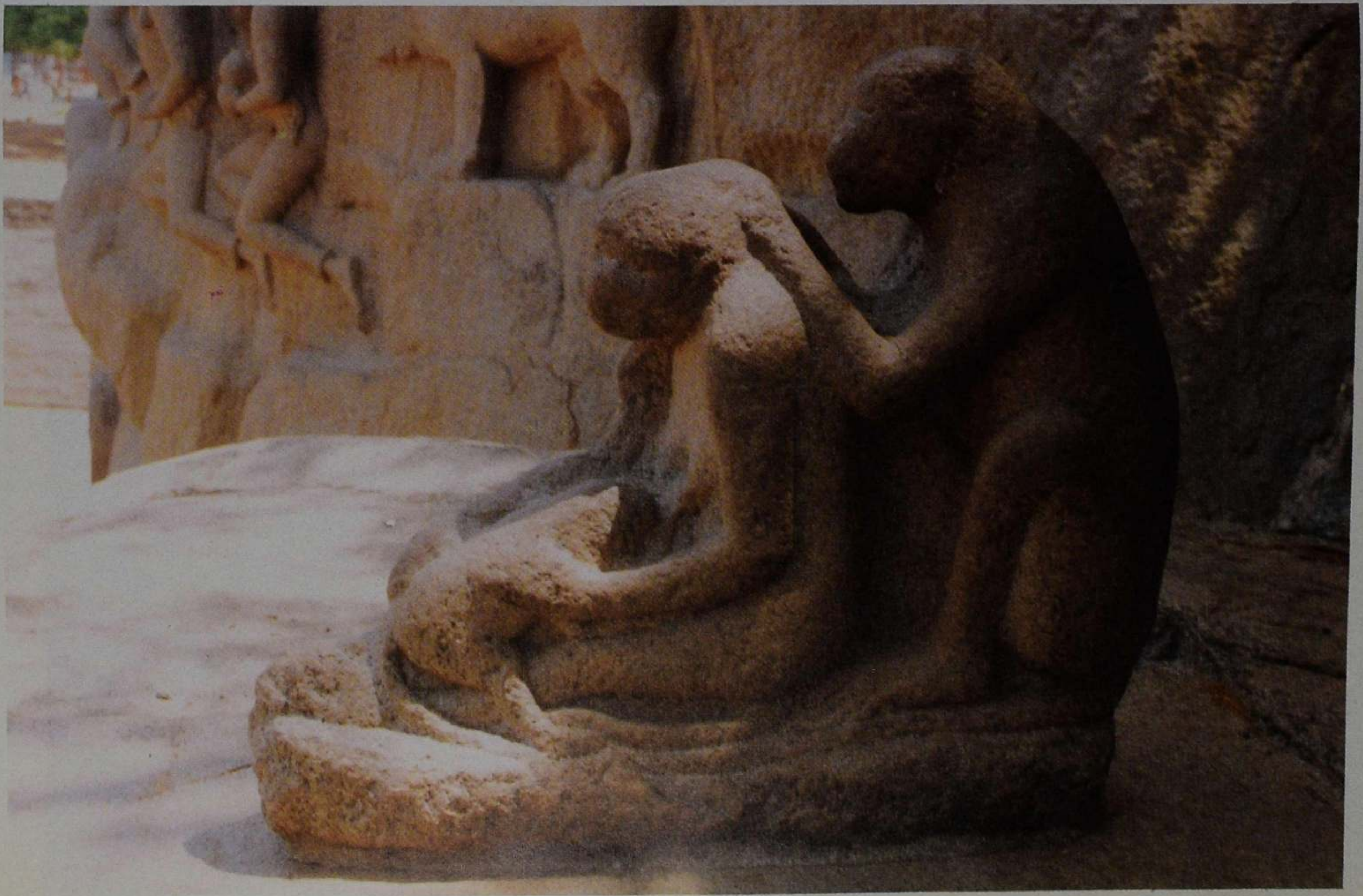
There could be seen a Saivite temple dedicated to Thiyagaraja. The consort to the presiding deity Sri Adhipureeswarar is Vadivudai Nayagi or Thirupurasundari. The God is called by other names such as Kulandeesar, Valmeekanathar, Putridankandar, Padambakka Nadhar, Ezhuthariyum Perumal and Palagai Vadinathar. Appar, Sundarar, Sambandar and Manickavasagar, the four Nayanmars, have sung in praise of this Sthalam. Kaliyanayanar, one of the 63 Nayanmars, lived here. Of the four great Saivite Acharyars, Sundarar married Sangiliar in this place. The great saint Pattinathar attained eternity here.

The structures of the temple are of Pallava design; the sanctum sanctorum is of Gajaprishta form. Several inscriptions belonging to the Chola and subsequent ruling dynasties are found in this temple. A special feature in this temple is that the daily poojas are performed by six different sects of Archakas, *viz.*, Saivites, Vaishnavites, Smarthar, Achar, Adhi Saiva Gurukkal and Nambudri. Some Adhi Saiva Brahmins from Nambudri Himachal Pradesh have established a Garudeswarar temple at this place. It is said that Adi Sankarar had installed a Mandira Tandira Sthapanam of Durgai Amman called Vattaparai Amman. An Idol of Adi Sankarar can also be found in this temple. Two holy waters, the Brahma Theertham and the Vasugi Theertham, scepters the devotees. Magisha and Adi are the sthala trees. Magizhadi sevai, which is celebrated on the ninth day of the Brahmothsavam held in the month of Masi, exhibiting the marriage of Sundarar with Sangiliar in the presence of Lord Siva, is one of the important festivals which attracts large number of devotees. The God of this place has been sung by Sekkizhar, Arunagirinathar, Ramalinga Swamigal and Maraimalai Adigal, all great Tamil poets. A branch of the Kanchi Sankaracharya math exists in this place. The branch math is said to be many centuries old. Inside this math, there is a sculptural panal of Sri Sankara with his four Principal disciples.

A church and a mosque also exist in Thiruvottriyur. This place was visited by Mr. Frazer in 1673, in whose 'traveloque' a mention has been made about this place. This village was granted on September 25, 1708 by a Purwana from

Tiruvottiyur Thiagaraja Swamy Temple Gopuram

The Sculpture of Egabatha Easwarar found in the inner prakara of Tiruvottiyur temple



A Stone Sculpture at Tiruvottiyur Temple

Dawood Khan, the Nawab and Foujdar of the Carnatic portion of the Colconda Soobal. However it was later resumed by Nawab Laddat Ali Khan in 1713 but a *firman* from the Mughal Emperor Ferckshar reconfirmed the grant on January 5, 1716. This was again confirmed by a firman dated January 12, 1765.

Thiruvottriyur which is a municipal town now, besides being a place of religious improtance has grown as an industrial centre. A large number of engineering units, engaged in variety of productions such as steel billets, steel pipes, steel castings, iron castings, aluminium sheets etc., have sprung up. M/s. Enfield India Ltd., (Producer of Motor Cycles) M/s. Carborandum Universal Ltd., manufacturing bounded abrasives etc., Bharat Pulverising Mills Private Ltd., (producing insecticides) the Madras Sheet Glass Works (P) Ltd., the K.C.P. Ltd., Eveready Battery, Kandan Textiles, Ruby Rubber Works, Easen Engineering Works and Reid Timber Co-operative works are some of the industries that deserve mention.

Uthiramerur (Uthiramerur taluk : 19,489)

Uthiramerur situates at a distance of 88 km from Madras city in the south east. Frequent buses from Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Madhurantakam and Madras connect this place. This town is served by the nearest Karunguzhi railway station, which is 19 km from here. The name of the place is, it is said, after the king Uthiran a Pallava king, who once ruled this place. 'Merur' was suffixed to the name Uthiran and hence 'Uthiramerur'.

Here could be found a huge ancient temple with Ashtanga Vimanam, as a tower having three stories. The temple is a mixture of Pallava and Chola architecture. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Sundara Varadaraja Perumal and his consort Anandavalli Thayar. Nine sanctums, the main one in the ground floor, four in the first floor and four in the second floor, each to have an Avtar of Lord Vishnu represented in it and they are Vaikunda Varadar, Sundara Varadar, Achuta Varadar, Arinudhu Varadar, Kalyana Varadar, Ranganathar, Krishna Arjuna in the form of Geetha Upadesam, Yoga Narsimha and Lakshmi Varadar.

The Lord Vishnu assumed the above forms to give darshan to the Pandava brothers. The first to Dharma, the second to Bheema, the third to Arjuna, the fourth to Sahadeva and the fifth to Nagula and Goddess Anandavallai Thayar gave darshan to Droupathi. This place is thus called Nava Murthi Sthalam. The temple has some rare paintings in the sanctums which, however, are fading but still have some bright patches which reflect the Pallava and Chola Art. The temple, which is said to have been constructed as directed by Sri Brahma Maharishi, is very peculiar, in that, it resembles a tower.

Among many other temples of Uttiramerur, the Sundaravaradha Perumal temple is significant for its architecture. According to an inscription this temple was built during the tenth regnal year of Pallava King Dantivaraman.

This temple employs a unique plan and comes very close to the prescriptions of an *agama* Vaikanasaagama, however with some variations. On plan, this temple has three functional *garbhagrihas*. One each in its three *talas*. There are three more accessory shrines built into the wall at the cardinal directions in the ground and first *tala*, thereby taking the number of shrines to nine. These shrines were dedicated to various forms of Vishnu, the central three to *Stanaka, Asana,* and *Sayana* forms, the south, west and north shrines of the ground *tala* to Satya, Achyuta and Anirudda respectively and Nara-Narayana, Yoga-Narasimha and Lakshmi Varaha in the next *tala*. The plinth of the temple is built in stone and the superstructure in brick.

A foundation inscription (No.50 of 1898 *South Indian Inscriptions* Vol. VI, No.333) in Sanskrit lauds that the architect of the temple-Paramesvara Peruntachchan is the one who is well versed in the measures and architectural details. It states: "this temple shining as it were the sun among the shrines *(Sri Vastuno Bhaskarah)* in the village and celebrated by its name, class, etc., was built in conjunction with the *agamikas* of this village well versed in the knowledge of agamic principles and practice *(Yatagamavidhin prayoga vidhin)* by one truthful and skilful Parameswara *Cakshaka* of Pataka (Kanchi).

Considering the unique features of this temple and the manner in which they are incorporated his design, it is not wonder that the architect calls himself a master builder and states that this work can fully be appreciated only by those who adopts in the theory as well as practice of *vastu-vidya*.

The annual Brahmotsavam is celebrated in the Tamil month of Chithirai when thousands of devotees gather here. Opposite to this temple has been constructed a temple for Anjaneya. There is a temple for Sri Vaikunta Perumal which is very old and contains many inscriptions which narrate the local self government called Sabha for which the place is very famous.

During the Chola reign, the country was divided into a group of States or regions called *Mandalams* each of which was divided into states known as *Valanadus* which, in turn, were divided as *Nadus* (districts) *Kottams* (division) *Kotrams* (taluk) and *Chittroors* (Village or towns) for purpose of administration. Self governing bodies were constituted for each village or town. The constitution of these self governing bodies by the local bodies, the election process and the administration of these bodies have been described in the inscriptions found on the walls of Sri Vaikunta Perumal Temple. They also describe, in detail, the various aspects of these divisions, the administrative system, qualifications of candidates to become members of governing bodies, their disqualifications, conduct of the elections and the election system, formation of various committees and the functions of each one of them, etc. (for further details on this, chapter on "Local Self Government" may be referred to).

Vedanthangal Birds' Sanctuary

Another ancient temple for Lord Muruga has also been constructed here. The annual Brahmotsavam of this temple is celebrated in the Tamil month of Panguni (March-April). Chathur Veda Mangalam was the other name, that the Cholas called it where more than thousand Brahmins lived.

Uthiramerur is the head quarters of the taluk of the same name and the head quarters of the Uthiramerur Panchayat Union as well. The other institutions that function here are a girls higher secondary school, a boys higher secondary school, a higher elementary school, a primary health centre, Veterinary dispensary, a sub-registrar's office, a sub-treasury, a police station, a highways' travellers bungalow, a section office of the public works department, a post office, a co-operative milk society, a gingelly oil society and an agricultural bank. Majority of the people are engaged in agriculture, while some people have taken to weaving as their traditional occupation.

Vedanthangal (Madurantakam taluk : 1,439)

The Vedanthangal Birds Sanctuary is one of the oldest birds sanctuaries in the country. It was declared as a protected area by a British Collector in 1798. It is situated in a small village of the name located in the north western part of Chengalpattu MGR District in an extent of 73.06 acres. It is at a distance of 86 km. south west of Madras. After proceeding about 76 km. on the National Highways 45, past Chengalpattu, one has to turn right and proceed 10 km further to reach this sanctuary. Special bus services from Madras are available to go to Vedanthangal during the season in addition to the regular bus services from Tambaram and Chengalpattu[87].

The early history of the sanctuary is not very clear. The area was a disputed territory in those days. There is documentary evidence to show that during the closing years of the 18th Century, the villagers of Vedanthangal obtained a 'Cowle' from the first Collector of Chengalpattu, Lionel Place recognizing their right to safeguard the nesting colony in their tank from those seeking the snare or shoot the birds. It seems that the 'Cowle' was lost by the villagers but in 1858 it was renewed. This 1858 document, refers to the first 'Cowle' and also to the barringtonia trees in the middle of the tank, where the birds use to nest[88].

It may be evident, therefore, that Vedanthangal has been a birds sanctuary for atleast 200 years. In 1936, the Collector of Chengalpattu officially recognised the place as a sanctuary and sanctioned the first governmental expense towards its maintenance. In recent years, the government have taken charge of the entire responsibility of the sanctuary. The shooting of water birds in and around Vedanthangal within a radius of 35 km has been strictly prohibited. A good road has now been built right up to the bund of the sanctuary.

The sanctuary serves as a resting place to a number of birds. Many different kinds of water birds have been breeding every year in large numbers

in a grove of barringtonia trees in the heart of the village side tank. Migrants like the Sandpipers and Teals are not uncommon like the indigenous visitors. Black winged stilts, may usually be found in a small party at the southern edge of the water, facing the village. Pelicans arrive singly, in pairs or in parties and appear to sojourn here for days together and seem to breed, during certain years. These are spotted, billed or grey pelicans. Occasional coots may also visit the tank and at times, the river term may be found patrolling the water. Kingfishers are quite common. Birds like gargarey, teals, showellers, pintails, etc., cover thousands of kilometres in their migratory orbit.

While it is the rainy season here, in the cold countries of Northern Asia and Europe, the winter becomes inhospitable, compelling the migration of birds to warmer countries, particularly to the southern part, for the duration of the winter. Soon after the winter and soon after breeding as summer approaches, they fly back to their homeland. This sancturary is, thus, the temporary abode of thousands of migratory birds which are in search of nesting and breeding grounds during the period from October to early March[89].

To provide an exact figure on the number of birds that visit Vedanthangal, is difficult as it varies from year to year. The factor that influences the migration or rather which attracts the birds from far off places is rainfall which if aplenty, helps the birds' nesting and breeding. The number of the species breeding here, too, seem to vary each year but this variation is conspicuous only in those species which are to be found to be comparatively very small in number. Such as the large egret, the large cormorant and to some extent the darter, night herons, little egrets and little cormorants are the species that are numerically strong. Open billed storks, grey herons, spoonbills, cattle egrets, median egrets and pond herons follow more or less in that order. The large cormonant is the resort of the birds found here. In most of the season, only two or three pairs seem to nest in the colony. The panorama of colours presented by the different species is to be seen and musical symphony (cacaphyon) heard to be believed. This refuge about 0.3 sq.km. in extent is a partly submerged land grove consisting mainly of natural baringtonia accutangula and artificially planted *Acacia milobica.*

The birds that migrate here, are listed out below : spoon bill, red shark, grey pelican, curlew, black winged stilt. Darter or snake bird, little ringed plovers, gullpilterm, little stinct, pintail duck, gargany teal, common pochard, gad wall, lesser whisting teal, stone curlew, green shark, brown headed sea gull, litter tern, shavelles, marsh sand piper, whiskered term, rubb, blacktailed gad wit, ring necked duck, golden plower, bar tailed gad wit, track sand piper, whim brea, black billed term wigeon and mallard[90].

These migratory birds apart, the sanctuary is filled with permanent local birds, a list of which is presented below :

Vallakottai Murugan Temple

Common Myna, spotted stork, Jungle babbler, House crow, Brain fever bird, Ring dove, pied Kingfisher, spotted dove, Indian robin, keel, Tree pine, large pied wag tail, Black trange, little egret, cattle egret, tailor bird, pied creasted cuckoo, patridge, crow pheasant, yellow watled laping Braminy kite, common green bee, paradise fly catcher, ried hemies, rose ringed parakeet Indian roller. Common Kingfisher, white breasted waterhen, Hoopee; Indian skylark and white breasted Kingfisher.

Many visitors including tourists from foreign countries are attracted by the splendid sight of the birds multifarious in colour, nature, habit, etc. A well equipped rest house with a few suites is available for those who wish to stay overnight, and the advance reservations for rooms could be made with the Wild Life Madras Office at Adayar.

Eventhough it is one of the oldest birds sanctuaries, Vedanthangal has no status as a sanctuary under the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972. It is considered as a reserved land, while the neighbouring twin lakes of Karikili has been declared as bird sanctuary in 1989. There is therefore every justification to declare Vedanthangal also as a sanctuary.

Ornithologists express the view that being closer to Madras and with the bird's season coinciding with the peak flow of tourists and a string of festival holidays falling within the season, there is a great potential for developing Vedanthangal as a tourism Centre.

A watch-tower, a viewing platform and a powerful mounted binoculars are provided and a band of forest guides help the tourists in identifying the birds at the sanctuary. Vedanthangal is connected with Madurantagam and Tambaram by bus. There is direct bus link to the city of Madras, now.

Just seven Kilometres from Vedanthangal lies neighbouring twin lakes of Karikili, which is a bonus to the Vedanthangal visitors. It is all calm and tranquil, of walk along the lake is really an experience to cherish. This water spread of 60 hectares is the winter home for several hundred ducks, pond herons, pintails, cattle, egrets, and common swallows. Several Indian coarser could be sighted in Karikili scampering amidst the stant of over 1,000 barringtonia trees. For a bird's eye view the watch tower provided by the forest department helps though the ascent on the vertical ladder is really for the daring. The growth of wild flowers along Vineyards of fruits and Vegetables gives a spectacular sun set vista. Nearby is the temple town of Vaiyavoor, with a Vaishnavite temple perched on a hill. The climb up the steps to the hill top is another enriching experience. Karikili is, however, not connected by bus. It is an excellent place for bird trekking.

Vallakottai (Sriperumbudur Taluk)

Vallakkottai is a small village situated on the Chengalpattu Sriperumbudur road at a distance of 40 kilometres from Sriperumbudur town. This village has attained prominence due to the existence of an ancient temple dedicated to

'Lord Muruga'. The presiding deity is called *Kodai Andavar*. Devotees in thousands from Madras, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu and other far off places, visit this place to have dharshan of their Lord. This village is connected by bus from all places of the district. The temple is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department.

The temple is been renovated now with the help of the devotees who attend on every Krithigai day. The *Annathana Committee* makes arrangements for free feeding to the devotees who throng in large numbers on important festivals.

A voluntary organisation CARD is functioning in this village. The main activities of this organisation is to conduct balwadi schools, health camp for the villagers, providing employment opportunities to the villagers through cottage industries. The organisation receives aid from Central Government and from foreign countries. The main occupation of the villagers is agriculture[91].

Vayalur (Chengalpattu Taluk)

Vayalur, located on the north bank of the river Palar near its estuary, is about 15 km. south of Mamallapuram and about 8 km. from Madras (Sadurangapattinam). This place is important for the Vyaghrapurisvara temple. The antiquity of the temple possibly goes back to Pallava period as attested by the presence of a Pallava inscription on one of the pillars and the Somaskanda panel on the rear wall of the sanctum, normally a characteristic feature of a Rajasimha temple. However, the present apsidal structure is of Chola period. In the complex there are other shrines dedicated to Vishnu and other deities. Among the temples in the complex the temple of Vishnu is the earliest. The apsidal plan was more popular in the Tondaimandalam during Chola period. Among the inscriptions, the important being that of Pallava King Narasimhavarman-II Rajasimha (No.368 of 1908, *Epigraphia Indica* Vol. XVIII). The inscription engraved in the florid Pallava Grantha characters gives the list of successive rulers of the dynasty beginning from the mythological origin - Brahma, Angiras, etc., to Mahendra Varman-II. Then the inscription mentions that the kingdom of Rajasimha extended upto *dvipa-laksham* (Laccadives), after the usual eulogy of the King by mentioning the birudas. The other records include that of Rashtrakuta King Krishna-II and Pandya Jatavarman Sundarapandya. This complex is being conserved through a major conservation measure by the Archaeological Survey of India.

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